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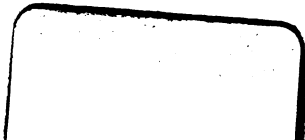
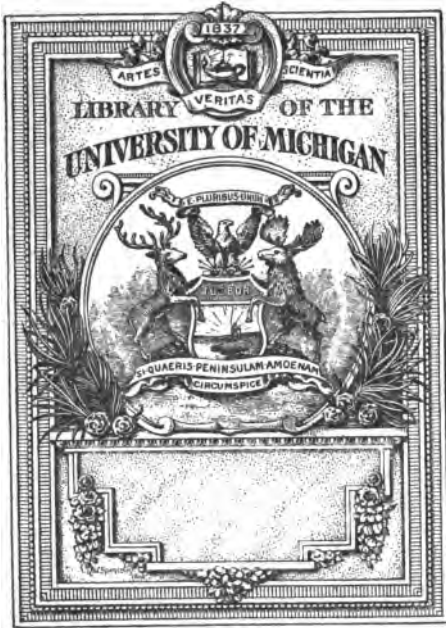
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156



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**THE**  
**DIALECT OF CRAVEN,**  
**WITH A**  
**COPIOUS GLOSSARY.**



THE  
DIALECT OF CRAVEN,

IN THE 40769  
West-Riding of the County of York,

WITH  
A COPIOUS GLOSSARY,  
ILLUSTRATED BY AUTHORITIES FROM ANCIENT  
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WRITERS,

AND EXEMPLIFIED BY  
TWO FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.

---

BY A NATIVE OF CRAVEN.

---

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

THE SECOND EDITION, MUCH ENLARGED.

---

“What a feaful girt gauvifon mun he be, at frames to larn'th' talk of  
another country, afoar he parfitly knaws his awn.”

ANON.

O little booke, thou art so unconning,  
How darst thou put thyself in prees for drede?  
It is wonder that thou wexest not rede!  
Sith that thou wort full lite, who shall behold  
Thy rude langage, full boistously unfold?

CHAUCER.

---

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1828.





A

# GLOSSARY

OF

## THE CRAVEN DIALECT.

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N

NAA, }  
 NA, } No. A. S. *na*.

“When halyday falles atte none sauf y<sup>t</sup> inwith y<sup>t</sup> forsayde tyme betwyn Mighelmas and Lentyn and in all other tyme of ye yer yai may dyne before none yf yai wille and als wa ette at none, whar yame likes sway y<sup>t</sup> yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in ye forsayde loge *na* tyme of ye yer in dynner tyme, ovyr ye space of ye tyme of an houre.”

*Contract with the masons when building York Minster,  
 1371. Britton's Cath. Antiq.*

NAA-MATTERS, Not much, of no consequence.

NAAMED, Named, baptised.

NAAN, Not one, none, not.

“Nevyr *naan* sa fayre as sho thowcht.”

*Wyntowne's Cronykil.*

“He gain'd the luvè of ladies gay

*Nane e'er to him was coy.”*

*Scottish Song. Gilderoy.*

2. It implies sometimes *do not*, as “I *naan* want it;” I do not want it.

NAAR, Nearer : the a pronounced as in far.

- NAB**, To catch unexpectedly, to take unawares.
- NAB**, The summit of a hill. *ISL. gnypa.*
- NACHE-BONE**, Rump bone.
- NACKT**, Naked.
- NADGE**, An addice.
- NAFF**, The nave of a wheel.
- NAGGLE**, To gnaw.
- NAGGLIN**, Gnawing.
- NAGRE**, A niggardly person,
2. A negro, from *FR. negre*, a negro. *LAT. niger.*
- NAIL**, "Thou cannot say black's my *nail*;" that is, thou canst not impute blame to me, *cui tu nihil dicas vitii.*  
*Ter.* "To be at it tooth and *nail*," to use every possible effort. "I don't care t'black afore my *nail* for you," *i. e.* I've the meanest opinion of you.
- NAITHER**, Neither. *See nather.*
- NAN**, An abbreviation of anan or anon, a mode of asking a repetition of what has been indistinctly heard. This word is not common.
- NANCY**, A miss-nancy, an effeminate, insignificant man. *Nancy-pretty*, a corruption of none so pretty, London Pride or Princes Feather. *Saxifraga umbrosa. Linn. Etimologicon.* In *Cotgrave, Corret*, which he says is an *agnaile* or little corne upon a toe.
- NANNLE-BERRIES**, Anberries, tumours or excrescences on animals, probably from *annulus*, the tumours being in general circular.
- NAN-PIE**,  
**NAN-PIANNOT**,  
**PIANNOT**, } A magpie; from *mag*, and *FR. pie.*  
 } Animals, says *Dr. Whitaker*,  
 } which we either pet or laugh at,  
 } have usually such prænomena. See in *Bewick's Birds*  
 } the various christian names of the red-breast.

**NANTLE**, To caress, to fondle. **BELG.** *nanteren*, the same as *Ray's manile*.

**NAP**, "Nap at noon," purple goat's beard. *Tragopogon porrifolium.* *Linneus.*

**NAR**, Nearer. **DUTCH**, *naer.* *Mr. Todd*, in his second edition of *Johnson*, supposes this word is obsolete.

—————"Aside he gan drawe  
And dread fullicke with drow hym and dorst go no *nerre.*"  
*P. Plouh.*

"To kerke the *narre*, from God more *farre.*"  
*Spenser. Sh. Kal. Nares.*

"There is no earthly thinge that they desire more or setteth *nerre* to here hartes than to heare of his welfare."

*Chandler's Life of Waynflete.*

"This answer given, Argantes wild drew *nar.*"  
*Fairfax. Tasso, 2d B.*

**NARREST**, Nearest.

"Ane second son *narrest* to the first begotten."  
*Spelman's Gloss.*

**NARROW-SOUL'D**, Parsimonious, ungenerous.

**NASH**, Tender. *Skinner* has the word *nesch, vox*, says he, *agro Wigorniensi usitatissima.* *Ray* derives it from the **SAX.** *nesc.*

**NASTY**, Ill natured, impatient, saucy. *Brockett.*

**NATCH**, *See nache-bone.*

**NATELY**, Neatly.

"*Nately* exercise for to wirk the lyne."  
*Douglas' Virgil.*

**NATHER**, Neither. **A. S.** *nather.*

**NATION**, Very, exceeding. "That's a *nation* good cow o yours." "It's a *nation* dree way ower't moor."  
"There wor a *nation* seet o folk at kirk."

**NATTRY**, Ill natured, petulant. *Brockett.*

2. Rugged, full of pebbles.

**NATTY**, Neat, handsome. "A *natty* boy."

**NATTURABLE**, Natural.

2. Shewing a kind feeling ; as "shoe's vara *natturable* to'th poor."

**NAUGHT**, "Au to *naught*," completely, entirely. "He beat him *au to naught*."

2. "To call one au to *naught*," to use very abusive language. Aliquem maledictis vehementer proscindere. *Ainsworth*.

"David, when Shimei did call him all to *naught*, did not chide again, but said patiently, suffer him to speak evil, if perchance the Lord will have mercy on me."

*2d Homily against Contention.*

3. "*Naught* of all *naughts*," excessively bad.

4. "To be *naught* with," to be guilty of an act of impurity.

"Now, when he (Joseph) had been a while with him, his mistress perceived his beauty, cast her love upon him, and so would him to be *naught* with her."

*Latimer's Serm. vol. 2, p. 637.*

5. "That at's *naught*," the devil.

6. "At *naught*," on no consideration whatever. "He could not be counselled *at naught*."

**NAUGHTY-PACK**, A bad child or person ; *Furcifer, ganeo. Ainsworth*.

"Some have a name for theft and bribery,  
Some be called crafty, that can pyke a purse,  
Som lidderous, some lozels, som *naughty-packs*,  
Som facers, som bracers, som make grit cracks."

*Skelton. Dr. Jamieson.*

"She's a varlet, a *naughty-pack*."

*Roaring Girl, O. P. Nares.*

"One may commonly see such *naughty-packs* hang by dozens."

*Molle's Translat. of Camerarius, 1621.*

**NAUNT**, Aunt.

**NAUP**, To strike on the head. Isl. *kneppe*.

NAUP, A blow or stroke on the head.

NAUTHER, Neither.

NAVEL-HOLE, The hole in the centre of a mill-stone,  
into which the grain is cast by the hopper.

NAVY, The navy.

2. A canal or navigation.

NAWN, Own.

"Adam's *nawn* cussion was *hier* at hur birth,  
Ap curd, ap milk, ap cow, ap grass, ap earth."

*Dr. Whitaker. Leodis.*

NAY-SAY, A refusal.

"A good asker, should have a good *nay-say*."

*Ray's Prov.*

NAY-THEN, An exclamation of doubt, disappointment,  
or great surprise. *See Pegge's Supp.*

NAZE, To bevil, to take off an angle, from *F. nez*. This  
word is not in common use.

NEAF, Fist. *ISL. knefe. DAN. naeve.* In the  
Southern part of this Deanery it is pronounced  
*neif*.

"Give me thy *neafe* Monsieur Mustard Seed."

*Sh. Mid. N. Dream.*

"Sweet knight I kiss thy *neif*."

*H. IV. Shakspeare.*

"With *nalis* rywand reuthfully hir face  
And smytand with *neiffis* hir breist allace!"

*Doug. Virg. p. 123.*

"And half lyfeles thy fingeris war sterand  
Within thy *neif* dois grip and faik thy brand."

*Doug. Virg. p. 330.*

"The cudgel in my *nieve* did shake,  
Each bristl'd hair stood like a stake."

*Burns, p. 79.*

"Here, gie me't in my *nieve*."

*Ramsay.*

A double *neaf*, a clenched fist.

**NEAF-FULL**, A handful.

“Tho’ here they scrape, an squeeze, an growl,  
Their worthless *niefefu*’ of a soul  
May in some carcase howl  
The forest’s fright.”

*Burns.*

**NEAM,** } An uncle. A. S. *eam*.  
**EAM,** }

**NEAMLE**, Nimble. “As *neamle* as a cat on a haat  
backstone.”

**NEAPENS**, Both hands full.

**NEAR-HAND**, Almost. “I’ve *near-hand* doon,” I  
have almost finished.

“Thus grumbled they, thus went he on,  
Till baith the haffs were *near-hand* done.”

*A. Ramsay.*

**NEAR-HISSEL**, Covetous, always thinking of his own  
interests, has ever his hand upon his half-penny ; a  
near man.

**NEAR-SIGHTED**, Short sighted.

**NEB**, The bill of a bird ; figuratively, the nose. **GOTH.**  
**SAX. BELG. ISL.** *nebbe*. *Nebba veteribus Gallis ros-*  
*trum dicitur.* *Minshew.*

“How she holds up the *neb*.”

*Shaks. Winter T. i. 2.*

“Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*.”

*Bacon. Todd.*

2. The handle of a scythe.

**NECKED**, Growing corn is said to be *necked* when the  
straw is so weakened by the rain or wind, that the  
ears hang down, or are broken off.

**NEEDNA**, Need not.

“As ye weel ken, a bonnier *needna* be  
Nor better, be’t she were nae kin to me.”

*Gentle Shepherd.*

**NEEDS**, “To do yans *needs*,” *exonerare ventrem.*

**NEEN**, Nine. **TEUT.** *nean.* *Skinner.*

## NEENT, Ninth.

"Given at Middleham the *iiijth* day of Maye, the yere of the regne of Kyng Henry sext, after the Conquest *neent*."

*Whitaker's Richmondshire.*

NEER, Kidney. BELG. *nier*. GERM. *niere*, in Suffolk and Northumberland, *ear*. Dr. Jamieson also in his *Supplement* has *ears* in the plural, which is evidently a corruption of our word.

## NEET, Night.

NEEZE, To sneeze. BELG. *niez-en*. A. S. *nies-an*.

*Eternüer*, to neeze or sneeze. *Cotgrave*.

"The child *neeseth* seven times."

*Hall*.

"Thare is sic haist in thy hede, I hope thou wald *neis*."

*Doug. Virg. p. 239.*

"And waxen in their mirth and *neese*."

*Shaks. Mid. N. D. ii. 1.*

## NENST, Against,

"This regall plant from his Italian rout  
Sprung up as hie, and blossom'd faire above  
For *nenst* Lord Guelpho, Bertold issued out."

*Fairfax. Tasso.*

NER, } Than, nor. "He's naa warse *ner* me," he's no  
NOR, } worse than I.

"The gud-wife said, I reid you let thame by  
They had lever sleep *nor* be in laundry."

*Dunbar. Maitland's Poems.*

"It appears that there are more sorts *nor* one."

*King James I. Demonologie.*

NESH, Tender, brittle, soft. *Cotgrave, tendre*.

"Thorge mountayn and more, the Bascles ge ther weie  
Our *nesche* and hard thei fore and did the Walsch  
men deie."

*Robert De Brunne.*

NESHT, Next. A. S. *nehst*. "To speak what comes  
*nesht*," to utter one's thoughts without reflection.

"Syne *neyst*."

*Wintowne's Cronykil.*



**NEST-EGG**, A fund laid up against adversity.

**NESTLE**, To be restless or uneasy. This is a sense contrary to that given by *Dr. Johnson*, to lie close and snug in a nest, and may proceed from a different origin, probably, from the Teutonic, *nessel*, a nettle, it being common to say of a person in such a state, "he sits on a bed o' nettles."

**NESTLE**, } Uneasiness, restlessness. "Thou's nivver  
**NESLE**, } whiat, bud ollas at *nesle*."

**NET**, The omentum or cawl, which, like a *net*, covers the intestines.

**NETTING**, Urine, or, as it is otherwise called chamber-lie. This word is rarely used.

**NETTLE**, "Thou's p—d of a nettle this mornin," said of a waspish, ill-tempered person.

**NEWK**, Nook, angle, corner.

**NEXT-DOOR**, Near to, allied, similar. "Leein is *next door* to stealing."

**NICHIL**, To castrate, testes per ligamentum abstrahere.

**BELG.** *nichelen*, to pinch. **SWED.** *knyta*, to tie. Is not the word *stichill* in *Nares* of the same signification?

**NICK**, "Oud *Nick*," the Devil. *Le diable*. *Miege*.

"Yet may heaven above forsake me  
And *old Nick* in his fury take me."

*Quæ Genus* p. 166.

*Todd* derives it from *Nicken*, the Deity of the waters, worshipped by the ancient Danes and Germans. **GERM.** *neigen*, signifying like the **LAT.** *necare*, to kill.

"Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick  
Though he gives name to our *old Nick*."

*Hudibras*, part 3, canto 1.

**NICK**, To gull, to deceive.

**NIFLE**, A trifle. Not much used here.

"You would faine seeme with your eloquent *nifles* to work some masteries."

*Dial. between a Protestant and Papist, black Letter, sans date.*

**NIFLE**, To steal, by a metathesis, from the MÆSO. G. *nlifan*.

**NIFFY-NAFFY**, Trifling, insignificant. "He's a *niffy-naffy* fellow." FR. *nipes*, trifles. The substantive is also used. "He's a reight *niffy-naffy*."

**NIGGLE**, To walk in short, mincing steps.

2. "To *niggle* or haggle meat," to cut it awkwardly.

3. To gnaw.

**NIGHT-CROW**, The night jar. *Caprimulgus Europeanus*.

*Linneus*. See *Bewick* for the description of this bird.

1st vol. 268.

"*Night jars* and ravens with wide stretched throats  
From yews and hollies send their baleful notes."

*Poole's English Parnassus. Vid. Bryant.*

**NILL**, To be unwilling. A. S. *nillan*, which is a contraction of *na*, not, and *willan*, to will; hence our common expression "will-he, *nill-he*." LAT. *nolens, volens*.

"God would that such men should be witnesses with  
the authority of his book, *will they, nill they*."

*Latimer's Sermons, vol. 1. p. 195.*

"Ye'll quat your quill! that were *illy-willy*,  
Ye'se sing some mair yet, *nill-ye, will-ye*."

*Ramsay's Poems.*

*Nill* is used by *Wiclif*.

**NIP**, A steep ascent of a road. "That *nip* at loan heeod  
ho-ins t' horses sadly."

**NIP-UP**, To take up any thing hastily.

2. To steal. "He *nipt-it-up* and ran away."

"Frae your ain gate was *nipt* awa  
That bonny bairn, twas thought by Junky Fay."

*Ross' Helenore. Dr. Jamieson.*

3. To start or move off instantaneously. *Su. G. napp-a carpere.*

**NIP-CHEESE**, A penurious person, sordidly covetous.

**NIP-PRUNE**, A niggardly grocer, who will not scruple to *nip* a prune in two, rather than give too much weight. *Brant*, in his *Translation of Horace*, describes a covetous person a *nip-farthing*.

“ I would the not a *nip-farthing*,  
Nor yet a niggarde have,  
Wilt thou therefore, a drunkard be  
A ding thrift, and a knave.”

*1st Sat.*

**NIPPING**, Pinching, sparing.

**NIPPER**, A parsimonious person.

**NIRL**, A knott.

**NIRLY**, Knotty, pebly.

**NOA**, No.

**NOAN**, None.

“ They that han wyves be as though thei hadden *noon*.”

*1 Cor. vii. Wiclif.*

**NOATHER**, Neither.

**NOAZ**, Nose.

**NOB**, The head.

**NOB**, To strike.

**NOBBUT**, Only, a contraction of *none-but*.

“ No man sigh evere God *no but* the oon bigetun sone;  
that is in the bosum of the fadir, he hath tield him.”

*John 1. Wiclif.*

“ I woot and triste in the Lord Jesu, that no thing is  
comyn bi him *no but* to him that demeth ony thing  
to be unclean, to him it is unclene.”

*Id. Rom. xiv.*

**NOBSON**, A blow.

**NOD**, “ The land of *Nod*,” a burlesque term for a bed ;  
the unrestrained *nod* of the head, being the signal of  
the want of it.

**NODDLE**, To shake the head, as old, infirm people are liable to do: Hence is formed the compound *niddle-noddle*, for any thing wavering or unsteady. It occurs in that old *juvenile* melody, "*The Death of Cock Robin*," a production, I dare venture to say, which is as interesting, and will entertain as many readers, as the numerous Novels of the great *Unknown*.

"Little Robin Red-breast  
Sat upon a rail,  
*Niddle noddle* went his head,  
And wag went his tail."

**NODDY-FIFTEEN**, A game at cards.

**NODDY**,  
**NODDY-PATE**, } A simpleton, an idiot.

"Few after-crop much  
But *nodies* and such."

*Tusser. Oct. Abstract.*

**NOG**, To jog, to move on.

**NOGGED**, Cattle are said to be well *nogged*, when they have strong legs or joints.

**NOGGLING**, Having a heavy, wriggling gait.

**NOGGS**, The legs generally of an animal, but, in a burlesque sense, of a person.

**NOGGY**, Fresh, a little intoxicated, from partaking too liberally of the *noggin*.

**NOINT**, To anoint, by aphæresis.

"Apostles *noynted* sick men to restore  
Them to their health again onely; wherefore  
Doth Rome then *noint* them soly at the last  
To dye."

*Prynne's Pleasant Purge, p. 84.*

**NOIT**, See *note*.

**NOMINY**, A speech, an oration.

2. Complimentary verses, addressed to a bride, immediately after the marriage ceremony in the church, by the first boy in the school, who expects from the

bride a present in return. Should she refuse the accustomed gift, instances have been known when the young petitioner, aided by his school-fellows, has taken off the left shoe of the bride. Why the left shoe was taken, I am unable to conjecture. May not the word *nominy* be derived from the BELG. word *noeminge*. LAT. *nomen*, the dies *nominalis*, the bride having just received a new name. The festival of Baptism *Gregory Nazienzen* calls *νομαστηρια*.

**NONE**, Rhymes with alone.

“Was she to whom that shepheard pypt alone  
That made him pype so merrily as never *none*.”

*Spenser F. Q.*

**NONSENSE**, According to the Craven definition is “no sense.” And what is no sense? “Setting a louse on a steel to bark at a tailor.” This, I think, may rival *Grose’s* definition of *nonsense*, viz. “melting butter in a wig.”

**NOOK**, Fire side. “He does nout but sit i’th *nook* or angle.”

“In that *nook shotten* Isle of Albion.”

*Sh. H. V.*

Signifying an island shooting out into angles or promontories, the same as *cornu Walliæ*, Cornwall, the horn or nook of Wales. “He’s peeping about i iv’ry *nook*,” is an expression frequently applied to a person who is very curious.

**NOOKIN**, A nook or corner.

**NOONIN**, The time allowed to labourers for repose at noon. *Meridiatio. Ainsworth.*

**NOSE**, “To mak a brigg o’ yans *nose*,” to pass by him in drinking; a phrase used amongst a party of toppers when they are drinking together out of a common mug or other vessel. Thus, if the first drink, and by way of joke, offers to give the mug to the third,

the second will exclaim, "stop thear, thou sall'nt mak a brig o my *noaz*."

2. "As plain as the *nose* on yan's faas," it is perfectly clear.
3. "To measure *noses*," to salute.
4. "To follow yan's *nose*," to go straight forward.  
Rectâ viâ tendis. *Ains*.

**NOSE-THYRL**, The nostril, from the A. S. *nese*, a nose; and *thyr*, a hole.

"His *nose thirls* black were and wide."

*Chaucer*.

"Where proud Encelade whose wide *nosethrils* burnd."

*Spenser F. Q.*

"Whose savor in my *nosthrils* still smells sweet."

*Thos. Heywood*.

"Rasit thare *hedes* and *noyes thyr*lis on hycht."

*Doug. Virg.*

**NOTE**, The time during which a cow gives milk or is useful. A. S. *not-ian*. ISL. *noit*, *nista*, to enjoy. Where I live, the word *note* is the common pronunciation; but going only three miles to the south, I hear it pronounced *noit*. This shews the necessity, in order to give an accurate collection of dialectic words, of restricting oneself to a small district: as the distance of a few miles not only causes a difference of pronunciation, but very often of the meaning of words.

"Ane wappen was never wrocht for sic yan *note* (use.)"

*Doug. Virg. p. 122.*

"Sum slevit kniffis in the beistis throttis

And uthers quilk was ordant for sic *notis* (uses)."

*Doug. Virg. p. 171.*

**NOUS**, Knowledge, pure Greek.

**NOUSTY**, Peevish.

**NOUT**, Nothing.

"He that *nought* doth naught doth."

*Molle's. Trans. of Camerarius.*

"That feith without fet ys febelere than *nouht*,

And ded as a dore nayle."

*P. Plou. 2 pass.*

"He's *nout* to me," he is no relation of mine.

2. "At *nout*," upon no consideration. "I cannot git him to come *at nout*."
3. "*Nout at's out*," no good whatever. "*Nout at's out* can come o sike like wark ;" i. e. no good can arise from such conduct.
4. "He caud me *au to nout* ;" i. e. he abused me excessively.
5. "*Au to nout*," exactly. "It fits *au to nout*."

NOW, No.

NOWS AND THENS, Occasionally. "The two adverbs assuming the final s, like plural nouns.

NOWTHER,  
 NOITHER,  
 NOWDIR,  
 NAWTHER,  
 NOTHER, } Neither.

"Nought may avail all thy conclusions  
 For dethe shortly, *nother* on see nor lond  
 Is not decayved by no allusions."

*Lidgate Poems.*

"*Nowther* by the king my nephew nor by my bretherne."

*Froyssart's Cron.*

"*Noither* by North no bi South com him never help  
 "Wo was all his comforth, of sorow mot he gelp (yelp)."

*R. Brunne.*

NOYLS, The refuse of wool.

NUB, To jog, to shake.

2. To beckon.

NUDDLE, To walk in a careless manner with the head hanging down.

NUDGE, To shake, to push gently by way of hint. "To *nudge* about," to walk about.

NUKE, A corner or nook.

NUM-HEAD, A blockhead.

NUNCLE, Uncle.

"Prythe, *nuncle*, tell me."

*Shaks. Lear* iii. 6.

**NUT, Not.** Two negatives in Craven do not effect an affirmation, nor do they, as amongst the Greeks, make the negation more forcible.

“He hard a voice that called Virgilius! Virgilius! and looked aboute an he cold *nat* see no body.”

*Vid. Sir W. Scott's Notes on 6th Canto of Lay of Last Minstrel, p. 326.*

“*Nut-all-there,*” a want of brain, non compos mentis.

**NUT-MUG, Nutmeg.**

“*Notemuge* to be put in ale

Whether it be moist or stale.”

*Chaucer.*

It evidently appears, a friend remarks, that the word *moist*, in this quotation, signifies *sweet*, contrary to the common acceptation of it, and is in contra-distinction to dry, as dry wine; *i. e.* not sweet wine. In neither of these senses can I find these two words in *Johnson*.

**NUZLIN, Spending time on trifles.**

2. Loitering.

3. Nestling. This word seems to be synonymous with *muzzlin*.

“In which like mold-warps, *nousling* still they lurk.”  
*Spenser. Colin.*

## O

**O,** This letter is frequently pronounced *oa*; hence so, *soa*; no, *noa*. It is also an abbreviation of *of*.

“No tears but *o'* my shedding.”

*Merchant of Venice* iii. 1.

**OAST,** The curd of cheese.

**OATHER,** Either, frequently misapplied for each.

**OATS,** “To sow one's wild *oats*,” to leave off his former mad pranks. *Jetter sa gourme. Miede.*

**OD,** An abbreviation of God, which too frequently enters into those low, fancied ornaments in conversation,



which by vulgar coxcombs are thoughtlessly, if not profanely substituted for an oath; such are *oddull*, *oddie*, *od rot*, *od rot it*, *od rabbit*, *od rabbit it*, *od dash*, *od dash it*, *od white*, *od raap*, and perhaps many others of the same base import. It is also used in various exclamations, as *ods-bobs*, *ods-mess*, *ods-bodikins*, *odds-zooks*, *ods-zounds*, *od-dickens*, *ods-deeath*, *ods-heart*, *ods-heartli-life*, *ods-life*, *ods li-life*.

ODMENTS, }  
 ODS AND ENDS, } Scraps, fragments.

“Twas Thursday last, when I John Goose-quill  
 Went for some *ods and ends* to Rochdale,  
 With charge to buy some beef and mutton, &c.”

*Tim Bobbin.*

When John gets home and empties his wallet, *his ods and ends* prove to be—

“Candles, soap, and such like stuff,  
 Of which wed folks have ne'er enough.”

ODS, “At *ods*,” at variance. *Whiter* derives *odd* from the Arabic *ahd*, *one*, *Todd*.

“Fell all at *ods*, and fought thro' fury fierce and bold.”  
*Spenser.*

“Were troubled and amongst themselves at *ods*.”

*Idem.*

Alake! poor mortals are not Gods,  
 An, therefore, often fall at *ods*.”

*A. Ramsay.*

O'ERLAY, A girth.

2. A coverlet or cloak.

“He folds his *o'erlay* down his breast wi' care.”

*Gentle Shepherd*, ii.

OF, On.

“What bestow *of* him.”

*Shaks. 12th Night*, iii. 4.

“Mercy *o'* me.”

*Id. H. VIII.* v. 3.

It is frequently redundant, as “I miss'd *of* him,”  
 “taste *on't*,” “he is leaving *of* him.” *Moor's  
 Suffolk Words.*

**OFF-AT-SIDE**, Insane.

**OFF-AND-ON**, Vacillating, changeable, inconstant.

Also sometimes better and worse, used of a sick person.

"Hows your mother?" "I knaant hardly, shoes seea *off-an-on*."

**OFF-NOR-ON**, Neither one thing nor another.

"Be it so, that the Corinthians had no such contentions among them, as Paul wrote of; be it so, that they had not mis-ordered themselves, it was neither *off-nor-on*, to that that Paul said."

*Latimer's Sermons vol. 1, p. 176.*

It is also used to express there and back again.

Thus we say, it is so many miles to such a place, *off-an-on*.

**OFFALD**, Vile, mean. "He's an *offald* fellow;" a corruption of *offal*.

**OFFALDMENT**, Things of no value. Also a mean, worthless person. "He's some *offaldment* I'll uphod him."

**OFTENS**, Often.

**OFTER**, More frequently; pure Saxon.

**OIL**, "*Oil* of birch," a flogging with a birch rod, equivalent to the French "*Huile de coteret*," and hazel oil. Ignorant boys are frequently sent on the 1st of April to ask for these refreshing stimulants, to which pigeon milk is added as a palliative.

**OILY**, Smooth, adulatory.

**OIYE**, Of you. "I sa nout *oiye*;" *i. e.* I saw nothing of you.

**OLD-PEG**, Old milk cheese.

**OLLAS**, Always, of which it is evidently a corruption.

It appears very probable that the word *always* has been originally a corruption of the obsolete word *aldaye*, exactly corresponding with the Fr. *toujours*. The Sax. *callenæga* and the It. *tuttavia*, directly applying

to the modern word always. Though I think the discarded word *aldaye* more expressive, denoting a continuity of time rather than of space.

“That other nature of alauntz (mastiff) of bocherye is suyche as ze may *aldaye* see in good townes that beth called grete bocher dogges.”

*MSS. of Edmond de Langley, 5th Son of Ed. III.*  
*See Gent. Mag. May, 1827.*

OMME, Upon me, of me.

OMMOST, Almost.

ON, Of. “I’l mak mitch *on* him,” used frequently by *Shakspeare*.

ONE, “To be at *one*,” to decide, to determine.

2. To be reconciled to; to *atone*, agreeably to the etymology of the word.

“Without payment God the Father could never be at *one* with us.”

*Homily on G. Friday.*

“And so didst turne thee from thy rage  
With them to be at *one*.”

*Ps. lxxxv. 3. Sternhold & Hopkins.*

“Nor have we been at *one* for many years.”

*Tales of the Crusaders, 1st vol. p. 210.*

ONELY, } Lonely, retired. “This is an *onely* platt  
ONERLY, } to live in.”

ONE-SHEAR, A sheep in its second year, being once shorn.

ONNER, On our.

ONNISH, Rather tipsy.

ONNUM, On them.

ONNY, Any.

“To no man owe ghe *ony* thing.”

*Romans xiii. Wicklif.*

“Neither *ony* man schal here his voice in stretes.”

*Idem. Matt. xii.*

“Gywe there be *ony* that lyk.”

*Wyntown.*

“He commaundede hem, that they schulden not take  
*ony* thing in the weye but a yerd *only*.”

*Mark vi. Wiclif.*

ONNY-BIT-LIKE, Tolerable, decent, likely. “An E  
be *ony-bit-like* I’ll come.”

ONNY-HOW, In any manner.

“You’ll be sure to send Nanny *ony how*.”

*Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1818.*

2. At all events.

ONT, Of it.

“The ordering *on’t*.”

*Shaks. Winter’s Tale ii. 1.*

ONTO, Upon, on. “Put it *ont’ot* table.” “I cannot  
now git *onto* horseback.”

OON, An oven. *Su. G. ugn.*

“I will make better confections than ever cam out of  
his *oon*.”

*St. Ronan’s Well, 1st vol. p. 50.*

OORE, Ore. *Cooper’s Thesaurus.*

OPPEN, Mild, applied to the weather in winter, when  
there is neither frost nor snow.

2. Not spayed; hence a female pig is called an *oppen gilt*.

OR, Ere, before. This word is not obsolete, as *Johnson*  
asserts, though it is frequently pronounced *er*.

“A barn mun creep *or* he gang.”

*Ray.*

“The bysshop was in the towne two nightes and a day  
*or* ye kyng wolde speke with hym.”

*Froyssart, F. cxiii.*

“They shulde here Xopher Smyth of Wath, speake  
these slanderus words agenst the Queenes Highnesse  
a’ but a fortenyt or iii weeks by past: that is to saye,  
yt the Queene (Elisabeth) had taken the hoore, and  
yt she shulde be pulled out *or* it where long hoore as  
she was and ford’ he sayd yt had been well yf yt  
the credell had ov whelmed hyr heade, when she  
was but iii days holde.”

*From the Collection of Arms, sans date. Whitaker’s  
Richmond, 2d vol. p. 184.*

“Or I came to Garstane by a mile and an halfe I left Merscow.”

*Leland's Itin.*

**ORATION**, A confused noise, an uproar. Thus a mother would say to her turbulent children, “for seur, barns, what an *oration* ye mak.” It also frequently means a public report or rumour, as “this robbery hes maad a feaful *oration* i'th country.”

**ORDER**, To prescribe medically.

**ORDER**, This substantive is used to signify punishment ; as “I'll tak an *order* wi him.”

**ORNARY**, Ordinary.

**ORT**, To take away orts from cattle.

**ORTS**, The refuse of hay left in the stall by cattle.

*LAT.* *ortus.* *IR.* *orda*, remains.

“A barren spirited fellow, one that feeds on abject *orts*.”

*Shaks. Jul. Cass.* iv. 1.

“*Orts* of her love.”

*Idem. Tro. & Cress.* v. 2.

“It is some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder.”

*Id. Timon* iv. 3.

“Evening *orts* are good morning fodder.”

*Ray.*

“The liberall house-keeper of the world will not allow the loss of his *orts*.”

*Bp. Hall*, p. 128.

**OSSE**, To attempt, to offer.

“*Ossing* comes to bossing, fortè ab audeo *ausus*.”

*Ray.*

“I'll neer *osse* to doot ;” *i. e.* I will never attempt it.

This is but rarely used except on the borders of Lancashire.

**OTTAMISE**, To dissect, to anatomize.

**OTTAMY**, A skeleton, a corruption of *anatomy*.

**O'TH**, On the. “Clap it *o'th* table.”

OTHERGAZ,  
 OTHER-GUISE, } Otherwise, in a different manner.  
 OTHER-GAITS, }

"I myself must be your Majesty's Chamberlain and bring you to your apartments in *other guise* than would be my desire."

*Quentin Durward*, 3d vol. p. 3.

"That *other-gates* ben get for gadelynes (vagabonds) aren hold."

*Piers Plou.*

"Lift e'en & handis to hevin and *thus-gates* said."

*Douglas Virg.*

They are used also as adjectives, as :

"Nor is he (the Holy Ghost) thus only a Comforter to each true believer, but he is so to his teacher, and *another guess* teacher than men are one to another."

*Stradling's Serm.* p. 208.

"When Hudibras about to enter  
 Upon an *other-gates* adventure  
 To Ralpho called."

*Hudibras*, c. iii. l. 420.

OTHERSOME, Others. *Autres*, *Miege*.

"He choketh some men with water, and *othersome* with a halter."

*Translat. of St. Austin's Meditations*, 1577.

"He doth not will us to quench some and not *othersome*."

*Chrysostome upon the Eph.* p. 331.

"Some said what will this babler say, *othersome*, he seemeth to be a setter forth of strange Gods."

*Acts*, xvii. 18.

"How happy some o'er *othersome* can be."

*Shaks. Mid. N. D.* i. 1.

"Somethings therefore do more afflict us then they ought, some before they ought: *othersome* torment us when they should not at all."

*Lodge's Seneca*.

LOUD, Old. BELG. *Oude*. "An *oud* said say," an old saying or saw, a proverb. "Its an *oud* said say and a true yan," "Lang gangs't' pitcher to'th' beck, but

i'th' end it comes haam brocken." "*Oud* wife threeads," the runners of the *ranunculus repens*.

2. As a quality of age, crafty, cunning. "He's too *oud* for you," that is, he is too cunning for you.

**LOUD-FARRAND**, Frequently applied to children that are sagacious above their years. "Dick's a varra *oud-farrand* body." *Farrand*, in Cheshire, *Mr. Wilbraham*, says, signifies manner, custom, appearance. Hence, an *oud-farrand* child is, as it were, an old-fashioned child; one who has old-fashioned ways and properties.

**LOUD-AN**

**LOUD-HARRY,**

**LOUD-LAD,**

**LOUD-NICK,**

**LOUD-SCRAT,**

} The devil. **DAN.** *nicken*, the Deity of the Waters. **Todd.** Probably called *Oud Scrat*, from the supposed length of his claws.

**LOUD-HES-BEEN**, "A good *oud-hes-been*," is an expression frequently applied to a faithful servant; or to a once useful animal, worn out by age and infirmity.

"My hand afore a *guid auld* has been,  
And wight and wilfu' a' his days seen."

*Burns' Poems.*

**LOUD-LANG-SYNE**, In respect of former friendship.

A. S. *longe-sithan*.

**LOUDISH**, Somewhat old.

**LOUDHTE**, Ought.

"The natural shame-facedness that *oughte* to be in women."

*Sir Thomas Elyot.*

**LOUMER**, Umber or grayling.

**LOUMER**, To shadow. **LAT.** *umbra*. "That birk *oumers't'* gait."

**LOUMERED**, Shaded, a corruption of *umbered*. *Umbred* or shadowed. *Ombre*. *Cotgrave*.

**LOUR-LANG**, Too long. "It'l be *our lang* to wait."

**LOUR-SEEA**, Across the ocean.

**OURSELL, Ourselves.**

“But this that I am gaun to tell,  
Which lately on a night befel  
Is just as true's the deils in h—l  
Or Dublin city:  
That e'er he nearer comes *oursel*  
Sa muckle pity.”

*Death & Dr. Hornbook. Burns.*

**OUSE, An ox.** It has frequently been remarked, and it is alluded to by the author of *Ivanhoe*, that, after the Norman conquest, animals which administer food to man, while they required the attendance of the Saxon slave in the field, still retained their Saxon appellation; but when a portion of those animals was brought to the table of the Norman Lord, it was converted to Norman French; thus,

<i>English Names of Animals.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>	<i>English Names of slaughtered Animals.</i>	<i>Norman French.</i>
Calf.....	Cealf.....	Veal.....	Veau
Cow.....	Cu }	Beef.....	Beuf
Ox.....	Oxa }		
Sheep.....	Scepe.....	Mutton.....	Mouton.
Swine.....	Swin.....	Bacon.....	Bacon.
Deer.....	Deor.....	Venison.....	Venaison.

**OUSEN, Oxen. BELG. *ossen.***

“Twenty white *ousen* my gude Lord.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

“When oer the hill the eastern star  
Tells bughten time my Jo,  
And *ousen* frae the field come down  
Sae slowe and weary O.”

*Burns. The Lea Rig.*

**OUT, To divulge.** “*Out weet,*” divulge it.

**OUT, An excursion of pleasure.** “Ye've hed a fine *out.*”

**OUT, Any thing, aught.** “To mich of *out's* good for nought.” “To be as sick as *out,*” very sick. “To make poorly *out,*” to be unfortunate and unsuccessful.



"To be *out*," not to be on friendly terms. "To be *out* of a thing," not to have it in possession. "*Out* o't way," exorbitant.

**OUT-BRECK**, When a vein of coal, &c. appears on the surface, it is called an *out-breck*, the same as a *crop-out*.

**OUT-CUMLINS,** } Strangers. A. S. *coman*.  
**OUTNERS,** }

"*Comlynge* of another land."

*Trevisa.*

"Nicol a *comelynge*, a man of Antioche."

*Dedis vi. Wickif.*

"For Gode's love staleworth men armeth you faste  
 To sle these *komlynges* and her castles a doune caste."

*R. Gloucester.*

I can find no authority for *out-cumlins*.

**OUT AND OUT**, Completely.

**OUTHER**, Either.

"All the floure of the chivalry of France is *outher* taken  
 or slayne."

*Froyssart's Chron.*

**OUT-GANG**, A road from a place. A. S. *ut-gang, exitus*.

"Ane narrow path baith *outgang* and entre."

*Douglas' Virgil.*

**OUTING**, An airing. "What thou's tackin an *outing*."

SWED. *attaeg*, an expedition abroad. *Dr. Jam.*

**OUTLANDAGE**, Outlandish.

**OUT-LOUZE**, A privilege enjoyed by some farmers of turning their cattle from inclosed lands on open commons.

**OUT O HEART**, Land in an impoverished, exhausted state.

"Where barley ye saw after rye or else wheat,  
 If land be unlusty the crop is not great,  
 So lose ye your cost, to your corsie and smart  
 And land (overburdened) is clean *out of heart*."

*Tusser.*

OUT-SHOT, A projection from a building, a lean to ;  
or, in Craven, a saut pie.

OUTER-DOOR WARK, Work done in the open air.

OUTS, "To be at *outs*," to be at variance.

OUTSIDE, Solitary, retired. "What an *outside* platt  
is this?"

OUTSIDE, At the most. "There warn't maar ner a  
score at *outside*."

OVER-HAND, } "To have the *over-hand*," to obtain  
UVVER-HAND, } the mastery.

"For there shall never be an end of striving and con-  
tention, if we contend who in contention shall be  
master and have the *over-hand*."

*Homily against Contention.*

OVER-HIE, To overtake ; from *over* and *hie*, to go :  
from ISL. *heya*.

"Your fate *hies* apace."

*Shakspeare. Othello* v. 1.

"*Highe* thou to come to me."

*Titus* iii. *Wicklif*.

Notwithstanding such ancient authorities, the learned  
*Dr. Jamieson* seems very anxious to claim this as  
a Scottish word, though I do not suppose he can  
produce any authority anterior to that of *Wicklif*.  
It is true that I never heard the compound word  
in Craven, though it is in common use in its de-  
compounded state. This word seems to have been  
superseded by the synonymous word *over-git*.  
The following quotation is made by the Dr.

"The coachman put faster on and out-run the most  
part of the rogues ;—while (till) at last one of the  
best mounted *over-highed* the postilion, and by  
wounding him in the face, gave the rest the advan-  
tage to come up."

*Crookshank's Hist.*

On which the Dr. makes this curious remark :—

"There seems to have been an *absurd* attempt

made to give this word something of an *English* form. For it is used in the account of the death of Archbishop Sharpe, published by authority!"

OVE-LANG, Oblong; shaped like an egg, oval. LAT. *ovum*.

OWE, To own, to possess. This word is not obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson* supposed. "Whea *owes* this," i. e. owns this.

"Which you truly owe  
To him that *owes* it."

*Shaks. Lov. L. L. ii. 1.*

OWER, To get over, to recover from sickness. "I'se flaid he'l nut *ower* it." See *ower* in *Mr. Todd's* second edition.

OWER, Over. "He raad *ower* him." A. S. *ouer*.  
"Shall let the busy, grumbling hive  
Burn *owre* their treasure."

*Burns.*

"Beside yon brigg out *ower* the burn."

*Tales of the Crusaders, 1st vol. p. 61.*

2. Concerning, respecting. "He com *ower* a boat."

OWER-DO, To do more than the constitution will bear, to exhaust.

OWER-GANG, To over-run.

OWER-GIT, To overtake; *pret. overgat, p. p. over-gitten*.

OWER-KEEP, Luxury, high living. "There's maar killed wi *over-keep* ner under-keep." *Crapula plures sustulit quam gladius*.

OWER-LAP, When one row of slates folds or laps considerably over the lower tier.

OWER-REAK, To over-reach.

"His maw immortal doith pik and *over reik*."

*Douglas Virgil.*

OWER-SAIL, Projection. "Let them slaates hev plenty of *over-sail*."

OWER-SAIL, To overhang, to project beyond the base.

This may be a corruption of *over-seil*, used by *Sylvester* in his *Translation of Du Bartas*, though in a somewhat different sense.

"And *overseil'd* (surpass'd) the famous work of Pharie."

"Ere I my malice cloak or *oversile*."

*Idem. Judith, by Hudson.*

OWER-SET, Overcome with heat or fatigue.

OWER'T, Over the.

OWER-TACK, To overtake; the *pret.* is *overtuke*.

OWER-TANE, Overtaken.

OWER-WELTED, Overturned. A. S. *wealtian*.

"*Over weltit* with the bensill of the aris (oars)."

*Doug. Virg. p. 268.*

OWLER, Alder.

OXTER, Armpit. BELG. *ocksel*. SAX. *oxtan*. LAT. *axilla*.

"Her in her *oxter* hard and fast she griptt  
An prest her flaunt'ring mou upon her lips."

*Ross's Helenore. Dr. Jam.*

"Four inch aneath his *oxter* is the mark  
Scarce ever seen since he first wore a sark."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

## P

PAAS, Pace.

"Worthed up (mounted) and forth he gan to ride  
An easie *paas*."

*Chaucer. Thebes.*

PACK, "To *pack* up one's all's," to pack up or to prepare for a removal.

"So this with them, now season calls  
Of force they must *pack up their awls*."

*Mar. p. 136.*

"While coarser voices, hold your tongue  
*Pack up your alls* and come along."

*Qua Genus, p. 225.*

**PACK,** To collect together.

**PACK,** Collected broods of moor-game.

**PACKING,** Trussing, filling up. "T'saddle wants *packing*."

**PACKMAN,** A pedlar, one who carries wares in a pack.

**PAD,** A small pack or bundle. *Skinner* derives it from the BELG. *bode*, a messenger, because a pack or parcel of wares is sent hither and thither like a messenger. "To turn one his *pad*," to turn him off, to dismiss him from service or employment.

**PADDLE,** To support or lead a child by the hand in its first attempt to walk. Not used in this sense by *Johnson*, or his Editor, *Mr. Todd*.

**PADDLING-STRINGS,** Strings fixed to the frock of a young child to assist it in walking; from TEUT. *pad*, a foot.

**PADDY-NODDY,** Perplexity, embarrassment, a state of uneasiness and trouble. An acute and ingenious friend suggests, that this odd word is derived from the GR. *παλινωδία*. LAT. *palinodia*, *recantatio*. A person, under the necessity of making a meal upon his own words, may well be conceived to be in the situation as is above described.

**PAD-FOOT,** A ghost. TEUT. *pad*, *paw*, probably the devil's cloven foot.

**PAID,** Beat.

"I have *paid* Percy."

*Shaks. H. IV. v. 3.*

"Sorry that you have *paid* too much, and sorry that you are *paid* too much."

*Shaks. Cymbeline v. 4.*

*Dr. Johnson* does not appear to have understood the passage in this sense. A quibble on the word *paid* is evidently intended.

**PAIR**, This word, by which a couple is generally signified, relates in Craven to one thing only, as a *pair of organs*, a *pair of chaise*, for one organ and one chaise. *Tim Bobbin* has a *pair of Virginals*.

“You know I have a *pair* of rusty old Virginals in a corner of the school, which have about eight strings left out of forty five.”

“In the chamber was placed a rich *pair* of organs, whereupon Mr. John Bull, Dr. of music, and brother of the company did play all the dinner time.”

*See Nicholl's Prog. of James I.*

**PAIR**, To impare, *see pare*.

**PAIR-OF-WOOD**, Timber to support the broken roof of mines.

**PAISTY**, } Pale, resembling paste. “He's *paisty* or has  
**PASTY**, } a *paisty* look.”

**PALMS**, } The flowers of willows, which are hence called  
**PAUMS**, } *palm*, or *paum* trees, and is thus used by  
*Walton*.

“You see some willows or *palm* trees bud and blossom sooner than others.”

*Complete Angler*, p. 92.

*Mr. Wilbraham*, in his *Cheshire Words*, remarks that branches of willow in flower were used formerly to decorate churches on palm Sunday.

**PAN**, To fit well, to agree, to tally. A. S. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted or agreeing with another. It. *panno*. Hence the proverb in *Ray*, “weal and women cannot *pan*, but wo and women can,” or, as we frequently hear it in Craven, “women and weal can never agree.”

“For say and promeis qwhat they can  
Thair wordes and deides will never *pan*.”

*Maitland's Poems*.

**PANABLE**, Likely to fit or to agree.

**PANCAKE TUESDAY**, Shrove Tuesday, in which day, I recollect, it was a custom for boys to toss their own pancakes.

“It was the day whereon both rich and poore  
 Are chiefly feasted with the self same dish,  
 When every paunch, till it can hold no more,  
 Is fritter fill'd, as well as heart can wish,  
 And every man and maide do take their turne  
 And tosse their pancakes up for fear they burne,  
 All, all the kitchen doth with laughter sound  
 To see the pancakes fall upon the ground.”

*Pasquin's Palinodia, 1634. See Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

At Westminster School, I am told that it is, to this day, the custom for the cook to go into the school and toss the pancake over a particular beam, and he was always hissed or clapped by the boys according to his failure or success. In some farm houses the servants, according to seniority, fried and tossed the pancake; but if they did not eat it before the next pancake was fried, they were dragged or put into a wheel-barrow and cast on the ass midden, or dunghill.

**PANCAKE-BELL**, On Shrove Tuesday, the church bell, about noon, generally gave the signal for tossing pancakes. It is now nearly obsolete.

**PANDEWAFF**, Water and oatmeal boiled together; sometimes mixed with fat and baked in a pan.

**PANTRY**, It was formerly used, agreeably with its presumed etymology, from the FR. *paneterie*, solely for keeping bread; but it is now, in farm houses, used as a larder, dairy, and for the reception of various other articles, and may it not, with great propriety, be derived from the GR. *παν*, all, and *τηρεω* to save, alias a *save-all*.

“In the Kytchine, West Larder, *Paintree*.”

*Inventory of Skipton Castle, 1572, Dr. Whitaker's Craven, p. 290.*

**PAPISH**, A Papist.

**PAP-MOUTH**, A puling, effeminate man.

PAPPER, Paper.

PAR, A pair. ISL. *par*. See *pair*.

PARCAAS, If so be. LAT. *per casum*, per chance.

*Vid. percaas.*

"But they would hate you *parcaas*  
If ye fellen in her laas."

*Chaucer Romt. Rose.*

"And if it might so betide  
That he upon the blind side  
*Parcas* the swete tone araught  
Than shalt thou have a lusty draught."

*Gower, Confess. Amant.*

PARE, To impair. LAT. *pejor* or FR. *pire*. A. S. *pæran*.

"Nor of our strength to altere ocht or *pare*."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 299.*

"Notless by commixtion and mellynge first with Danes  
and afterward with Normans in many the contrary  
language is *apayred*, (corrupted.)"

*Trevisa de inool: linguis.*

"*Appareth* his estimation."

*Sir Thos. Elyot, Governor.*

"Here *appeirith* holy churche."

*P. Plou.*

"As the traitor that clippeth the coyne of his prince,  
maketh it lighter to be weighed, not worse to be  
touched; so he, that by sinister reports seemeth to  
*paire* the credit of his friend, may make him lighter  
among the common sort."

*Lylies Ephues.*

2. To give a less quantity of milk. "T'cow *pares*  
feafully."

PAREING, Injury, corruption. This word is now  
obsolete.

"What profiteth to a man if he wynne all this world  
and do *peyrynge* to his soul."

*Mark, viii. Wicklif.*

"And do *peyryng* of himself."

*Luke, ix. Idem.*



**PARFIT, Perfect.**

"I shall make *parfyt* a new Testament."

*Heb.* viii. *Wiclif.*

"He was a veray *parfit* gentil knight."

*Chaucer.*

**PARFITTY, Perfectly.****PARFITTED, Perfected.**

"That ane parte polist burnist wele and dycht

Thare uthir party not *parfitit* richt."

*Doug. Virgil, p 257.*

**PARGET, To plaster chimnies internally with lime and cow-dung, formerly the common term for plastering walls. Incruster, to *parget* or rough cast. *Minshew.* *Vid:* also *crepir* or *cresper* in *Cotgrave.***

**PARKIN, A cake made of treacle and oat meal, commonly called a *treacle-parkin.***

**PARLOUS, Perilous, dangerous, adventurous.**

"Thou art in a *parlous* state."

*Shaks. As you Like It, iii. 2.*

"A *parlous* boy."

*Hamlet.*

"This gentleman has a *parlous* head."

*Alchemist. B. Jonson.*

"The tongue is a sharp and *parlous* weapon."

*Barrow's Sermons.*

**PARMACITTY, Sperma-ceti. This word now considered vulgar or antiquated was, probably, the original form of the word, and is used by *Shakspeare.***

"And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth,

Was *parmacitty* for an inward bruise."

**PAR-POINT, A thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge, from the FR. *pierre à pointe.* In stimulus conscientiæ, the French word *pierre* was then in use.**

"And the walls were mad of that cyte

Of precious stones and riche *pierre.*

And all was chouched midde *perre*

Better was non in Christantè."

*Kyng Robert of Sicily. Vid. T. Warton. Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

The Scotch *parpane* is an evident corruption of the English word. The parapet of a bridge is called in Scotland, *parpane*, which, in general, consists of a single stone in width.

**PARSIL**, Parsley.

**PART**, Some. In the way in which this word is generally used, it appears to be an adjective, "as how's thy corn? It's *part* greens in't;" or elliptically it may be a substantive, the preposition and article being omitted, as a part or portion of greens. "It rains *part*," it rains a little.

**PARTICULARS**, Old particulars, very old friends.

**PASH**, To knock or beat, to dash. "I'll *pash* thy brains out."

"With my arm'd fist I'll *pash* him oe'r the face."

*Tro. & Cress.* ii. 3.

"Her fingers guns that all to powder *pash*."

*Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.*

2. "To *pash* about," to walk, to trudge about. "He's ollas *pashing* about."

3. "To *pash* away," to walk quickly. "Let's *pash* away, or neet 'll be on us." We have many other compounds of this word, as, to *pash* at, to *pash* in, to *pash* by, to *pash* through, to *pash* over, which *Dr. Johnson* has omitted, though he has the simple verb. Vehemence of action, the leading signification of the word, is preserved through all its ramifications. *Mr. Todd* derives it from the GR. *παίω, παίσω*, to strike.

**PASH**, A heavy fall of rain, or a succession of bad weather. "We hev hed a sad *pash* last week."

2. A blow or fall with violence. "I fell wi sike a *pash*."

**PASHED**, Dashed.

"Their heads together *pashed*."

*Drayton.*

"Upon the *pashed* corse of the Kings."

*Tro. & Cress.* ii. 3.

**PASHY**, Wet, rainy; also dirty, as *pashy* road, *pashy* weather.

**PASSING**, "Gangin to' th' *passing*." The passing bell was formerly tolled to warn the neighbourhood to pray for the departing soul, but now it only indicates death, and gives the signal for the neighbours to lay out the dead body.

—————"And his tongue  
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell  
Remembered, knolling a departed friend."

*Sh. H. IV. pt. 2d.*

"Is there any man in his chamber hears a bell toll for another man, and does not kneel down to pray for that dying man? and when his charity breathes out upon another man, does he not also reflect upon himself, and dispose himself as if he were in a state of that dying man? We begin to hear Christ's Bell toll now, and is not our bell in the chime? We must be in his grave before we come to his resurrection, and we must be in his death, before we come to his grave."

*Dr. Donne's Sermons.*

**PASS**, A centre or frame on which stones pass or rest, in forming an arch.

**PAST-AU**, Past all. "Her temper's *past-au*," *i. e.* ungovernable, most violent. This expression seems elliptical, as past all bearing.

**PATE**, A badger.

**PATIENCE DOCK**, Great bistort or snakeweed, *polygonum bistorta*. Linn. "In common parlance, this word is frequently softened down into *pashon dock*, and sometimes *passion dock*; and, *Cotgrave, Art. Britanique*, gives *pashons* as one of the synonyms of this plant. *Minshew* also call it *passions* or *pashions*, and adds, *ita nominatur hæc herba, quia medetur multis passionibus corporis et morbis*. *Patience*, says *Miege*, is an herb with wide leaves, which is used in pottages

and stuffed meats ; and *Withering*, in a note on this species, observes that the young shoots are eaten in herb pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are substituted for greens under the name of *patience dock*. *Skinner* calls this plant simply *passions*, "sic dicta forté, quia ad affectus, i. e. *passiones cordis valde efficax est.*" Such is the information, which has fallen in my way respecting this plant ; and the only reason for this name is given in the words of *Minshew* and *Skinner* above recited. The root indeed is said to be a very powerful astringent, but whatever virtues any part of the plant possesses, or was formerly supposed to possess, it is, so far as I know, rejected ; or, but partially used in the modern practice of medicine. After all, then, may not the name *pashon* or *passion dock*, of which *patience dock* is perhaps merely a corruption, have some reference to the passion of our Lord ? The former is evidently the older name, and many other plants are dedicated to, or bear the names of, Saints, as St. John's-wort, St. Barnaby's Thistle, Ladies' Thistle, in the modern nomenclature of Botany, to which many others might be added, that are now obsolete, and one, in particular, is called the *passion flower*, from the fancied representation of the cross, hammer, nails, &c. in the parts of fructification. The leaves of the *passion dock* were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made, and, in some old families are still made, in this district, about the season of the passion ; and, one particular day, I have been told, on which a pudding of this kind was an indispensable dish, was either Good Friday or Easter Day, but which of the two my informant could not positively say, though I am inclined to think it was Good Friday, as that day

is still observed as a day of abstinence from animal food. The custom is, I conceive, of ancient date; and, if there be any truth in the above conjecture, it is not improbable that this plant, and the pudding chiefly composed of it, were intended to excite a grateful reminiscence of that tragic scene, with a suitable acknowledgment of the inestimable blessings of redemption. With respect to the custom of eating tansy puddings or cakes on Easter Sunday, which is still partially retained, it is doubtless in allusion to the bitter herbs with which the passover was enjoined to be eaten. All this may be deemed trifling and unimportant, but many other simple, yet ancient customs prevail amongst the lower orders, which, though they may have no reference to any religious ceremony, have arisen from circumstances now either totally forgotten, or, imperfectly ascertained; but the origin of them it would at least be curious to trace. Should the conjecture, hazarded above, induce some person of greater abilities, and less limited sources of information, to bestow a thought upon the subject, my purpose will be fully answered, especially as I think, that the truth, if it can be come at, will throw some light on the customs of our ancestors." For this word, and the ingenious comment upon it, I am indebted to the kindness of a learned friend, who, being a native of Craven, and intimately acquainted with its Dialect, has enriched my *Glossary* with many words, expressions, and customs, which had escaped my observation.

**PATTER**, To speak hastily.

"The people *patre* and praie."

*Chaucer. Romt. of the Rose. Vid. Todd.*

**PAUKY**, Proud, it does not signify here, arch or cunning, as asserted by *Grose*; or, sly and artful, as *Dr. Jamieson* explains it.

- PAUP, To walk awkwardly or carelessly.
- PAUSE, To kick with the foot. GR. παύς.
- PAUT, To paw. TEUT. *pad*, the paw of a beast. "To *paut* off't happen," to kick off the bed clothes.
- PAVING, A stone to pave with, it is not used synonymously with pavement.
- PAW, The burlesque term for hand. "Gang and wesh thy mucky *paws*."
- PAWME, The hollow of the hand.  
 "Othere gaven strokes with the *pawme* of her handes."  
*Matt. xxvi. Wicklif.*
- PAY, To beat. GR. παύω, percutio, nisi malis deducere  
 ab. ANG: *pay*, solvere; q. d. debita verbera solvere,  
 per metaphoram, quod sane longe probabilius. *Skinner.*  
 "I warrant you will *pay* them all."  
*Sh. Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.*
- PEARCHING, Cold, pinching. Boreæ penetrabile frigus  
 adurit.  
 "The *pearching* cold of Boreas doth pinch."  
*Withals.*
- PECK, A Craven peck or strike is half a Winchester  
 bushel. "A *peck* of troubles," an abundance of grief.  
 "To measure to another a *peck* out of one's own  
 bushel," to think or treat others like himself.
- PEDDLE, Employment. BELG. *pegel*. Hence, per-  
 haps, is the word *pedlar*, from FR. *pied aller*, to go  
 on foot.
- PEDDLING, Trifling, of little value.  
 "This *pedling* profit I may resign."  
*Decay of Piety, p. 141.*
- PEDLAR'S-PAD, A walking stick.
- PEDLAR'S BASKET, Ivy leaved snap-dragon. *Antirrhinum Cymbalaria*. Linn. This elegant little plant probably obtained this vulgar appellation from its trailing stems being interwoven together like a basket.
- PEE, To squint, to look with one eye.

2. To make water.

PEEARK, To examine narrowly.

2. To peearch as birds.

3. "To *peearch* one's self up," to adorn, trim, or dress.

4. "To *peearch* up again," to recover from sickness.

PEEARK, A peearch for fowls.

PEEARKEKED, Perched, elated, proud. This word is in frequent use, though doubted by *Archdeacon Nares*.

PEEARKEKERS, Young rooks.

PEEAT, Moorish earth dug and dried for fuel, so called probably as being fuel from the *pit*, to distinguish it from the *flah*, which is cut from the surface. *Du Cange* derives it from the TERT. *pet vel put lacus*. Sw. *pota, fodere*. ISL. *pytt*. See *Thomson's Etymons*.

PEEAT-PAN, A very hard stratum below the peeat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water, and nearly impenetrable to trees, but holding the water like a pan. *Dr. Jamieson* derives it from TERT. *calva*, the pan or skull of the soil.

PEEPS, The flowers of cowslips detached from the calix.

PEEARL-COATED, A sheep with a curled fleece, which farmers think denotes a tendency to fattening. The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls.

PEEVISH, Piercing, very cold; a *peevish* wind.

PEFF, To cough, to breathe with difficulty. ISL. *pua*; *aspirare*.

"They who had corns or broken wind  
Begood to *pegh* and limp behind."

*Maynes Siller Gun. Dr. Jamieson.*

"He *peching* on the cawsey lay  
O' kicks and cuffs weel saird."

*Ferguson's Poems. Idem.*

"*Pegh*, fry, an' girn, wi spite an teen  
Au' fa' a flyting."

*A. Ramsay.*

**PEFFIN,**

“When strangers landed now sae thrang  
*Puffing an peghing he wad gang.*”

*Idem.*

**PEG,** To beat. “To turn one a *peg,*” to do him an injury or ill turn, frequently by way of requital.

**PEG.** *See Old-Peg.*

**PEG-AWAY,** To move hastily.

**PEGS,** Teeth.

**PELK,** To beat or drub with the fist.

**PELL,** A heavy shower of rain or hail, accompanied with a strong wind.

**PELSE,** A mean, worthless person.

2. Rain or sleet. “T’ element wor seea feaful rid, at I expect we sal hev some *pelse* soon.”

3. Refuse, any kind of vile stuff.

**PELSEMENT,** Trash, any thing of little value.

**PELSY,** Mean, worthless.

2. Rainy or sleety, *peltsy.*

**PELTER,** To patter, or beat. “Here’s a saary neet, nobbud hear how’t’ rain *pelters* ageean’t winders.”

**PEN,** Feather. “This chicken’s full o’ *pens.*”

2. The pudendum of a sow, when maris appetens, she is said to be “*proud i’th’ pen.*” **WELSH,** *pen,* an end.

**PEN-FEATHERED,** When the skin or hair of a horse is rough, he is said to be *pen-feathered.* His hair is so *stickly* that it resembles pens or feathers.

**PENNY,** Full of feathers. Thus the cook will frequently complain that the fowls which she is preparing for dinner are *penny,* that is, the feathers or pens cannot be thoroughly plucked out.

**PENDIL,** The pendulum of a clock.

**PENNATH,** A penny-worth, a purchase. “To git a good *pennath,*” to make a good purchase. This word



is frequently used ironically, "my word! but shoe's gotten a *pennath*," i. e. a bad husband.

**PENNY**, "Clean as a penny." *Prov. Sim.*

"Brisk as a body louse she trips;  
*Clean as a penny* drest;  
 Sweet as a rose her face and lips;  
 Round as a globe her breast."

*Ritson's Eng. Songs, vol. 1, p. 153.*

From this extract it appears, that "*clean as a penny*," relates to the person or dress; but we generally use it in the sense of entirely, completely; as, "I've lost my knife *as clean as a penny*." "*As clean as a nit*," is another *prov. sim.* of the same meaning, also, "*as clean as a die*." "To turnt' *penny*," to make a good bargain.

**PENNY-POTS**, Pimples on the face of a person addicted to drinking; a general consequence and true index of a too frequent exhaustion of the ale-pot.

**PENNY-STAN**, A flat circular stone, a substitute for an iron quoit. Sw. *pena*, to flatten.

**PERAMMLE**, Circumlocution, a long tiresome story; from *preamble*.

**PERAUNTER**, Peradventure, *see aunter*.

"And for thei aren poore, *peraunter*."

*P. Ploughman.*

**PERCAAS**, If so be. *Vid. parcaas*.

"I mycht also *percais* cum liddir speed."

*Doug. Pref. to Virgil.*

*Percase*, *Dr. Johnson* says, is not used. *Dr. Lodge* in his *Translation of Seneca*, has *put-case* in the sense of suppose. "*Putcase* thou be ungrateful to thyself." Is not *percase* a corruption of this expression?

**PERK**, Proud, affected.

"*Perke* as a peacock."

*Spenser.*

*Vid. pearked.*

**PERSAIVE**, To perceive.

“ A mow of corn, he gyhyt thaim about  
And cloyt weill, nane might *persaive* without.”

*Wallace.*

**PERSAIVANCE**, Notion, idea. This word is a kind of barbarous derivative from the verb to *perceive*, as if it were written *perceivance*, for perception ; or it may probably come from the old Fr. word *apperceivance*, which *Cotgrave* renders, a knowledge, perceiving or inking of a matter.

**PESTERMENT**, Embarrassment. *Cotgrave, embarras.*

**PESTIL**, A pestle ; also the shank end of a ham or pork.

Jambe de porceau. *Cotgrave.*

**PET**, An indulged child.

“ He has fault of a wife who marries mams *pet*.”

*Scotch Prov.*

2. A cade or house lamb.

3. Offence, from the Fr. *depit*.

“ The dawted bairn thus taks the *pet*.”

*Gentle Shepherd. Ramsay.*

*Nares* supposes that this word is a diminutive of *peat*.

“ A pretty *peat*.”

*Shaks. The Taming of a Shrew.*

“ Choose yon proud *peat*.”

*Abbot.*

**PET**, To indulge.

**PETTED**, Indulged, spoiled. “ I never saw barns war *petted*.”

**PET-LIP**, A lip that hangs down so much, that the saliva cannot without difficulty be retained. Borrowed from the pouting lip of a petted child.

**PEYL**, Noise, clamour, probably a corruption of *peal*.

**PEYL**, To beat, to strike. *BELG. pijlen.*

**PEY-CODS**, The pods of peas. *ISL. peysa, indusium, et kodde, pulvillus. A. S. bien coddas, siliqua.*

**PEY-SWADS**, Of the same signification.

PEYS, Peas.

PHARAOH, "Stout *Pharaoh*," strong ale or beer.

PIANOT, A magpie.

PICK, Pitch. A. S. *pie*. BELG. *pick*. "As dark as *pick*."

"And *pyke* and ter, als haif thai tane  
And lynt and herdis, and brynstane."

*Barbour*.

2. An emetic.
3. Diamond of cards; because, as *Minshew* says, it is *picked* and sharp-pointed like the diamond stone. Quarreau, a diamond or *picke* at cards. *Cotgrave*. It is not derived from Fr. *piques*, a spade, but from a *mill-pick*.
4. "*Picks* and hearts," red spots on the shins, occasioned by sitting too near the fire. "To turn a *pick-pie*," or "to *pick* pie over," to make a summersaut, *alias* somersault.

PICK, To vomit.

2. To pitch.

"As high as I could *pick* my lance."

*Coriol.* i. 1.

3. To throw down. "He tried to *pick* me down."
4. To cast a calf. "'T'cow's *picked* her cauf."

PICK-FORK, A pitch fork. This word occurs in the *Bible Ed.* 1608, 1st *Sam.* xiii. 21.

"Yet they had a file for the shares and for the mattocks,  
and for the *pick-forkes* and for the axes, and for to  
sharpen the goads."

PICKLE, "A stick in *pickle*," a stick or rod in readiness.

This is a threatening admonition for an idle or truant boy. "There's a stick i *pickle* for thee my lad."

PICKS AND HEARTS, *See pick*.

PICKY, Pitchy, dark.

"Quharfra overthrawis the *pickky* smok coil blak."

*Doug. Virg.* p. 152.

**PIDDLE**, To be employed in trifles or to do things ineffectually; to take short steps in walking. "Look how't near *piddles*."

**PIE**, "To make a *pie*," is to combine in order to make a lucrative contract. "To make an *apple pie bed*." This is a trick frequently played by young people, by removing one sheet from the bed and doubling up the other; so that a person when going to bed is prevented, to his surprise and vexation, from getting into it.—  
*See Potato-pie,*

**PIECE**, A little while; "stay a *piece*." *Brockett and Pegge*.

**PIECES**, "To fau i *pieces*," to be brought to bed: *parturio*. *Ainsworth*.

**PIFLE**, To steal, to pilfer.

**PIG**, A piece of lead weighing 123 lbs. *See fother*.

2. "Cold *pig*," A sudden exposure of a person to the cold air by the unexpected removal of the bed clothes.

3. "To please the *pigs*," A quaint and vulgar expression, corrupted from *pyx*, in which the consecrated elements are kept in Roman Catholic Chapels. *Moor*. This expression, according to *Brand*, means *Deo volente*.

4. "To drive *pigs*," To snore.

5. "He has brought his *pigs* to a fine market," an expression signifying that he has been very unsuccessful in business. It is, however, often used ironically.

6. "He's like a *pig*, he'll do no good alive," said of a covetous man, regardless of the happiness of others, whilst he is ever fruitlessly endeavouring to secure his own.

7. "As happy as a *pig* in muck," signifying that an indolent person is contented in any abject state of filthiness.

8. "To *pig* together," to lie, like pigs, two or three together.

**PIG-HEADED**, Obstinate, *Grase*.

**PIGEON'S MILK,** To send a child to a neighbour's house, for a spoonful of this rare article, is a trick frequently practised on the first day of April.

**PIGHUL,** A pig cote or sty.

**PIG-TAIL, OR FARTHING CANDLE,** } The watching of the *pig-tail* was a superstitious ceremony observed in Craven, amongst many others, on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of males or females, but never a mixed company, place on the floor a lighted *pig-tail*, for so a small or farthing candle is denominated. This, however, must be previously *stolen*, otherwise it loses its prognostic effects. They then sit down, in solemn silence, and fix their eyes attentively on the taper. The doors and cupboards are never locked, lest the violent attacks of the evil spirit should break them. When it begins to burn blue, the person, whom they are respectively to marry, will make his appearance and walk across the room.

**PIKE,** } To pick. "T' rain maks e'm *pike* 'em." "Thou's  
**PYKE,** } ollas *piring* a hole i my coot."

"Other wolde *pyke* out some auncient story."

*Sir Thos. Elyot.*

"I pray God you may *pyke* out some understanding of my mind towards you; written in cole-house of darkness out of a paire of painful stocks by thine own in Christ."

*J. Philpot's Letters, 1555.*

—————"Yet some will quarrell *pike*  
And common bruit will deem them all alike."

*Du Bartas Judith, by Hudson.*

"And up we *pike* the coist of Epirus."

*Douglas Virg. p. 77.*

**PIKE,** A large cock of hay, in which form it is frequently put immediately before it be carried. This species of cocks are made near a stack, and are forked up as occasion may require.

2. The rocky summit of a mountain, as *Langdale pike*.  
*Haw pike*.

PIKELET, A small cake or muffin, *Qu.* a diminutive of pipe, a *pipelet*, the cake being full of small pipes or holes?

PILL, To peel.

PILLED, Pared, stripped.

2. Robbed.

"In sharing that which you have *pilled* from me."

*Ric. III. i. 1.*

3. To be made bald.

"Their legs are *pill'd* and bare."

*Coryat. Vid. Nares.*

PILLERS, Persons, also instruments, for peeling oak trees, &c.

PILLING, Paring. "Potatoe *pillings*." *BELG. pellen.*  
*Lord Bacon* uses *pill*.

"Add in the decoction the *pill* of a sweet lemon."

*Cent. i. 46.*

PILLOW-SLIP, Pillow-bear, the cover or case of a pillow.

PIN-CASS, A pin cushion, a corruption of *pin-case*.

PINCH, The game of pitch-halfpenny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more antagonists, who *pitch* or cast a half-penny each, at a mark, which in Craven is called a *motto*, placed at a certain distance from what is called the *bye*. The owner of the half-penny, which falls nearest the *motto*, claims the privilege to hustle first. The next nearest half-penny entitles its owner to the second claim, and so on in rotation. When they hustle, all the half-pence that are pitched at the mark are thrown into a hat held by the player, who claims the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jerk out, and

as many as lie with the impression of the head upwards belong to him. The remainder is then put into the hat a second time, and the second claimant performs the same kind of operation, and so in succession, till all the half-pence fall with the heads upwards, generally called a man, as the opposite side is called a woman. If it so happen, that after all of them have hustled; there remain some of the half-pence, that have not fallen with the heads uppermost, the first player then hustles again, and the others in succession, until they do come so. *Vid. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, such alterations being only made as are peculiar to this game in Craven.

**PINCH-GUT**, A covetous person, who will neither fill his own belly nor suffer his dependants to do so.

**PINE**, To hunger, to famish. *Isl. pyne.*

**PIN-HEAD**, "It is not worth a *pin-head*," 'tis of no value. *Je n'en donnerois pas un zest. Miede.*

**PINK**, To contract the eye, hence *pink-eyed*. *TEUT. pinck-ooghen, oculos contrahere. Dr. Jamieson.* Independent of the contraction of the eyes, I have sometimes seen people with very white hair, with small pink-coloured eyes. Two young Swiss, some years ago, were exhibited in London, having eyes of this description.

**PINK-EYE**,

Them that were *pink-eyed* and had very small eyes they termed ocellæ.

*Holland's Trans. of Pliny's Nat. Hist. Vid. Todd.*

"Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
Plumpy Bacchus with *pink eyne*."

*Shakspeare.*

**PINKNEYS**, Pink-eyes, a particular species of potatoe with red eyes or ends.

**PINKY-WINKY**, Peeping with small eyes.

**PIPING**, The musical signal of bees preparatory to their swarming or casting a second time. This in Scotland is called *Towling*.

**PIPPIN**, The seed of an apple.

**PIPS**, The flower of the cowslip, &c.

**PISTIL**, "He's a sad pistil," he is a wild disorderly fellow. Whether this word has any reference to a pistol I leave to others to determine.

**PIT**, To match, to contest, a term probably borrowed from the *cock-pit*.

**PITTED**, Matched.

Be it for argument admitted

That both the combatants were *pitted*.

*Pleader's Guide.*

**PITCHER**, "To *pitcher* a man," or, as it is frequently called, *pitchering*, is a ludicrous ceremony observed in Craven, when a person goes to see his sweet-heart the first time. It is performed thus:—One of the young inmates of the family takes a small pitcher and half fills it with water; he then goes, attended by his companions, and, presenting it to the lover, demands a present in money. If he is disposed to give any thing, he drops his contribution into the pitcher, and they retire without further molestation. He is thus made a *free-man*, and can quietly pay his visits in future, without being subject to any similar exaction. But, if after repeated demands, the lover refuse to pay his contribution, he is either saluted with the contents of the pitcher, or a general *row* ensues, in which the water is spilled and the pitcher is broken. If any young neighbours should get an *inkling* of this visit, they will, for the sake of a little mirth, and to annoy the enamoured swain, frequently join in this ceremony.

**PITTER PATTER**, To beat incessantly like rain.



PLANETS, "T<sup>r</sup>ain faws i *planets*," i. e. the rain falls partially, or i *plats*, of which it may be a corruption.

PLANTS, "To water one's *plants*," to shed tears, *udas facere genas. Cooper.*

"Go runne, flie into thy country, neither *water thou thy plants*, in that thou departest from thy pigsnie, neither stand in mammering, whether it be better to depart or not."

*Lylies Euphues.*

PLASH, To splash, to throw water about, to make a noise in water by agitating it or throwing something heavy into it. It may here be observed that for *plash*, in its proper sense of cutting and interweaving the branches of trees or shrubs in a hedge, we say *splash*, and vice versâ. BELG. *plasz*, a ditch in which water standeth. BELG. *plaschen*, to splash water. *Gaz. Ang.*

PLAT, Place, situation. It does not signify, according to *Johnson*, a smooth or plain piece of ground, but simply a place, as "I steud at that time i this vara *plat*." TEUT. *plat*.

"That I should purchase the day before for a little *part* (*plat*) and undo a great deal of honor."

*Shaks. Timon*, iii. 2.

For *part*, *Dr. Johnson* proposes *park*.

PLATE, Shale.

PLATE, To clinch, to rivet. "Mind'to *plate* 't'nails weel down."

PLAY, "To *play* the dule," to play the part of the devil, to torment, to act with cruelty, or impetuosity.

PLEAN, To complain. FR. *plaindre*.

"The King hath cause to *plain*."

*Sh. Lear* iii. 1.

"P̄sons and par̄she prestes *pleynede* to the bissop."

*P. Plou.*

In the following example it is a reflected verb.

—————" Well you see  
I *plaine* me not nor is it grefe to me."  
T. Heywood.

" Underneath my window *playneth*."  
Sydney.

2. To tell tales.

PLEEANING, Complaint.

" After our sentence *plaining* comes too late."  
Shaks. R. II. i. 3.

PLEEN-PIE, A tell tale.

" A *pleean-pie* tit  
Thy tongue sal be slit  
An iv'ry dog i't'h town  
Sal hev a bit."

It is usual to slit the tongues of mag-pies in order to make them articulate.

PLEASE, To satisfy, to make an equivalent. " I'll  
*please* you for't."

PLENISH, To replenish, to repair, to renew.

PLET, Work performed by platting.

PLET, To plat.

" For thee I *plet* the flow'ry belt an smood."  
Gentle Shepherd.

PLET, }  
PLETTED, } *p. part.* of plet.

" Well *plett* with silver sheen."  
Hardyknute.

PLETTS, Folds or gathers of linen, &c. In Johnson, *plait*.

PLEZZER, Pleasure.

PLEZZERIN, Partaking of pleasure. " Whear's thy  
husband?" " He's gain a *plezzerin*."

PLIFF, }  
PLEUGH, } Plough.  
PLUFF, }  
PLOO, }

" A plough beetle, plough staff, to farther the *plough*  
Great clod to asunder that breaketh so rough."

Tusser.

*Mr. Moor*, in his collection of *Suffolk Words*, thinks that *plough* and *rough*, however closely allied in vision, can never *sib* together in sound. The Craven pronunciation satisfactorily proves that they are perfectly harmonious.

“For in a yerd with oxen of the *plough*  
That other man was loggid wel ynough.”

*Chaucer. Cant. Tales.*

“In the meyn tyme Eneas with ane *plouch*  
The ciete circulit and markit be ane seuch.”

*Douglas' Virg. p. 153.*

It must, however, be remarked, that *ploo* is more commonly used in Craven.

**PLISH**, To excoriate. *BELG. plecken. Sū. G. plaaga, excruciatuſ.* I have never heard the substantive used.

**PLOD**, A plaid.

**PLOUGH-PADDLE**, A small spade to clear the plough of the earth adhering to it, called also a *plough-staff*. “*Plough-boot*,” an allowance of timber for a plough by the Lord of the Manor, from *plough* and *SAX. bote*, compensation.

**PLOUM**, A plum.

**PLUCK**, Metal, courage, from Erse *plughk*, the heart. *Vide Todd.*

2. The fry of a calf or the appurtenance, consisting of the heart, liver, sweet-bread, &c.

**PLUCKING**, The quantity of worsted *plucked* from the end of the *sliffer*, or *sliver*, and folded over the fingers whilst turning the spinning wheel.

**PLUM**, Perpendicular. *LAT. plumbum*; a plummet when suspended is always perpendicular to the horizon. “*He's nut quite plum*,” *i. e.* he is a little deranged, or he is not perfectly honest and upright.

**PLUM**, To sound the depth of a river, &c. “*It' seea deep I cannot plum it.*”

POBS, } Pottage, a mixture of meal and water,  
 PODDISH, } or milk, boiled together. *Dr. Johnson*  
 PORRIDGE, } improperly supposed it to be meat  
 boiled in water, or broth. "As thick as *porridge*," a  
 proverbial simile frequently applied to beer. "Save  
 thy wind to keel thy *porridge*," a request to a person  
 to hold his tongue.

"I'd as leif you should tell me of a mess of *porridge*."  
*Shaks.*

POCK-ARR, } A scar or mark left by the small pox.  
 POCK-MARK, }  
 POCK-ARRED, } Marked with the small pox. *Pock-*  
 POCK-MARKED, } *brocken* and *pock-fretted* are used  
 in the same sense. *Fretten*, rubbed or marked, *Mr.*  
*Wilbraham* observes, is an old word, used chiefly in  
*pock-fretten*.

POD, A foot, generally applied to a child. *TEUT. pad*,  
 a foot. "Put down thy lile *pods*." *GR. πους, ποδες*.

POD, To walk with an unsteady gate like a child or  
 old man.

POINT, To fill up the open joints of a building with mortar.  
 2. "To *point* the earth," to put down the feet upon  
 the ground. "Ive streeaned ya guider o' my leg seea  
 mich, at I cannot *point* t'earth wi my foote."

POINTING, The filling up the open joints of walls  
 with mortar.

"One lytle house, covered with slate, which needithe  
 nothinge but *pointinge*."

*Gross' Ant. vol. 4.*

POINT, "To stretch a *point*," to use great exertion in  
 order to accomplish one's purpose. It also frequently  
 means to walk quick, to make haste, still with a  
 reference to the original cause of exertion. "Come  
 we mun stretch a *point*, er we's nut git haam afore  
 neet." I do not find that *Dr. Johnson* uses the word  
 in this sense.

**POIT**, To push with the feet.

2. To stir the fire.

**POIT**, A poker; generally called the *fire-poit*.

**POKE**, A small sack. "I'll naan buy a pig i a *poke*."

"They walve as don two pigges in a *poke*."

*Chaucer.*

2. A small covering for a wounded finger.

3. "More *poke* than pudding," more shew than reality.

**POKE**, To project, to lean forward, to bag out.

2. To pry, to intermeddle. "Thou's *pokin* thy heeod into iv'ry nook."

**POKED**, Having a bag or poke under the jaw, which is generally the case with consumptive or rotten sheep.

**POKER**, "As stiff as a *poker*," a proverbial simile generally applied to a haughty coxcomb. "He's as stiff as an'ad swallowed a *poker*."

**POKE-SHAKKINS**, The smallest of a litter of pigs, &c. frequently called the wrecklin.

**POLLARD**, Coarse flour. *Cotgrave.*

**POO**, To pull. "To *poo* back," to ravel or undo what has been knitted or sewed. "To *poo* a *craw*," according to *Dr. Johnson*, is to be contentious about what is of no value. In Craven it signifies to deprive a person of his assumed pretensions, or to pluck from the daw his borrowed plumes; or, to call one to an account for something offensive which he has said or done; to settle some trifling dispute or quarrel.

"If not, resolve before we go

That you and I must *pull a crow*."

*Hudibras.*

"He loveth well sheeps flesh, that wets his Bred in the wull

If he leave not, we have a *craw to pull*."

*John Heywood's Works.*

"I hae a *craw to pull* wi you leddies."

*Vid. Brand's Pop. Antiq. 2d vol. p. 675.*

*Craw*, when addressed to a child, signifies mucus.

“Come barn, let me poo’t *craw* out o’ thy noaz.”

POOED, Pulled.

POOL, To pull.

POOLINS, The fat which is stripped or *pooled* off the intestines of a slaughtered animal.

POORLY, Sickly, out of health.

POOT, A young growse or moor poot. FR. *poolet*, a chicken.

“Neer pleas’d, but wi the hearts an’ livers  
Of partricks, teals, *muir-powts* an’ plivers.”

*Allan Ramsay.*

POPE, A long pole, to which an effigy of the Pope was attached and burnt on the 5th of Nov.

POPPEY, A term of endearment addressed to a little child. FR. *poupee*, a doll.

PORRIDGE, Pottage.

“Shall I says Gib, stay here a’ hame  
Like witless Willie Clinted  
Whase pladdin wascoat o’er his wame  
Shaws, he’s in *porritch* stinted.”

*Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.*

*Vid. pobs.*

PORTMANTLE, A portmanteau. This seems to be the old English orthography. FR. *porter*, and WELSH, *mantell*, to carry.

“As he that sat in princely pomp  
On a *portmantle* easing rump.”

*Mar. p. 137.*

POSNET, A boiler, apparently misunderstood by *Dr. Jamieson*, whose explanation seems to contradict the quotation adduced. The derivation given by *Skinner* is more probable, viz. from the FR. *basinet*, a small basin. The quotation from *Skene*, given by *Dr. Jamieson* is, “his heire sall have ane brander ane *possenett*, ane bag to put money in, ane enlcruiik.”

*Dr. Jamieson* supposes, I think erroneously, that "ane bag to put money in," is *Skene's* explanation of the word *possenett*. The bag and the *possenett* appear to be articles perfectly distinct. The *posnet*, made either of iron or of tin, and placed on a brander, is an utensil common in every kitchen here, but I never knew it to be used as a purse. In *Cole's Dict.* *posnet* is called a great kettle. *Dr. Jamieson* in his *Supplement* has, I observe, corrected this mistake, and candidly acknowledges it to be an English word.

POSS, To dash, to shake any thing violently in the water.

POSS, A water-fall, synonymous with *foss*, which see.

POSSED, Dashed, tossed.

"Thus *possed* to and fro."

*Chaucer. Tro. & Cress.*

POSSESS, To persuade, to inform, to convince.

POSSESSED, Informed, convinced.

"Is he yet *possessed*."

*Merchant of Venice, i. 3.*

Not so understood by *Dr. Johnson*, but explained by *Steevens* similar to the Craven word *insense*, which see.

"I have *possessed* your Grace."

*Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

POST, An almost perpendicular column of rock. It is sometimes called a horse or a rider, when a perpendicular block intercepts the horizontal beds or strata; it rhymes with cost.

POST, "*Post* and pan," a building made of wood and plaster in alternate divisions.

POSTED, When a tree is cut into a square form, it is termed *posted*.

"There lay by chance a *posted* tree thereby."

*Fairfax's Tasso, 14th Bk.*

POSTS, A sarcastic term for thick legs.

POT, "To go to *pot*," to be reduced to beggary, to suffer.  
 "Tho' ye have lien among the *pots*."

*Psalms.*

"They that appertain to God, they shall inherit everlasting life; they must *go to pot*, they must suffer here."

*Latimer's Sermons, vol. 2, p. 484.*

POT-LUCK, "To take *pot-luck*," to partake of a plain family dinner, to dine *en famille*.

POTATOE-PIE, A small hillock of potatoes covered with straw, sods, and earth, to protect them from frost during the winter season.

POTE, } To push or kick with the feet.  
 PAUT, }

"To *pot* the clothes of."

*Ray.*

POT-HOOKS, The scrawl or strokes of a boy learning to write.

"This woman was nurse Pholoe hight  
 She could both read and *pot-hooks* write."

*Mar. p. 52.*

POT-KELPS, The moveable handles of an iron pan.

POT-SCAR, } A potsherd.  
 POT-SHARD, }

"And he toke a *potsharde* to scrape him."

*Job ii. 8. Geneva Edit. 1562.*

POTTER, To poke, to push as with the end of a stick.

2. To do things ineffectually. "How thou *potters*."

3. To confuse. "Don't *potter* me."

POTTERMENT, A bungler, an inexperienced workman.

POTTICAR, An apothecary.

"The *potecary* answered."

*Chaucer. Pard. Tale.*

POTTINGER, A small pewter mug or vessel, containing about three-quarters of a pint. A porringer.

POUK, A pimple.

POUR, "It rains and *pours* down," a redundant expression for raining very fast.



**POUSEMENT**, Refuse, lumber.

**POW**, A head, poll.

“Albeit my *pow* was bald and bare.”

2. A pole; a scythe *pow*, the long handle of a scythe.

**POW-CAT**, The pole cat.

**POWER**, Many, a large sum; as “a *power* of brass,”  
the classical vis, “*magna vis frumenti.*”

**POWIN**, } Cutting the hair.  
**POWLIN**, }

**POWL**, The head. *See pow.*

“Shee rudely rose and stroke this sleeping roy  
So fell, that from his shoulders flew the *powle.*”

*Du Bartas Judith by Hudson.*

**POWL**, To cut hair.

**POWLER**, A hair cutter.

**PRACTIZE**, Pronounced long on the last syllable. Both  
the verb and the substantive are thus elongated.

“With stool and with needyl she was not to seek  
And other *practisings* for ladyes meet.”

*Praise of Catharine of Arragon. Strutt.*

“Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants.*”

*Sh. H. VI. iii. 2.*

**PRATTILY**, Softly, delicately. “Gang *prattily*, er  
thou'l't wacken't barn.”

**PRATTLE-BASKET**, A prattling child, a little young  
prater or *prattle basket*, *Bequenaud*, &c. *Cotgrave*,  
*Vid. also Languarde.*

**PRATTY**, Pretty.

“The Bishop of Duresme hath a *pratty* palace in  
the towne.”

*Leland's It. p. 74.*

“*Pratty* deal,” a good many.

**PRAVED-FOR**, Churched.

**PREFARD**, Preferred.

“To reave her honor, which she more than life *prefard.*”  
*Spenser.*

PRENK, }  
 PRINK, } To decorate, to dress in a showy, affected  
 PRONK, } manner.

"She *prinked* hersell and prinned hersell."

*Minst. of the Scot. Border.*

2. To be forward or pert.

———"And he *preynkte* upon me

Liberū Dei arbitrium."

*P. Plou.*

i. e. he pertly or confidently introduced. *Dr.*

*Whitaker*, the learned Editor of *P. Plou.*, makes

no comment on this word.

PRENKIN, Dressing gaudily.

2. Pert, forward.

PRENTICE, Apprentice.

"Yee would faine sweare yourself *prentise* to the craft."

*King Ja. Dæmonologie.*

PRENTISHIP, Apprenticeship. Ils veulent voler sans

ailes ; they would be held masters before they have

served half a *prentiship*. *Cotgrave.*

PREYTHE, Prithee. "I *pray thee*." It is frequently  
 a mere expletive.

"I *prethe* looke backe into the ages, and let my pen  
 helpe thy memorie."

*Ulysses upon Ajax.*

PRIAL, Three cards of a sort ; a corruption of *pair royal*.

PRICH, Small beer, thin drink.

PRICK, To trace a hare by its footsteps, *leporis vestigia  
 sequi*. *Colé's Dict.*

2. To spring up, to germinate. To this word *up* is  
 generally added. "As't gers *pricks* up."

PRICK-A-LOUSE, A contemptuous name for a tailor.

"Some scavengers or *prick-louse* tailors to attend upon  
 them for a time, swear they have great possessions."

*Burton's Anat. of Mel. p. 391.*

PRICKER, A needle introduced into the hole previously  
 bored in a rock, for the purpose of making a vacancy,  
 to communicate fire to the powder, for a blast.

**PRICKLE**, To prick.

**PRIDE**, Fineness, brilliancy. "The *pride* o't weather."

**PRIGGISH**, } Coxcomical, affected. BELG. *prachlen*.  
**PRIGGIN**, }

**PRIM**, Privet, spindle tree, *Ligustrum vulgare*. Linn.

"Set privy or *prim*

Set box like him,

Set gilloflowers all,

That grows on the wall.

*Tusser.*

**PRIMED**, Drunk, exhilarated with liquor. "He's weel *prim'd*."

**PRIMINARY**, A state of perplexity or trouble; derived, *Mr. Moor* conjectures, from *præmunire*.

**PRINCY-COCK**, A term used here in addressing a young person. "Now my *princy-cock* whear's to boun?" It is probably a corruption of the word *princock* or *princox*, which, *Dr. Johnson* says, is obsolete. *Ray* defines it a pert, forward fellow. *Minshew*, a ripe-headed young boy, from the LAT. *præcox*, soon, over hastie or rash ripe, raro tamen frugi; unde poeta, non amo puerum præcoci ingenii. *Skinner* gives a different explanation of this word.

**PRITTLE-PRATTLE**, Childish talk. *Babil. Miege*.

**PRIZE**, A lever, a purchase. FR. *prise*.

"Apound the sandis sittand on my kneis

I schupe to haue upreuin with mare *preis*."

*Doug. Virg. p. 68.*

**PRIZE**, To raise by the power of a lever.

**PRIZED**, Raised by a lever.

"There stands yonder a chest, from which the lid has just been *prized* off."

*Pirate, vol. 1. p. 181.*

**PROD**, A goad. DAN. *brod*.

2. An iron pin fixed in pattens.

3. A short stake driven in the ground.

PROD,  
PRODDLE, } To goad.

PROMISE, To assure. "It's a kittle job I *promise* you."

PROMISE, "*Promises* and pie-crusts are made to be broken;" a proverbial expression by which a person endeavours to exculpate himself from the non-performance of a promise.

PROP, To prompt, to assist, to direct or show how to act.

PROPS, Legs.

PROSPERATION, Success, good luck.

PROSSIN, Bold, pressing forward. BELG. *prossen*.

PROU, A kind of interjection made use of in driving cattle, for the double purpose of turning them, and of pushing them forward, when they would loiter. But I do not know of any combination of letters that will give the exact sound, as it is spoken by drovers. *Howell*, the Editor of *Cotgrave*, says this is the WELSH word *pru*, and adduces it amongst others, as a proof "that the ancient and true genuine language of the Gauls," was a dialect of the British. *Vid. Epistle Dedicatory*.

"What! how you hang a a—e, *ptrow* come along."

*Jup. & Jo. T. Heywood.*

PROUD, Luxuriant. "T' corn's vara *proud*. SAX. *pryde*.

"And the erth waxeth *proude* withall."

*Romt. of the Rose.*

"Being over *proud* with sap and blood."

*Shaks. Rich. II. iii. 4.*

"And then become the ground so *proude*."

*Romt. of the Rose.*

"Aire wholesome, temp'rate sun, grass *proudly* grown."

*Fairfax's Tasso, 15th Bk.*

2. Brilliant or clear. "A *proud* mornin'."
3. "*Proud* i'th' barren," when cows are about to calve.
4. Too high or full, as "that joint's to *proud*," that is, it is too full and prominent.

**PROVAND, Provender.**

“Than Camels in their war, who have their *provand*.”  
*Sh. Coriol. ii. 1.*

**PS AND QS, A nicety of behaviour, an observance of all due formalities : perhaps from a French injunction, to make proper obeisances. *Soyez attentifs à vos pies et vos cues ;* in other words, mind your *ps* and *qs*. *Brockett.***

**PUCKER, A fold, or, to use *Dr. Johnson's* word, corrugation.**

2. A fright, a state of perplexity or trouble.

**PUDDLY, Fat. “He’s growin vara *puddly*,” that is, protuberant and gross.**

**PULL-FACES, To distort the features.**

**PULTIS, A poultice. *LAT. pultis.***

“Suppositories, clisters, fomentations,  
*Pultesses, opening veins, boxing, frications.”*  
*Thos. Heywood.*

**PUM, To thump, to pommel.**

**PUMMER, Large.**

**PUNCH, Short, fat.**

**PUNCH, To kick with the feet, not with the fist, as explained by *Dr. Johnson*, and derived from *pugnus*. In Scottish, according to *Dr. Jamieson*, it means to jog with the elbow.**

**PUNCHED, Kicked.**

“Now grapp’d from behind, now *punch’d* before,  
He stands and plies the crowd with warfare sore.”  
*Rose’s Ariosto. 6th canto.*

**PUNCH-CLOD, A low peasant, a *clod-hopper*.**

**PUND, To pound.**

“He would *pun* (pund) thee into shivers.”  
*Shaks. Tro. & Cress. ii. 1.*

**PUND, A pound. *WELSH, punt. A. S. pund.***

“An sald your Crummock, an her bassen’d quay,  
I’ll warrant ye’ve coft a *pund* o’ cut an dry.”  
*Gentle Sheperd. Ramsay.*

**PURCHASE**, To obtain a hold by a lever or crow, for which I find no authority in any etymological work, except in *Bailey*. "The capstan *purchases* apace," that is, draws in the cable. Since I wrote the above, I have read *Mr. Todd's* second edition of *Johnson*, to which he has added this explanation of the substantive *purchase*; mechanical advantage in raising a weight.

**PURE**, Very. "I'se *pure* weel."

"*Pure* fayn ich wolde."

*P. Plou.*

**PURELY**, Quite well. "How's thy mam?" "*Purely* thank ye."

**PURVIL**, To shift for a livelihood, to procure food and other necessaries by artful means.

**PUDER**, } Pewter. "She's reared him his *puder*,"  
**PUTHER**, } spoken of a woman who has brought her  
 husband a large fortune. "To rear like London  
*puther*," to assume consequence. In farm-houses it  
 is usual to expose the pewter as ornamental furni-  
 ture, which was generally kept bright, and has an  
 imposing appearance.

**PUSS**, A contemptuous term for a woman. *Minshew* derives it from the BELG. *poesele*. IT. *puzzolente*, and *Kilian*, according to *Skinner*, derives *poesele* from the LAT. *pusa*, a fat girl. Une grosse dondon, a burly wench, a woman, a great *fat puss*. *Miege*. *Vide* also *Tripriere*, and *puss* in the English part.

**PUT**, To push with the horns WELSH, *pwt*. "To be *put about*," to be put to inconvenience. "To *put* himself away," to commit suicide. "To *put on*," to subsist, though in an indifferent manner. It likewise signifies to impose upon, as; "I'll nut be *put on* by ony body."

**PUT-OFF**, An excuse, an illusory pretext for delay.

"If a man tells them of the King's proceedings, then they have their shifts and their *putt off*."

*Latimer's Sermons.*

**PUTRE**, To cry ; from *pule*.

**PUTTEN**, *p. p.* of put.

“She had nae sooner buskit hersel  
And *putten* on his gown.”

*Edom o' Gordon. P. Rel.*

“She's *putten* her hand down by her geare  
Ane out she's ta'en a knife.”

*Idem.*

**PUTTER OUT**, A distributor.

**PUTTING ON**, A state of existence. “Shoe's a sad  
*putting on.*”

**PUZZUM**, Poison.

2. Spite, malice.

**PUZZUM'D**, Poisoned.

**PUZZUMFUL**, Poisonous.

2. Spiteful, provoking. “Thou's a *puzzumful* tongue.”

3. Keen, piercing, very cold. “T'winds vara *puzzumful.*”

**PYCHE**, A bee-hive. It. *pecchia*, a bee.

**PYKE-THANKS**, A base parasite.

## Q

**QUAAT**, Quiet. “Thou'll be *quaat* witto nut.”

**QUANDARY**, A difficulty, a state of perplexity. “To be in a *quandary*,” lupum auribus tenere. Some derive it from the LAT. *quando ara* ? for in the time of Heathenism people would ask, *quando ara* ? when shall the sacrifice be made, or when will the altar be ready ? Others derive it from the FR. *quand irai je* ? when shall I go ; or *qu'en dirai je*, Skinner ; or *qu'en dirai*, what shall I say on the subject.

**QUARREL**, A square of glass, from the FR. word *quarreau*.

"He would break else some forty pounds in casements  
And in five hundred years undo the kingdom  
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*."

*Beau. & Fletcher. Nares.*

"An broke a *quarrel* pane of glass in the turret window."

*Abbot. Sir W. Scott.*

2. A quarry, probably because stones are squared at it;  
from the old FR. *quarriere*.

**QUEER**, Quire or choir. *Queer* in churches. *P. Plou.*

"But as it were in a disordered *queer*, every man  
syngeth a contrary note."

*Primer of H. VIII.*

"The Byshope was buried in the *quiere* of the blacke  
freres."

*Leland's Itin.*

"The *queere* sall be of length within with the thicknesse  
of bathe walles, fifti fote."

*Indenture made at Burgh, 1 H. V.  
Whitaker's Richmond.*

2. A quire of paper.

**QUEER**, "As *queer* as Dick's hatband, at went nine  
times about and wadn't tee;" a ridiculous or *queer*  
comparison said of any thing that is odd, or out of the  
way, or that does not fit well.

**QUERK**, A moulding in joinery.

**QUERKENED**, Suffocated. *Mr. Todd* derives it from  
GOTH. *quark*, the throat.

**QUERN**, A hand-mill. M. GOTH. *quern*. DAN. *haand  
quern*. Though these mills are not now in use, I  
frequently observe them near the cottages of this  
neighbourhood. Of the shape of this mill and of the  
mode of working it, a description is given by *Dr.  
Johnson* in his *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 236.

"When the water-mills in Sky and Raasa are too far  
distant, the house-wives grind their oats with a  
*quern* or hand mill, which consists of two stones,



about a foot and a half in diameter; the lower is a little convex, to which the concavity of the other must be fitted. In the middle of the upper stone is a round hole, and on one side is a long handle. The grinder sheds the corn gradually into the hole with one hand, and works the handle round with the other. The corn slides down the convexity of the lower stone and by the motion of the upper is ground in its passage."

"Two wymmen schulen be gryndynge in oo *querne*."

*Matt. xxiv. Wiclif.*

"Whereas they made him at the *querne* grind."

*Chaucer.*

"For skant of vittale, the cornes in *quernes* of stane  
They grand."

*Douglas' Virgil, p. 18.*

**QUIET, Quite, much.** "Ise *quiet* tired;" "shoe's *quiet* warse."

**QUIETEN, To make still or quiet.** "Gang an *quieten* them noisy barns."

**QUITS, This word is called, though I think improperly, by Dr. Johnson an interjection. It is more frequently used in an interrogatory sense; as come, double or quits? that is, will you play double or quits? Both these words may properly be deemed participial substantives, they are used as such by the French, "La Reine, presque au desespoir, resolut de jouer à *quitte* ou à *double*." The phrase seems elliptical, as shall the debt be *acquitted* and discharged, or doubled? Or may not the word *quits* be merely an abbreviation of the past participle plural of the French *quittès*!**

—————"One step higher

Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*  
The debt immense of endless gratitude."

*Milton.*

## R

RA, A row. *See raw.*

RA, Raw. "I haat *ra* meeat."

RAAD, Rode.

"An eke the courser whereupon he *rad*."

*Spenser F. Q.*

"Among the horsemen that there *rade*."

*Barbour.*

RAAP, Rope. A. S. *rape*.

"He tells me now a days as if he felt a *rape* about his neck."

*St. Ronan's Well, 2d vol. p. 16.*

2. "Byth *raap*," an asseveration.

RAAS, *p. t.* of rose.

RAATH, }  
GRAATH, } In good heart or wind. *Qu. grad, order.*

RAAV, Tore, *p. t.* of rive. "He *raav* his breeks omaist to fatters."

RABBIT, A corruption, most probably, of *rebut*, used generally very irreverently; as "od *rabbit* it," which originally may have been a serious asseveration or prayer, as "may God *rebut* it or prevent it."

RABBLE, To talk rapidly or confusedly, from the BELG. *rabbelen*, to prate; or from the LAT. *rabula*, a brawler. A school boy *rabbles* over his lesson.

2. To do a piece of work slightly or superficially. It is often applied to a girl, who, in sewing, takes too long stitches, and does not finish her work neatly. *Dr. Johnson* has the substantive, but makes no mention of this verb. *Mr. Todd* has since admitted it.

**RABBLEMENT**, A low mob, now in common use, though *Dr. Johnson* deemed it obsolete.

“More than one run-away troop have joined this *rabblement*.”

*Tales of the Crusaders*, 2d vol. p. 208.

“The first troop was a monstrous *rabblement*.”

*Spenser F. Q.*

2. Idle, confused talk. *Ratalée*, a *rabblement*, a fond saw or saying. En dire sa *ratalée*, to speak his mind, to blurt out his sentence. *Cotgrave*.

**RABBLING**, Winding, irregular, zig zag. “A long *rabblin* fence.” It is also frequently used when describing a long village, where the houses are irregularly situated, and stand at a distance from each other.

**RACK**, The clouds driven along by the wind.

“Leave not a *rack* behind.”

*Shakspeare. Tempest.*

“Blow wind, come *rack*.”

*Shaks.*

“The *rack* dislimns.”

*Id. A. & Cleo. iv. 12.*

“Then Northern winds that drive the *rack*.”

*Du Bartas' 1st Bk. of Judith.*

2. The mist. A. S. *rec*, vapour. ISL. *hregg*.

**RACKLESS**, Thoughtless, careless, reckless. SAX. *rectless*. TEUT. *ruchlose*. BELG. *roecke-loos, sine curis*. Hinc *ein ruchlosen man* dicunt Germani, in diem qui vivit. *Minsh*.

“*Rackless* youth makes goustie age.”

*Ray.*

**RACK-O'TEE**, *Qu.* the reach or cast of the eye. “To do any thing by “*t'rack-o'tee*,” is to be directed solely by the correctness of the eye, unassisted by any optical instrument, by measure or by line.

**RADDLE**, To weave or to wattle. SAX. *wrathian*. *Vid. Todd*.

**RADDLING**, The winding or crookedness of a wall.

The same as *rabbling*.

**RAFF**, Abundance. "He's i girt raff," i. e. he is in affluence. A. S. *reaf, spolia*. Vid. *Dr. Jam. Supp.*

2. A low, disorderly fellow, a *riff-raff*.

**RAFFLE**, To spend one's time in idle pursuits, to lead a loose, disorderly life.

**RAFFLE-COPPIN**, A wild fellow, a disorderly blade.

*Qu.* from *ravel* and *coppin*, which see.

**RAFFLIN**, Leading a dissipated life.

**RAG**, A drizzling rain, mist, reck, rack in the sky, all originally from the A. S. *rec*. Isl. *hregg*.

2. The catkins of the hazle, called *hazel-rag*.

3. A stone used to sharpen edge-tools, and for other purposes.

"And therefore he laid the foundations of piles where the sea was most raging and deep withal, and hewed rocks of most hard flint and rag."

*Philemon Holland's Translation of Suetonius.*

*Rag* is a thin, coarse stratum, lying on a bed of shale.

**RAGEOUS**, Furious, violent, through excessive anger or pain.

**RAGGABRASH**, A low, mean, impudent person; from *rag* and *brash*, impetuous.

**RAGGALD**, A wicked and abandoned wretch, a very *rake-hell*, and signifies such a one as is implied in this vulgar saying: "If you *rake-hell* and skin the divil you cannot find his marrow." Isl. *ragle*, a vagabond.

Fr. *racaille*, dregs.

"Ech *rakell* deed and each unbridled chere."

*Chaucer. Tro. & Cress.*

"Amid their *rake-hell* bands!"

*Spenser.*

"Forced a surrender to these *rakehels* mercy."

*Carew.*

**RAGGALY**, Villainous.

**RAGGA-MUFFIN**, A blackguard, from rag, and I know not what, says *Dr. Johnson, Qu.* (if it be not presumptuous to explain what the great lexicographer thought inexplicable) from *rag* and *muffled*, covered or muffled in rags.

“Ae rys up *ragamoffyn* and reche me all the barres.”

*P. Plou.*

“Why dost thou let such *ragamuffins*

Thus rudely make our ships our coffins.”

*Mar. 5.*

**RAIN**, A ridge. *A. S. reonnan.* **BELG. reyn**, a bound or limit.

“In all this forest and wild woodie *raine.*”

*Spenser.*

“Oh sleep ye, wake ye, lillie flower!

The red sun's on the *rain.*”

*Minst. of S. B.*

**RAINY-DAY**, “To lay up against a *rainy-day*,” is to make provision against future distress or change of times.

“The rich beganne to hord uppe money for a *rayny-day.*”

*Pref. of Howe's H. of Eng.*

**RAISE**, To make additional loops in a stocking, in order to fit it to the leg.

**RAITCH**, A small longitudinal mark, a scratch. “T'yaud hed a lang *raitch* down its face.”

**RAKE**, A streak, synonymous with the preceding word.

2. A stray or privilege for cattle to depasture.

**RAKE**, To stray as cattle in search of food generally on a common. *Vid. Cotgrave.*

**RAKE THE FIRE**, Clear the fire.

2. To heap coals upon it in the evening, in order to keep it burning during the night.

“Lyke as the pure wyffe, quhilk at euin had raik Hyr ingyll, risis for to *bet hir fyre.*”

*Doug. Virgil, p. 256.*

“Where fires thou find'st *unraked.*”

*Shaks. M. W. of Windsor, v. 5.*

**RAKE-STELE**, The handle of a rake, from *rake*, and  
BELG. *stele*.

**RAKE-TOOTH'D**, Having large interstices between  
the teeth, resembling a rake.

**RALLAKIN**, Romping or racketting. Sw. *rolig*, plea-  
sant, merry. *Dr. Jamieson*.

**RAM**, Fetid. "He's as ram as a fox," from *rams*, wild  
garlick. ISL. *ram*. SWED. *rams*. *Dr. Johnson* and  
*Mr. Todd* have this word, but derive it from SAX.  
*ram*, robustus. *Dr. Jamieson* justly observes, that  
*ram* is also rendered rank, olidus. NORW. *romms*,  
rank. According to *Minshew*, ex *ramme*, aries refertur  
ad foetorem axillarum quem hercum appellamus ;  
haud dubio ab hirco animali propter egregium ejus  
foetorem.

**RAMMISH**, Acrid, pungent. ISL. *ram'r*. Butter is  
frequently said to be *rammish* in consequence of the  
cows, in spring, feeding on rams, which give it that  
flavour. In Scotland the milk is said to *ramp*, when  
from some disease in the cow it becomes ropy ; *Dr.*  
*Jamieson*. The disease here alluded to is what we  
call the felon, and is perfectly distinct from rammish,  
which is nothing but the flavour of rams or wild garlick.

**RAM**, } Wild garlick. *Allium ursinum*. Linn. SWED.  
**RAMS**, } *rams*. In *Sir Edward Smith's Flora*,  
*Ramsons*.

**RAMILE**, Underwood, twigs. LAT. *ramulus*. *Silva*  
*Cædua* in *Coles' Dict.* is called *runnel*.

"To write of scroggis, brome, hadder, or ramell."

*Doug. Virgil.*

"And lyke as sum tyme in the summeris drouth,  
Quhen windis rysis in the North or South,  
In sere placis, the herde at hys desyre  
Among the scroggy ramell settis the fyre."

*Doug. Virgil, p. 330.*

**RAMP**, An ascent or sweep in the coping of a wall.

**RAMP**, "To ramp and reave," to get by any means, fair or foul. *BELG.* *rampen*, to curse, rife, or toil. This curious expression occurs in the works of lexicographers in a variety of forms, which I shall here attempt to give in a connected view. In *Skinner* it is "rap and rend," which he derives from the *LAT.* *rapere*. *A. S.* *reafian* and *rend*, *A. S.* *hrendan*, *lacerare*. Here it may be observed that our term *reave*, seems nearer to the *SAX.* *reafian* than *rap*, though *ramp* still remains to be accounted for. *Cotgrave*, *Art. Arrabler*, says, to *rape* and *rend*, to ravine, rob, spoil; to get by hooke or by crooke. *Bailey* has it to *repe* and *renne*, to rap and rend, to procure by any means; and *Ainsworth*, to get all one can rap and run for, quo jure quâque injuriâ occupare. In *Miege* it is *rap* and *ran*, and he renders his example, "whatever he can rap and ran," by "tout ce qu'il peut attraper." In *Tim Bobbin*, "rap and rend, rap and tear," which he explains, do all they possibly can; these seem of a cognate signification. *Dr. Johnson* to rap and rend, or more properly rap and ran, from *SAX.* *ræfan*, and *ISL.* *rana*, to plunder.

" Their husbands robb'd and made hard shifts  
T' administer unto their gifts  
All they could rap and rend and pilfer  
To scraps and ends of gold and silver."

*Hudibras.*

**RAMSCALLION**, A low, dirty fellow, from *ram*, fetid and *scallion*, onion. In the second part of *Henry IV.* ii. 1, it is *rampallian*, of the same signification, from *ram*, fetid, and *LAT.* *allium*, garlick.

**RANDLE**, To punish a school boy for a "sinless infirmity," in the presence of his fellows. The

punishment inflicted on the poor culprit for this indelicacy consists in pinching his ears, and other parts of his body, till he shall whistle, which it requires no ordinary firmness of muscle to do speedily, amid the clamours and merriment of his offended companions, accompanied all the time by the repetition of a string of nonsensical verses suitable to the occasion. In the act, however, of this turbulent republic, which awards the punishment, there is a provisional clause, which exempts the juvenile offender from the operation of *randling*, on condition that he touch wood and whistle, before he be apprehended by the stern ministers of justice.

**RANDOM**, To be in a straight line or direction. "Let ya fence *random* wi another," *i. e.* let both fences be in a straight line. **SU. G.** *rand, linea.*

**RANDOM**, A right line.

"And to the crag up throw the town  
Thai held thare way in a *rawndown*."

Though *Dr. Jamieson* makes this quotation from *Wintown*, he gives no explanation of the word *rawndown*, which is evidently the Craven *random*. The writer on Grammar in the *Encyclopædia Metropol.* quotes from *Menage* on the word *randon*, "s' enfuir à grand *randon*, l' origine de ce mot ne m' est pas connue." In the Romance of *Richard Cœur de Lion*, we find,

—————"With *gret randoun*  
His brothir come to that bekyr,  
Upon a stede, with *gret randoun*,  
He thoughte to bere Kyng Richard doun."

In this quotation *gret randoun* appears to signify great impetuosity. *Barbour* uses the expression, "in till a *randoun rycht*."



“ Schyr Aymer then, but mair abaid  
 With all the folk he with him haid,  
 Ishyt in forcely to the fyght  
 And raid intill a *randoun rycht*  
 The strawcht way towart Messen.”

This *randoun rycht* seems to be neither more nor less, in common parlance, than “ he rode directly towards Messen.”

RANK, Close, thick set, frequent. SAX. *ranc.*

“ Tonions spring up sadly to *rank.*”

“ As *rank* as moats i't' sun.”

*Prov. Sim.*

“ Of many iron hammers beating *ranke.*”

*Spenser F. Q.*

Mr. Todd explains *rank*, by strongly, violently, fiercely. But in this quotation, which he gives from *Spenser*, I am induced to think *rank* signifies not violent, but *frequent* and repeated strokes.

RANNIL-BAUK, The beam across the chimney, to which boilers are hung. Very probably this word is a corruption of *ran-tree-bauk*, which might have a wonderful effect in keeping off the witches from the kail, &c.

RANT, Dissipation. “ He's au at *rant.*”

RANT, To drink, to play the fool, to act like a madman.

BELG. *randen.*

“ Let's drink and *rant* and merry make.”

*Ritson's S. Songs.*

“ Here tak this goud, an' never want  
 Enough to gar ye drink an' *rant.*”

*Allan Ramsay.*

RANTED, Drank.

“ Wha at her table fed an' *ranted*

Wi the stout ale she never wanted.”

*Idem.*

RANTING, Drinking, rioting.

“ What brings Minerva here this *ranting* night.”

*A. Ramsay.*

RANTREE, Mountain ash. *Sorbus aucuparia.* Linn.

*See royn-tree.*

**RANTY**, Very angry.

**RANTY-TANTY**, Of the same signification. This word in Scotland, according to *Dr. Jamieson*, is some sort of a plant.

“With crowey mowdy they fed me  
Lang kail and *ranty-tanty*.”

*Ritson's Sc. Poems.*

**RAP**, To swear, to *rap* out oaths and imprecations.

2. “To *rap* at a venture,” to speak without consideration.

3. To hazard, to attempt a thing, be the issue what it may.

**RAPE**, A rope. A. S. *rape*. “To play the *rape*,” to be very angry. “The *rape* tack the,” a kind of imprecation, as may hanging be thy doom. See *raap*.

**RAPS**, News. “What *raps*?”

2. A disorderly, boasting person. Isl. *raup*, *jactantia*.

**RAPSCALLION**, A low fellow, a lick-platter. See *ramscallion*.

**RARELY**, Very well. “How isto, Tom?” “*Rarely* thankto.”

**RASCAD**, Rascal.

**RASCALITY**, Frequently used as an adjective for rascally. “He’s a *rascality* dog,” a base, worthless person. “It’s a *rascality* piece of business.”

**RASH**, Loose in the husk, as oats, when very dry or ripe.

**RASPS**, The raspberry bush and the fruit.

**RATCH**, To retch, to vomit. *Emboutir*, to retch, extend, stretch. *Cotgrave*. “He’s as rank a rogue as ever *ratch’d* a rape.”

2. To tell great lies.

**RATCHER**, A great lie, a stretcher.

**RATE**, To expose timber to the weather in order to extract the sap and to dry it.

2. To injure cattle by exposure to rain and storms.

**RATED**, Dried, extracted, expelled.

"Affection is not *rated* (expelled) from the heart."

*Shaks. Taming of a Shrew.*

2. Starved, exposed to rain, snow and storms.

**RATHERLINS,** }  
**RATHERLY,** } Rather.

**RATHES**, Shelvings or frames affixed to the side of a cart to make it more capacious. In *Ainsworth* it is written *raers*, the *raers* of a cart, crates *plaustri*.

**RATTAN**, A rat.

"Of *Ratones* as it were."

*P. Plou.*

"And praied him that he him wolde sell

Som poison, that he might his *ratouns* quell."

*Chaucer. Pard. Tale.*

**RATTLE**, To beat, to drub. "I'll *rattle* thee thy baan cart for the."

**RATTLE-TRAPS**, Any small tools which a person makes use of in his occupation.

**RATTLER**, A great lie. "That's a *ratler*," an abominable falsehood.

**A TY**, Cold, tempestuous.

**RAUK**, To scratch.

**RAUK**, A scratch.

**RAUM**, To reach, to stretch out the arms.

2. To wander. **BELG.** *ramen*. **TEUT.** *raemen*.

"I see a women *romen* up and down."

*Chaucer Court of Love.*

**RAUN**, Roe or eggs of fishes. **DAN.** *raun*.

**RAUT**, To bellow. **ISL.** *hriota*.

"But oft as other birds is heard his tone to *roat*

Which like a trumpet comes from his long arched throat."

*Drayton. Nares.*

"The catal gan to *rowtin*, cry and rare."

*Doug. Virg. p. 248.*

**RAVE**, Tore, pret. of rive.

"Scho *rave* the earthe up with her *feete*."

*Felon Sowe.*

*Chaucer* makes use of the præet. *raft*

“He slew and *raft* the skin of the Leon.”

*Monke's Tale.*

**RAW, A row.** “A bonny *raw* of houses.”

“In thrynfald ordour causis furth to glyde

The airis rayis thre *rawis* on athir syde.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 131.*

“Thre *rawis* wel thay of the frosin hale schoure.”

*Id. p. 257.*

**RAW-EDG'D,** Not hemmed, without a selfedge.

**RAY,** To defile, or pollute with dung. *Minshew*, under *raie*, refers to *beraie*, which, he says, is to arraie with filthinesse. *Dr. Johnson* has not the substantive, though he has the verb, but not in this sense; which omission has been supplied by his learned Editor, *Mr. Todd*, who remarks that the Doctor has given three examples, two of which apply to this sense of the word, of which sense he has taken no notice.

“When the Devill doth see anie man naked of virtue,  
he doth straightway besmutte him (as it were) with  
soote, and he doth *ray* his face and doth wound him.”

*Chrysostom on the Ephesians, p. 174.*

This is also a common proverb in Craven; “it's an ill bird that *rays* its awn nest.”

“Est avis ingrata

Quæ defædat sua strata.”

*Wm. Clerk, 1634.*

“And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.”

*Spenser F. Q.*

“Mark the high noises and thyself *beray*.”

*Lear, ii. 6.*

A common effect of fear.

**RAY,** A diarrhea. GR. *ρρω, fluo.* “My cauf's seea ill it *ray*, at I fear it'l torfil.”

**RAYED,** Defiled.

“Was ever man so *rayed*.”

*Taming of a Shrew, iv. 1.*

It does not signify marked with lashes, as asserted by *Dr. Johnson*, but *defiled* in consequence of a severe castigation !

“ His harness and his habit both *bewraid*.”

*Fairfax's Tasso, 9th Book.*

“ And with her weeping eyes the place *beraid*.”

*Hudson's Trans. of Du Bartas' Judith.*

**REACH**, To have an inclination to vomit. *IT. recere. Blount.*

**REACH TO**, A pleonasm. “ Nay, thank ye, I'll *reach to* ;” that is, I will reach or help myself.

**READ**, To guess. *BELG. raaden.*

2. To comb the hair. *S. GOTH. reda, explicare.* “ It's seea cotter'd at I cannot *read* it ;” *i. e.* the hair is so entangled, that it cannot be combed.

3. To know fully.

——“ O most delicate fiend  
Who is't that can *read* a woman.”

*Shaks. Cymb.*

*Todd's second edition of Johnson.*

**REAM**, Cream. *SAX. ream.*

“ Rubs o'er his cheeks an' garb wi *ream*,  
Till he believes it to be a dream.”

*Three Bonnets. Ramsay.*

**REAMED**, Creamed.

“ Twa Bottles o' as nappy liquor  
As ever *ream'd* in horn or bicker.”

*Ramsay.*

**REAN**, The rein of a bridle.

**REAP**, To rip up, to enumerate a person's failings, and upbraid him with them, or to disclose them to others ; to cast any thing offensive in his teeth.

**REAR**, To lay timber on a new building.

**REARING**, The act of doing it : on which occasion the workmen generally are regaled with beer.

**REAST**, Restifness.

**REAST**, To be restive, to refuse to stir. *LAT. resto. IT. restio.*

**REASTY**, Restiff, refusing to stir. This word seems to have been used formerly in the sense given above, and also in that of *rancid*, as applied to bacon. This is probably the reason that has apparently led *Mr. Archdeacon Nares* into an error in his quotation from *Coles*, who, he says, has *reasy* as synonymous with *reasty*, and which he translates by *reses*, *deses*, and reasiness, pigritia. *Coles' Latin Dictionary* I have not seen, but it does not occur in his *English Dictionary* in either sense. His translation, however, warrants us in supposing that the term can have no reference to bacon, but rather to a horse; and *Minshew* has understood it in the same sense, when he says, proprie dicitur de equis quos in medio cursu deficientes nulla vi loco movere poteris. *Holyoke* also translates *reasie* or *resty*, by *reses deses*, and *restie* by *ranceus*, *rancidus*, *rancidulus*; and, under the word, refers to mouldy, rotten and rank. He then proceeds, to wax *restie*, pigresco; to be *restie*, or play the restie jade, obnitor, detracto prænum; *resty* (not restie) piger, lentus; a *resty* horse, equus duri oris &c. *Ranci*, *musty*, *fusty*, *reasie*, *resty*, &c. *Cotgrave*. *Resty*, *restif*, &c. *Miege*. *Reasty*, when bacon is yellow and tastes rank. *York. Gloss.* From all which it appears, that neither the orthography nor the meaning of the word was decisively fixed, but that it was used sometimes in the one sense and sometimes in another. What is the usage at present in other districts, or in this formerly, I am not prepared to say; but at present we never, as far as my observation extends, use *reasty* in the sense of *rancid*, but always *reezed*; or, as it is sometimes heard, *reez-dy*. *Tim Bobbin* has *reest* or *reest*, the outside of bacon.

"Foolish sinners pay deare for their knowledge, neither will indure to be taught good cheape, so we have seen *restie* horses, that will not move till they bleed with the spur."

*Bp. Hall.*

*Tusser* uses the word in the sense of *rancid*.

"Lay flitches a salting  
Thro' folly too beastly  
Much bacon is *reasty*."

DAN. *ristet*, broiled.

REBBIT, To clinch, to rivet.

RECKLIN, The smallest animal of a litter. In Cheshire, *ruckling*, the least of a brood. A starveling, *wreckling*, writling, *Cotgrave*, from *wreck*. BELG. *raecklen*, to rake up.

RECKAN, An iron bar over the fire, to support boilers, exposed to the smoke; called also a *reckon-crook*, from *reek* and *on*.

RECKON, To suppose, to conjecture. *Brockett's N. Country Words*.

REDSHANKS, Herb Robert. *Geranium Robertianum*.

REE, To put corn through a sieve.

REE-SUPPER, A second supper. "There, thou'll want no *ree-supper*, I think," said to a person who eats heartily at the first. A corruption of *rear-supper*. "To make a *reare supper*," steal an after supper, banquet late at nights. *Cotgrave. Art. regoubilloner*.

REEAK, To reach, to arrive. A. S. *areccan*, *assequi*.  
"Shoe cannot *reak* here afore neet."

"*Reik* to the man the price promyst all cryis."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 140.*

"*Reik* Deianira his mais and lyoun skyn."

*Idem.*

"He it is to whom I shall *areche* the sop."

*John xiii. Wickl.*

"Thy graining and maining  
Hath latlie *reik'd* mine ear."

*Ramsay's Vision.*

"He'll *reek* the stars in twa or three hours."

*Do. Lure.*

REED, Angry. A. S. *rede, severus*. BELG. *wreede*.  
ISL. *reide*.

REEF, A cutaneous eruption, scald head, *alias* scaled  
head. A. S. *hreoef*.

REEK, Smoke, mist.

"And stane fray stane down bet and *reik* vpryse."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 59.*

2. Family, lineage. A. S. *reced, domus*. "He's of an  
ill *reek*," or of a bad family.

REEK, To smoke. A. S. *reccan*.

2. To be tempestuous. "It *reeks* and blaws," that is,  
the snow is driven with such violence as to resemble  
smoke.

REESTING, Rancidity.

"Albeit my pow was bauld an bare  
I wore nae frizzled limmers hair  
Which taks o flour to keep it fair  
Frae *reesting* free."

REET, A carpenter, a wright. BELG. *radt-maker*, a  
wheelwright. A. S. *whryta*, a workman.

REEZE, To grow rancid.

REEZED, Rancid.

"Or once a week, perhaps for novelty  
*Reezed* bacon soords shall feast his family."

*Hall's Satires. Nares.*

REFARRE, To refer.

"To him therefore this wonder done *refarre*."

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

REFFICS, Remains, relics.

EIGHT', Right. GOTH. *raihts*.

2. Sound in mind. "Is he quite *reight* thinksto?"



3. "*Reight* an end," upright. "I sat up *reight* an end i' bed."
4. Successively. "It rained three days *reight* an end."
5. Straight forward. "Ye mun gang *reight* an end aboon a mile, and then turn down't looan."
6. Very. "*Ise reight* fane on't." This *Dr. Johnson* says is obsolete, though here in common use.  
"I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly."

*Ps. xxx. 8.*

**REMEMBERED**, This past participle is frequently used in the sense of a verb, as "an ye be *remembered*," i. e. if you remember.

**REMLIN**, A remnant.

**REMMAN**, To beat. *Isl. hreme, unguibus rapio*, or by metonymy. *A. S. hreman*, to bewail in consequence of a sound beating.

**RENCH**, To rinse. *Isl. hreinsa*, to make clean. *Brockett*.

**RENDER**, To melt tallow. "To *rind* or *rynd*; to dissolve any fat substance by heat of the fire. *Isl. rinde, liquifacere. Dr. Jamieson. Wilbraham, raenn-a.*

**RESAVE**, To receive.

"Whilk is to my hart no small comfort; not so muche (God is witness) for any benefit that I can *resave* in this miserable life, by protection of any earthlee creature (for the cupe whilk it behoveth me to drink is appointed by the wisdome of him whois consallis ar not changeable) as that I am for that benefit whilk I am assent your Grace sall *resave*."

*J. Knox's Letter to Queen Eliz. Mc. Cree's Life of Knox.*

**REWARD**, To stand to ones reward, to be dependent on him.

**RHEUMATIS**, Rheumatism.

"I did feel a *rhumatise* in my back spauld yestreen."

*Pirate, 1st vol. p. 178.*

**RIB**, A wife. "My *rib's* frae haam."

"My crooked *rið* told me she had nothing in the house, desir'd me to give her some money to buy an ox cheek, &c."

*Crispin the Cobler, p. 6.*

"It had been indeede the power of Elkanah to have changed both his name and profession, and to abrogate the vow of his wife, that wives might know they were not their owne; and that the *rið* might learne to know the head."

*Hall. 1000.*

"Your *rið* and you, bout hours of drinking  
May chance to differ in your thinking."

*A. Ramsay.*

**RIB,** The bar of a fire grate. "Scale the *ribs* abit," stir the fire a little.

"Then fling on coals an' ripe the *ribs*  
An beck the house both but an' ben."

*A. Ramsay.*

**RIBBLE-RABBLE,** Base, disorderly people.

2. Idle, confused talk, ribaldry. *BELG. rabbelen.*

**RID,** A hollow place in the gravel, where salmon deposit their roe; from *redde*, spawn. *Dr. Jamieson.*

**RID,** To remove. "I'll *rid* to' an'to' comple theear."

2. To put in order, to prepare, to dress. *A. S. hraed, paratus.*

"Right well *red* up, and jimpe she was  
And woovers had fow mony."

*Allan Ramsay.*

"Do *red* thare takillis and stand hard by thare gere."

*Doug. Virg. p. 127.*

**RIDDING UP,** Dressing.

"*Redding* him up."

*Abbot.*

"And Mary's locks are like the crow  
Her e'en like diamond's glances;  
She's aye sae clean, *redd-up*, an braw,  
She kills whene'er she dances."

*A. Ramsay.*

**RIDDLE**, A coarse seive. A. S. *hriddle*. WELSH, *rhidyll*.

2. A keaving riddle, a riddle used for cleansing grain. This operation is called keaving. "As cowlse as an ass *riddle*;" a prov. sim. used of coarse cloth, linen, &c. when it is very open; and of such I have heard it figuratively said, "hens may pick geese through't."

3. Red earth, ruddle.

**RIDDLE**, To sift.

"Lo! Satanas hath axed you that he schulde *ridle* you as whete."

*Luke xxii. Wiclif.*

**RIDDLE-BREOD**, Oat cake which is riddled or shaken on a chequered board, before it is thrown on an iron plate over the fire, called the bakestone.

**RIDER**, A rock or matter, similar to the sides of the vein, protruding into the vein which frequently divides it for several fathoms. It is also called a *horse*.

**RIDING**, A road cut in a wood.

**RIDING-STOCKINGS**, Boot hose. Large worsted stockings without feet, used formerly instead of gaiters. *Ocrea pedibus defecta. Coles.*

**RIDING-THE-FAIR**, The Steward of a Court Baron, &c. attended by the tenants through the town, proclaiming the fair.

**RIDLING**, A riddle.

**RIFT**, To belch. SAX. *rif, venter. Todd.*

"Nor spat he fire or brimstone *rifted*."

*Three Bonnets. Ramsay.*

**RIFT**, Eructation.

"He rubs his ee'n and gies a *rift*,  
Then tentily surveys the lift."

*Idem.*

**RIFTED**, Belched.

"Three times the Carline grain'd and *rifted*."

*A. Ramsay.*

**RIG**, The back of an animal. DAN. *ryg, dorsum*. "He sticks up his *rig* like a puzzom'd rattan." "He's steel to'th *rig*," i. e. he is courageous.

"Reste him and roste hym, and his *rygg* turne."

*P. Plouhman.*

"Sholde no curiouse clothe come on his *rygge*."

*Idem.*

2. A ridge, rig and furrow.

3. Sport, merriment. "To be up to one's *rig*," to be a match for him, to perceive the tendency of his designs and stratagems. "To run one's *rig* upon a person," to banter him, to treat him with ridicule.

FR. *rigoler*. *Todd*.

"He then, perhaps, would *run his rig*

With cap and bell on Judge's wig."

*Qua Genus.*

**RIG-BAAN**, The back bone. A. S. *rigban*. DAN. *rygbeen, spina dorsi*.

"Thy *rig-bane* rattles an thy ribs er raw."

*Dunbar's Poems.*

**RIG-WELTED**, Synonymous with the following word.

**RIGGED**, When a sheep is laid upon its back, and unable to turn itself, it is said to be *rigged*, or *rig-welted*.

**RIGGIN**, The ridge of a house. ISL. *hriggur, dorsum*.

"So feirsly in the fieldis furth scho spryngis

Quhill of hyr fard the hous *rigging* ringis."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 134.*

"But and the lads of Stefen biggen

They broke the house in at the *rigging*."

*Minst. of S. B. 1st vol. p. 317.*

"Dost thou design at last to catch

Us in a girn wi' this base match,

An, for the hauding up thy pride

Upo' thy brither's *riggins* ride?"

*Three Bonnets. Ramsay.*

**RIGGIN-TREE**, The principal beam at the ridge of a building.

RIGGOLD, } A ridgel, quasi *rig-hold*, or *rig-got*. *Vid.*  
 RIGGOT, } *Dr. Whitaker's Hist. of Craven*, p. 293.  
 CLOSE, } This is equally applicable to bulls and  
 horses, as to rams.

"Item. c<sup>xx</sup><sub>iiii</sub> hoggs and *rigalds* at xxxvi. viiid. score."

*Clifford's Invent.* 1572.

RINE, The skin, or thin membrane under the skin, rind  
 or bark. A. S. *rind*.

"There be plants, that though they have no prickles,  
 yet they have a kinde of downey or velvet *rine* upon  
 their leaves."

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

"Strong counter-bane ! O sacred plant divine !  
 What metall, stone, stalk, fruit, flow'r, root, or *ryne*."

*Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.*

RINGEINS, Coarse flour, similar to *shorts*. *Ring* is  
 the Scotch word for meal, which falls between the  
 mill-stone and the case.

RINGS, Women's pattens, so called from the iron rings  
 by which they are supported.

RIP, A dissolute person ; or any thing base.

RIPE, Prevalent, abounding ; an evident corruption  
 of rife.

RIPPLE, To scratch gently, as with a pin, or to gore  
 slightly.

RISE, Twigs, underwood, called also hedge rise. *Isl.*  
*hrüsa*. *BELG.* *rijs*. *WELSH,* *gwrysg* and *prys*.

"Hire rede ys as rose that red ys on *ryse*."

*See T. Warton Hist. of E. Poetry*, vol. 1. p. 32.

"Unto ane muddy mares in the dirk nycht  
 Among the *risis* and *redis* out of *sycht*."

*Douglas' Virg.* p. 43.

"As white as is the blosme upon the *rise*."

*Chaucer. Milleres Tale.*

"Sees thou, Thomas, yon second way  
 That ligges lawe under the *ryse*."

*Minst. of S. B.* vol. 3. p. 184.

- RISH**, Rush. The stalk was as *rishe* right.  
 "And thereon stood the knoppe upright."  
*Romt. of the Rose.*
- RIST**, Rest.
- RIT**, The route or rut of a wheel. *ISL. reyte.*
- RITHES**, The stalks of potatoes.
- RIVE**, A rent, or tear. *ISL. ryf.* "Ye've gitten a girt  
*rive* i your gown."
- ROAD**, To make a road. "Thou may *road* thysel out."
- ROADSTER**, A horse well adapted to the road.
- ROAK**, A gentle rain.  
 "The rain and *roik* reft from us sycht of hevin."  
*Doug. Virg. p. 74.*
- ROAKY**, Drizzly. *TEUT. roock.*
- ROAN-TREE**, *See royn tree.*  
 "I mean by such kind of charmes as commonly daft  
 wives use for healing of forspoken goods, for pre-  
 serving them from evil eyes, by knitting *roun trees*  
 or sundrie kind of hearbes to the haire or tailles  
 of goods."  
*King James I. Dæmonologie.*
- ROARING**, "A *roaring* trade," a quick trade. *Grose.*  
 "A *roaring* fellow," a noisy, boisterous person.  
 "Fear not the *roaring* blade, but fear his oathes."  
*Rat. dor. 77.*
- ROAV**, To rove.
- ROBIN-ITH-HEDGE**, Red flowered Campion. *Lychnis  
 dioica.* *Linn.* Robin Hood's hat-band, common club-  
 moss. *Lycopodium clavatum.* *Linn.*
- ROCCILLO**, A cloak. *A. S. rocc.* Not in common use.
- ROCKY**, Drunken, tottering in his gait.
- ROGGAN**, A loggan, or rocking stone. *TEUT. rucken,  
 cedere.* *ISL. hrock.*
- ROMPS**, A rude, turbulent girl.
- RONCE**, To romp.
- ROO**, A row or disturbance.

**ROOD**, Seven yards in length.

2. Seven yards square.

**ROODY**, Coarse, luxuriant. A. S. *roed*. Of the same signification as *roytish* in *Todd's* edition of *Johnson*, of which, he says, he knows not the origin. The Craven word *roy*, Fr. *roy*, to domineer, may be the etymon of *roytish*. *Ray* has *rowty*, over rank and strong; spoken of corn or grass.

**ROOL**, To ruffle, to rumple clothes, by throwing them negligently about. *Ray* has *reul*, in a sense somewhat similar, to be rude, to behave one's self unmannerly.

**ROOP**, A hoarseness.

**ROOPY**, Hoarse. Goth. *hropian*. Isl. *hroop*.

**ROOT-WELTED**, Torn up by the roots. A. S. *wealtian*.

**ROPS**, Guts; also, cords or strings made of guts.

**ROSIN-END**, A shoe-maker's waxed or rosinned thread.

**ROSINNED**, Drunk. "He war purely *rosinn'd*."

**ROSSELL'D**, Decayed, from *rot* an *cell*, eaten into cavities or cells by the *rot*, hence, a *rossell'd* apple.

**ROT**, An imprecatory term, as *rot it*, *rot thee*, and many other such blasphemous phrases.

**ROUGH**, Tempestuous; as *rough* weather.

2. Full of grass, abounding in food for cattle. Perhaps it has some relation to *Ray's* Southern word, *roughings*, latter grass, after-math.

**ROUGH-RIDER**, A horse-breaker.

**ROUGH-SPUN**, Blunt, unpolished, clownish. A simile evidently borrowed from the coarsest linen or cloth.

"He's a *rough spunnan*."

**ROUK**, A great number or quantity.

**ROUK**, To wander.

2. To tumble, to be restless, in this sense it is now obsolete.

"To wepe and in thy bed to *rouken*."

*Chaucer. Tro. & Cress.*

ROUM, Room.

2. In the place of. "How shall he that occupieth the *roume* of the unlearned say amen."

"Kepe your *roumes*."

*Sir Thos. Moore.*

"He elected to *roumes* of great capitaynes."

*Elyot.*

"His dead *roume* did supply."

*Spenser.*

"Before his going to Parliament, the under *roumes* of the Parliament-house might be well and narrowly watched."

*King James I.*

"And he said, whose daughter art thou, tell me I pray thee, is there *roume* in thy father's house for us to lodge in."

*Gen. xxiv. 23. Geneva Edit. 1561.*

ROUM, Instead of. "Ith *roum o comin* to me, he went haam;" *i. e.* instead of coming to me he went home.

ROUMY, Roomy, spacious. TEUT. *ruym*.

ROUMIER, More roomy.

"Ther was no *roumer* herberwe in the place."

*Chaucer.*

ROUND, A rand of beef. Pars clunium bubulorum carnosia. *Coles.*

ROUND, Large. "Fetch me some *round* coals."

2. "Round and square," every where. "I soughte him *round* and square, and could niver leet on him."

3. Full. "T'beck's feaful *round*."

ROUSIN, Very great; commonly applied to a fire.

TEUT. *raes-en*, to burn.

"Happy, blest to my desire

I may find a *rousing* fire."

*Clare's Poems.*

2. "A *rousin* lie," a great lie; or, as *Skinner* forcibly expresses it, mendacium magnificum, credo a verbo



rouse, q. d. mendacium adeo splendidum et sonorum, ut vel oscitantem et dormitantem excitaret, vel a TEUT. *rausch*, semiebrietas, semiebrü enim in cujusmodi mendacia proclives sunt.

ROUSTY, Rusty.

2. Peevish, ill tempered.

ROUT, Wrought. "He *rout* feaful hard for a gay bit."

ROVE, "To be a *rove*," to be up and stirring. "What Billy, ye're a *rove* soon this mornin." Cattle are also said to be *all a rove* when they are running about in hot weather.

ROY, To bluster, to domineer. FR. *roi*.

ROYER, A swaggerer, a boaster.

ROYN-TREE,	}	Mountain ash, <i>sorbus aucuparia</i> .
ROAN-TREE,		<i>Linn. DAN. ronne. Thompson</i>
ROWAN-TREE,		in his <i>Etymons</i> says, that the
RAN-TREE,		word <i>aroynt</i> signifies reprobation,
WICKEN,		from GOTH. <i>raun</i> . A tree of
WIGAN,		wonderful efficacy in depriving
WITCH-HAZLE,	}	witches of their infernal power ;

and she was accounted a very thoughtless house-wife, who had not the precaution to provide a churn staff made of this precious wood. When thus guarded, no witch, however presumptuous, had the audacity to enter. Sometimes a small piece of it was suspended from the button hole, which had no less efficacy in defending the traveller. May not the sailor's wife in *Macbeth* have confided in the divine aid of this tree, when she triumphantly exclaimed, "aroynt thee," alias a *royn-tree*!! With the supernatural aid of this, pointing, it may be supposed, at the *royn-tree* in her hand, I defy thy infernal power. The event evidently proved her security ; for the witch, having no power over her, so completely protected, indignantly and

spitefully resolves to persecute her inoffensive, though unguarded, husband, on his voyage to Aleppo. *Mr. Wilbraham*, in his *Cheshire Glossary* says, possibly *aroynt* owes its origin to the old adverb *arowne*, found in *promptorium parvulorum Clericorum*, and there explained by *remote*, *scorsum*, or from *ryman* or *rumean*.  
A. S. to get out of the way.

“*Rym thysum men setl, give this man place.*”

*Saxon Gospels. Luke xiv. 9.*

It was said that two hogsheads full of money were concealed in a subterraneous vault at Penyard Castle, in Herefordshire. A farmer took twenty steers to draw down the iron doors of the vault. When the door was opened, a crow or a jack-daw was seen perched on one of the casks. As the door was opening, the farmer exclaimed, “I believe I shall have it.” Whereupon the door immediately closed, and a voice without exclaimed,

“If it had not been for your quicken-tree goad and your yew-tree pin,

You and your cattle had all been drawn in.”

This story has some resemblance to the curious nonsense concerning a cave and a cock, related in *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 619, *Ed. 1.* because, the prophylactick properties of the quicken-tree (mountain-ash) show an incorporation with Druidical superstition, for we believe these ancient personages were accustomed to delude the people with wonders. *Vid. Gent. Mag. Dec. 1825.* In the song of the Laidley worm in *Northumberland Garland*, p. 63, we read,

“The spells were vain, the Hag returnes

To the Queen in sorrowful mood,

Crying that witches have no power,

Where there is *rown tree* wood!

*Brand's Pop. Ant. vol. 2. p. 379.*

"I go to mother Nicevens, answered the maid, and she is witch enough to rein the horned devil, with a red silk for a bridle, and a *rowan tree* switch for a whip."  
*Abbot.*

"In my plume is seen the holly green  
 With the leaves of the *rowan tree*."

*Minst. of S. B. vol. 3. p. 290.*

Not long ago, as a *sagacious* farmer in my neighbourhood was driving his plough, the horses instantaneously became restive. The whip was most rigorously applied, without any effect whatever upon the horses, which still continued motionless. The farmer, very fortunately, cast his eyes on a *whicken-tree*, which was growing in the adjoining hedge. He speedily cut from it a twig, when, lo! the most gentle application of this divine plant broke the witches infernal spell, and caused the horses to proceed quietly with their accustomed toils!! *Credat Judeus!*

RUBBIDGE, Rubbish, any worthless articles.

RUBBIDGLY, Ordinary, worthless. "A parcel o' *rubbidgly* stuff."

RUCK, } A great quantity; a heap of stones. A. S.

RUCKLE, } *wrigan*, to cover. ISL. *hruga*, *cumulus*.

The verb *ruck*, not known here, is used by *Sylvester*, in his *Translation of Du Bartas*.

"Her young ones also onely blood do suck,

And where the slaine are, thither do they *ruck*."

RUE-BARGAIN, A bargain repented of, something given to be off an agreement. *Brockett*.

RUFFINER, A ruffian.

RUINATE, To ruin.

"I will not *ruinate* my father's house."

*Shaks. H. VI. Todd.*

RUMBUSTICAL, Noisy, overbearing.

RUM-GUMPTIOUS, Forward and queer; *rum*, queer, and *gumption* knowledge, from ISL. *gaun*.

**RUMMLE**, To rumble. **BELG.** *rommelen*.

**RUMLING**, Rumbling.

“Derkness as nycht beset the see about  
The firmament gan *rumylling* rare and rout.”

*Douglas' Virg.*

**RUN**, To suppose, to conjecture. “I *run* he will be disappointed.”

**RUN-BAW**, “A *run-baw* jump,” a boyish game, in which a privilege is allowed to run before they jump, probably a corruption of *run* and *bound*.

**RUNNING O'TH-HURL**, *Qu. whirl*, running about idly.

**RUN-STOCKINGS**, To darn the heels of stockings with an additional quantity of similar materials, in order to make them more substantial and durable.

**RUN-THIN**, To run off a bargain.

**RUNT**, A Scotch ox or cow. **BELG.** *rund*, a bullock.

*Thomson* derives it from the **GOTH.** *rian-naut*.

2. A person of a strong though low stature.

**RUSH-BEARING**, A rural feast or wake. On the eve of the Saint, to whom the church was dedicated, it was usual for the parishioners to carry a quantity of rushes, with which to strew the floors of the churches or chapels, which formerly were nothing but common earth. Garlands of flowers were also carried at the same time and hung up, till the next yearly festival. This ancient custom is now become nearly obsolete.

“Green rushes then and sweetest bents,  
With cooler oaken boughs,  
Come in for comely ornaments,  
To re-adorn the house.”

*Herrick's Hesperides, vol. 2. p. 124.*

“The *rush bearing*,” says *Lucas*, is in this manner.

“They cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles, and then dress them in fine linen, silk ribands, flowers, &c. Afterwards the young women in the village, which perform the ceremony that year, take up the burdens erect, and begin the procession, (precedence being always given

to the churchwarden's burden) which is attended with music, drums, &c. Setting down their burdens in the church, they strip them of their ornaments, leaving the heads or crowns of them decked with flowers, cut papers, &c. Then the company return and cheerfully partake of a cold collation, and spend the remaining part of the day and night in dancing round a May pole, adorned with flowers, &c."

*Dr. Whitaker's Hist. of Lonsdale.*

**RUSH-GROWN**, Tapering like a rush.

**RUSTY**, Restive.

"Why even Dick Fletcher rides *rusty* on me now and then."

*Pirate, vol. 3, p. 270.*

**RUTTLE**, To breathe with difficulty and with noise in the throat, like a dying person. **BELG.** *rotelen.*

"Lethaliter stertere." *Skinner.*

**RYPE**, To break up rough and uncultivated ground.

2. Thoroughly to investigate, "I niver heeard scripture seea weel *ryped* up afore."

## S

**SA**, Saw. **ISL.** *saa*. Also, to sow.

**SAACE**, }  
**SAUCE**, } Melted butter.

2. Impertinence. "Lets hev naan o thy *sauce*."

**SAUCE-BOAT**, }  
**SAUCE-PAN**, } A small vessel for holding melted butter, &c.

**SAAF**, Safe,

"But he that schal dwelle stille into the ende, schal be *saaf*."

*Matt. x. Wickf.*

It is also frequently used in the sense of sure or certain, as, "he's *saaf* to be hanged." *Vid. Wilbraham's Cheshire Dialect.*

SAAP, Soap. A. S. *sape*. Sc. *saip*. BELG. *soep*.

SAAR, A sore. SAX. *sare*. "To rub up an oud *saar*."

*Cotgrave, refrayer.*

SAAR, Sore. "My thoubm's vara *saar*." TEUT. *sehr*.

"*Sare* I drede the caise."

*Douglas' Virg. Bk. 2.*

"Sair bleeds my liege, sair, sair, he bleeds."

*Hardyknute.*

2. Tempestuous. "A *saar* day."

3. Melancholy. "A *saar* affair."

4. Severely. "As *saar* handled."

SAAR-BAANED, Stingy or backward in doing kind offices.

SAARER, More sore.

"He wol greve ous *sarrer*."

*P. Plouhman.*

"And whan he drouh hym to the deth, yat he ne dradde hym *sarrer*."

*Idem.*

SAARY, Very, exceedingly.

2. Sorry.

"Therfor ich ful *sari* am."

*Layaman, close of the 12th Cent.*

3. Mean. "He's a *saary* chap."

SACKLESS, Innocent, guiltless, forlorn, dispirited. A pure Saxon word, says *Ray*, from the noun *sac*, *saca*, a cause, strife, suit, quarrel, and the proposition *leas*, without.

"He knew the gentlemen of the country were alto-gether *sacklesse*."

*Sir. Robt. Carey's Mem. Minst. of S. B.*

"Leave off your douking on the day

And douk upon the night,

And where that *sackless* knight lies slain

The candles will burn bright."

*Minst. of S. B. 2d vol. p. 419.*

"*Sacklys* of all sic cryme and velany."

*Doug. Virg. p. 434.*

"They *saykles* wichtis sall for my gilt be slane."

*Idem. p. 93.*

SAD, Stiff, heavy ; as " *sad* bread," " *sad* dumplings."

2. Firm, close. "T'hay's feaful *sad* ith moo."

"The schaft was *sad* and sound and wele ybaik (dried)."

*Doug. Virg.* p. 383.

In *Tusser* it appears to signify contented.

"Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad

Well meated and used for making thee *sad*."

"As *sad* as bull liver."

*Prov. Sim.*

"Whanne gret flood was maad, the flood was hurled to  
that hous and it might not move it, for it was founded  
on a *sad* stoon."

*Luke vi. Wiclif.*

"To whiche is nede of mylk and not *sad* mete."

*Hebrews v. Idem.*

"A *sad* an," a bad one. In *P. Plou.* *sad* expresses  
righteous.

"I shall say the, my sonne, sayd the frier than

How seven sithes the *sadde* man on a daye sinneth."

SAD-BAD, Very poorly. " *Sadly* badly." *Pegge.*

SADDLE, To *saddle* a person with any thing, to impute  
it to him.

SADLY-BEGAUN, Woe-begone.

SAG, To bend or depress. "T'bank *sags*," *i. e.* bends.

WELSH, *aswasgu*, per *Metathesis*, *swag*. ISL. *sweigia*.

*Johnson* has this word though he gives no etymology.

"The heart, I fear shall never *sag* with doubt."

*Macbeth v. 1.*

"The horizons ill-levelled circle wide

Would *sag* too much on th' one or th' other side."

*Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.*

SAFE-GUARD, A large skirt or petticoat, worn by  
country females when riding, to guard their clothes  
from dirt ; the same as riding skirts.

SAGE, } A saw, the g sounded hard. A. S. *syge*. TEUT.

SAIG, } *sage*. BELG. *saeghe*. *Skinner.*

SAGERS, Sawyers. BELG. *zager*.

SAGINS, Saw-dust.

SAID, Deterred, influenced. "T'lad'l nut be *said*," *i. e.*  
the lad will not be checked or influenced.

SAINE, Say. *See sen.*

"If ye *saine* they been Popes why gather ye then of  
of poore men and lords so much out of the kings  
hand to make your Popes rich."

*Chaucer. Jaok Upland.*

SAL, Shall. "Vat *sal* be *sal*," an inscription on  
Harewood Castle.

"Ate whos come alle men that are

*Sal* rise with their bodies thare."

*Ang. Norman Verses on the Aithanasian Creed. Hickes.*

"Unrevengit so great occisioun

And huge slauchter *sal* mak within zour toun."

*Doug. Virg. p. 306.*

"He shall care (carry) and bere all the stane work  
of the alde kirke to the place where the new kirke  
*sal* be made."

*Indent. at Burgh. 1 H. V. Dr. Whitaker's Hist.  
of Richmondshire, p. 25.*

SALAMANDER, A large poker for the lighting of fires.

Also a circular plate of iron used by cooks, for browning  
potatoes, &c.

2. An animal, ridiculously supposed to live in fire. I  
do not insert this word as provincial, but merely to  
introduce an etymon of the word given me by a friend,  
well versed in the Eastern languages. He derives it  
from the Arabic *Salim an nar*, exempt from the  
influence of fire.

SALLOT, Shall not.

SAM, To collect together. A. S. *samnian*. BELG.  
*tsamen*. Su. G. *samla*. A very common word.

SAMYN, Collecting or laying together.

"Or than amangis the quhelis and thetis (ropes)

All *samyn* lay thare armoure, wyne and metis."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 287.*

"The Trojanis with him *samyn*."

*Idem.*

"Then comen Clerk to comfortye her *samen*."

*P. Plou.*



Under the adverb *same*, Mr. Todd has given an example from *Spenser*, of *sam*, which he calls obsolete, and which he supposes *Spenser* to use for the sake of his rhyme.

“What concord hath light and darke *sam* (together)  
Or what peace hath the lion with the lamb?”

*Spenser.*

The adverb *sam* I never heard in Craven, though the verb is in constant use, to which *up* and *together* are generally added, “as *sam* them up,” “*sam* ’em togeth-er.”

“To church now as the parish come  
They join’d them with the town,  
Like hardy men to stand all *sam*  
To fight now were they bown.”

*Hist. of Sir John Elland. Dr. Whitaker.*

**SAME**, Hog’s lard, commonly called swine same. WELSH, *saim*. HEB. *shamen*. Ainsworth, *seam*. A. S. *seime*. LAT. *sebum*. In *Cole’s Dict.* *sain*.

“That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.”

*Tro. & Cress.* ii. 3.

**SAME-LIKE**, In like manner. MÆS. GOTH. *samaluks*.

“Some spunkies or some *same-like* ill  
Fast after him they leggit;  
An monie a day, he ran the hills,  
He was sa sairly fleggit.”

*Tarras’ Poems. Dr. Jamieson.*

**SAMPSON’S-POSTS**, A mouse-trap, the superstructure of which is supported by posts, these being undermined, the little animal, like his proto-type, is crushed to death by the ruins.

**SANDED**, Bad of sight, short-sighted.

**SANDY-PATE**, A person with light or red-coloured hair.

**SANG**, A song. “*Oud sang*,” a thing of no value. “Yan may buy a beost for an *oud sang*.”

**SANNOT**, Shall not.

**SAP**, To drench.

**SAP-HEOD**, A blockhead.

SAPPED, Drenched.

SAPPING, A drenching.

SAPPY, Wet, rainy. "A *sappy* neet."

2. *Sappy* grund, Wet ground.

SAPSCULL, A foolish fellow, the same as sap-head.

SAP-WHISTLE, A whistle made of a twig in sap, when the bark will peel off.

SARK, A shift or shirt. A. S. *syrk*. DAN. *messe sercke*, a surplice, which the Scotch called the *sarke* of God, *Vid. Minst. of S. Border*. ISL. *serk-r*.

"On fute I sprent into my bare sark,  
Wilful for to complete my langsum wark—  
And, there it is, a silken sark."

*Douglas' Virg. prol. 12th Bk.*

SARMON, A sermon.

"He saide thus in hus *sarmon*."

*P. Plou.*

SARRA, To serve, to assist.

2. To supply with food. "Gang and *sarra* t' pigs."

SARRAED, } Served. "Coal pit law, first come first

SARVED, } *sarv'd* or *sarraed*."

SARTAIN, Certain.

"For *sartain*, Sir, he is not."

*Shaks. Maob. v. 2.*

2. "At a *sartain*," in the same state. "Hee's hurt his leg and it keeps mitch at a *sartain*."

SATTLE, Settle, to lower. "Corn begins to *sattle*,"

"And *sattil* towartis the river syde on law."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 306.*

SATTLE-STAANS, Stones at the edge of a gutter in a cow-house.

SATTLIN, A settlement of accounts, an agreement.

2. A fall in the price of any thing.

3. A subsiding. "There's a girt *sattlin* ith' grund."

SAUCE, Petulance, sauciness.

2. That requisite condiment, melted butter; from the Old FR. *sauce*, *saulse*, which Skinner says is from the LAT. *sel*, salt, which seasons all things. "What's *sauce* for a goose, sud be *sauce* for a gander." This homely, though expressive, proverb implies, that the same treatment should indiscriminately be extended to the rich and poor.

SAUCE, To scold.

"I'll *sauce* them."

*Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor*, iv. 3.

SAUCE-PAN, To have the *sauce pan* on the fire, to be ready for a scolding match.

SAUCER-EEN, Eyes hyperbolically as large as a saucer.

SAUDER, Solder.

"The white of an egg is very good to *sowder* any wound."

*Holland. Plinie.*

SAUF, } Willow or sallow. WELSH, *saelgh*. FR.  
SAUGH, } *saule*. LAT. *salix*.

"They made a bier of a broken bough  
The *sauch* and the ashin gray."

*Minst. of S. B.*

"The bees shall lothe the flower and quit the hive  
The *saugh* on boggy ground shall cease to thrive."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

"Did ye notice if there were an auld *saugh* tree, that's  
maist blawn down."

*Guy Mannering.*

SAUMON, A salmon.

SAUR, Urine from the cow-house, &c. Sc. *saur*, to sour.

ISL. *saur*, *sordes*, *stercus*. WELSH, *sorod*, dregs.

SAUT, Salt.

2. "Saut watter," the sea. "My mam's gaan to't  
*saut watter*."

"Wi the *saut* tear in his ee."

*Battle of Otterburne.*

SAUT, Sadacious; as "a *saut* bitch."

SAUT-PIE, A box for salt.

2. A lean to, or a building in the form of a salt box.
- SAUVE, Salve. "A *sauve* for every sore."
- SAUVE, To salve sheep, to besmear them with a composition of tar, butter, &c.
- SAVVER, A taste or smell.
- SAW, To sow.
- SAWL, Drink, liquid of any kind. *Qu. FR. sou.*
- SAWNY, A witless clown. Also a general nick name for a Scotchman.
- SAY, A proverb. "Its an oud said *say* an a true yan."
2. Authority, influence, controul. "He's girt *say* amang 'em."
- SAY, To restrain, to controul authoritively as a parent a child.
2. "To say nay," to deny,  
 When I so instantly have cride  
 He doth not *say* me nay.  
*Ps. lv. 18. Sternh. & Hopk.*
- SAYNE, Say.  
 "The joy that I have had, and I dare *sayne*  
 For all my honour endured yet have I  
 More wo then welth and lo now here I ly."  
*Str Thos. More on the Deth of Queen Elis.  
 Wife of Henry the Seventh.*
- SCABBED, "As scabbed as a cuckoo." *Qu. Is this simile well founded?*
- SCADDLE, Wild, skittish. A. S. *sceagan*, to shake, applicable both to the horse and the rider.
- SCAFFLE, To work hard to obtain a livelihood.
- SCAGGLE, Timid, *see scaddle.*
- SCALE, A hill of steep ascent. *It. scalare, per scalas ascendere.* Hence the term of *scaling* a town.
- SCALE, To disperse, to remove, metaphorically to spread abroad or to divulge.  
 ————"I will venture  
 To *scale*'t a little more."  
*Shaks. Coriolanus, i. 1.*  
 H 2

“The corrupt deputy *scaled*.”

*Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. To spread mole hills or dung.

3. To beat.

4. To stir the fire.

**SCALE-DISH**, An implement made of tin with a short wooden handle for filling a scale with flour, &c.

**SCALE-THE-BARS**, To clear the fire or grate.

**SCALLION**, A thick necked onion. BELG. *schael* a husk or shell, and *onien*, *schalonien*, hence the abbreviated word *scallion*.

“P̄s̄elyc and *scalones*.”

*P. Plou. 9 Passus.*

*Dr. Johnson* has this word, which he derives from *Ascalon*, but he does not explain the form or nature of the *onion*. None are so denominated except those with thick necks, which are generally selected for present use.

**SCALLOPS**, An awkward wench.

**SCAMP**, A worthless fellow. Though this word is much used in modern times, and there are too many characters to whom it is now applicable, it is not found in *Johnson's Dictionary*.

**SCANDAL-BROTH**, A sarcastic name for tea. *Burns*, in his *Twa Dogs*, calls it *scandal potion*.

“Whyles owre the wee bit cup an' platie

They sip the *scandal portion* pratty.”

**SCANT**, Scarce, deficient, ill supplied.

“He's fat and *scant* of breath.”

*Hamlet*, v. 2.

**SCANTISH**, Rather scarce, “or mack o' scantish.”

**SCANTLY**, Scarcely. *Cooper's Thes.* The adverb *scant* is used by *Dr. Sibbs, Sermons*, 1637.

“They will *scant* know their brother of low degree.”

**SCAP**, To escape.

“Now to *scape* the serpent's tongue.”

*M. N. Dream*, v. 2.

"He shall not *scap* us bathe."

*Chaucer R. Tale.*

**SCAP-GALLOWS**, One who has escaped, though deserving of, the gallows. It seems to be synonymous with *Cotgrave's Pendar*, which he defines, "a rake-hell, crack-rope, gallow clapper, one for whom the gallows longeth." *Minshew* also has "An halter-sicke, or one that the gallows groanes for," which in *Rider* is rendered, *Nebulo egregius*.

**SCAP-GRACE**, An abandoned wretch, destitute of grace.

**SCAPT**, Escaped.

"And Hengist was by Eldol slaine  
Alone that *skapt* from Salsbury plaine."

*Pala Albion*, p. 167.

"Having oft shakt them and *escapt* their hands."

*Spenser's F. Q.*

"As a fierce steed *scapt* from his stall at large."

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

**SCAPPLE**, To break off the protuberances of stones with the hammer, without using the chisel; hence called *hammer-scapple*.

**SCAPPLED**, Stones rough-dressed by the hammer.

"A hammer *scapped* wall."

**SCAR**, A precipice or rock. *ISL.* *skier*, *scopulus*.

**SCAR**, To frighten. *IT.* *scarare*.

"Duel no langare, but come hidder in haist  
Ne *skar* not at his freyndis face as ane gaist."

*Doug. Virg.*

"And let them be armed with sling or with bow  
To *skare* away pidgeon, the rook and the crow."

*Tusser.*

"All your speeches and hard conditions shall not  
*skarre* us."

*King James on F. More.*

**SCARD**, Frightened.

"And *scarrd* the moon with splinters."

*Shaks. Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

SCARD, A shard. A. S. *sceard*. Todd.

SCARN, Dung, *cow-scarn*. A. S. *scearn*. Isl. *skarn*.

SCARSE, Scarce.

"I can *scarse* open my eyes."

*Ben Jonson.*

This word is rarely used except in the Northern part of the Deanery.

"*Scarse* yielding her due food or timely rest."

*Spenser F. Q.*

SCARSLY,

"And *skarslie* has he all their words spoken."

*D. Virg. B. 1.*

SCARRY, Full of precipices.

SCATTER-BRAINS, A thoughtless, dissipated character.

SCATTERINGS, That which is dispersed, or scattered.

"Some ripe *scatterings* of high knowledge."

*More Philos. Poems. Vide Todd.*

SCAUDED, Scalded.

"Quharin Virgil beris the palme and lawde  
Caxtoun for dreid thay suld his lippis *skaude*  
Durst never twiche this vark for laike of knalage  
Because he onderstude not Virgils langage."

*Doug. Virg. Pref. p. 7.*

SCAUD-HEEOD, Scald, diseased or scaled head. BELG. *schauden*.

SCAUDIN O PEYS, The boiling of grey peas, in the shell, seasoned with butter and salt, is a common dish.

A bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whoever gets this bean is to be first married. This latter part of the ceremony I never witnessed.

SCAUMY, Clear, gaudy. A. S. *scamian*.

2. Shewy in dress.

SCAUP, Scalp. BELG. *schelpe*.

2. A barren soil, without much earth.

"Want minds them on a thackless *scoup*  
Wi a their pouches-bare."

*Tarras. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.*

**SCAUPY**, Barren, bare or thin of soil.

**SCHAW**, Show.

"Have reuth now haly woman *schaw* sum gráce."

*Doug. Virg. p. 166.*

**SCHISM-SHOP**, A dissenting chapel or meeting-house.

**SCHOOLING**, Instruction, education.

"You pay more for your *schooling*, than your learning  
is worth."

*Ray.*

"To let the world know by their fooling  
Their parents gave 'em no mean *schooling*."

*Mar. p. 96.*

**SCONCE**, A skreen. **BELG.** *schantse, propugnaculum.*

**SCOPPERIL**, A child's toy, a kind of tee-totum made  
of a button mould, &c.

2. A light agile child.

**SCOT**, A Scotch cow, also a Scotchman.

**SCOTCH**, To obstruct the wheel of a cart, &c. by putting a stone or piece of wood under it; "to bur," is more common.

**SCOTCH-FIDDLE**, *See fiddle.*

**SCOTCH-MIST**, A sober, soaking rain. *Grose.*

**SCOURING**, A beating. "Thou's scapp'd a *scouring*."

2. A difficult affair.

3. A diarrhoea.

**SCOUT**, A high hill or rock. **TRUT.** *schouwt*, speculator.

*Vid. Todd.* This word is more general in Lancashire.

**SCRAFFLE**, To quarrel.

2. To scramble.

3. To be industrious. **BELG.** *schraffen.*

**SCRALL**, To scrawl. To scrall up, to climb.

2. To write ill. *Scriptito, Coles Dict.*



**SCRALLING**, Crawling.

"If Gentiles be *scrawling*, cal maggot the pie  
If cheeses have Gentiles (maggots) at Lisse by and by."  
*Tusser.*

2. Writing unskilfully.

**SCRAMP**, To catch at, to snatch eagerly.

**SCRAMPING**, Contention, eager strife to obtain any thing.

**SCRANNY**, Lean, thin.

"Want! thy confinement makes me *scranny*."

*Clare's Poems.*

As a substantive, a thin meagre person.

**SCRAT**, To scratch. ANG. NORM. *esrat*, *Dr. Hiccs.*

"To *scrat* before yan pykes," *i. e.* to work before one eats, a metaphor taken from hens, *ubi dolor ibi digitus.*

"One must needs *scrat* when it itcheth."

*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*

**SCRAT**, Old *scrat*, the Devil. DAN. *skratla*, demon.

**SCRAT**, The itch.

**SCRAT-BESOM**, A besom nearly worn out.

**SCRATTING**, Scratching.

Therefore thus with fending and proving, with plucking and tugging, *skratting* and byting, by plain tooth and nayll, a to side and toother, such expens of blood and leather waz theear between them, az a moonth's licking, I ween, wyl not recover.

*Laneham's Acct. of Queen Elis. Entertainment at Kenelworth, vid. Brand's Pop. Ant. vol. 2d. p. 285.*

**SCRAUK**, To scratch.

**SCREE**, A kind of sieve to cleanse malt, wheat, &c. from dust, perhaps a corruption of *screen*.

**SCREED**, A border.

**SCREW**, To be afflicted with a violent pain in the bowels.

**SCRIBE**, To mark with compasses, *Linea circino adducta.*

*Coles Dict.*

**SCRIBE**, To shriek, from the ancient SWED. *skrikia*, *vociferare*. *Dr. Jamieson*.

"None of the people might cry, *scryke* out, make any noyse, or give any sign whatsoever."

*Verstegan*, p. 64.

"For the cry went round about the borders of Moab, and the howling thereof unto Eglain, and the *scriking* thereof unto Beer Elim."

*Is.* xv. 8.

**SCRIMMIDGE**, To skirmish, to fight, to argue.

"They did not leave one house one stak of corne unbrynt, and thus *scrymmed* and frayed."

*Lay of Last Minstrel*, p. 210.

**SCRIMMIDGE**, A battle, an argument.

"For every day ther was outhur *scrymysche* or assaut."

*Froysart's Cronycle*.

**SCRIVENER**, A writing master. **BELG.** *schryer*.

Old **FR.** *escrivain*. **ISL.** *skrifare*. *Minshew* remarks that all English words which end in *er* come from the **SAX.** *hir*, or *here*, equivalent to *herus*, a master, one skilled in the art of writing.

"*Discryvinge* his name."

*Wicklif's Translation of Jerom's Prologue to the Hebrews*.

**SCRIVENIN TIME**, Time appropriated to writing.

**SCRIVING IRONS**, Instruments for numbering trees.

**SCROGGS**, Stunted bushes or trees. **A. S.** *scrob*.

"As I came down by Merriemas

And down among the *scroggs*

The bonniest child that ever I saw

Lay sleeping among his dogs."

*Minst. of S. B.*

**SCROGGY**, Full of stunted bushes, thorns, &c.

**SCROW**, To labour, to toil hard for a living. It is generally joined with work, as he works and *scrows*, which is the same as toils and moils.

**SCRUBBY-GRASS**, Scurvy grass.

SCRUDDY, Short, stunted.

SCRUFF, Scurf by metathesis. BELG. *schorffe*.

SCRUNTY, Short and thick. "A lile *scruntty* fellow."

2. Stunted timber.

SCRY, To descry, to detect.

SCUFFLE, To scramble.

SCUFT, Nape of the neck ARABIC, *cufaa*.

SCUGG, A sheltered place. ISL. *scugge, umbra*.

SCUR, }  
SCURRY, } To move with haste and trepidation.

SCURRY, A precipitate flight. "A *hurry-scurry*."

SCUSE, An excuse.

"Tis as hard to find a hare without a muse,  
As a woman without a *scuse*."

*Greene's Thieves falling out. Vid. Nares.*

SCUTTER, To run about. GR. *σκίπρω*. IT. *squittare*.

2. To be afflicted with a diarrhœa.

SCUTTY, Short in stature.

SEA, So.

SEABETIDE, If so be.

SEAL, } To bind or fasten cattle in their stalls. SU. G.

SELE, } *sele*, a collar. I never heard it used in the  
sense used by *Shakspeare*, to close the eyes.

—————"No when light wing'd toys  
Of feather'd Cupid *seel* with wanton dulness  
My speculative and active instruments."

*Shaks. Othello, i. 3.*

*Sahl* is the word used in Cheshire, which *Mr.*

*Wilbraham* derives from A. S. *sol, orbita*.

SEALE, A sallow, willow, pure Saxon.

SEA-PINK, Common thrift. *Statice Armeria*. Linn.

SEAM, A wreath of fat in the girth behind the fore  
legs of a beast.

SEARCHING, Piercing, keen. "A *searching* wind."

SEAT, The breech. Seant, le cul, le derriere. *Miege*.

2. An elevated, rocky summit of a mountain ; as *Simon Seat, Lord's Seat, Faery Seat*, synonymous with the *WELSH, cader*, as *Cader Idris*. *High Seat Morvile* is one of the boundaries between *Richmondshire* and *Westmoreland*.

**SEAVES, Rushes.** *A. à Wood* says, that *Bishop Skirlaw* was the son of a *sevier*, a sieve or riddle maker. *Qu.* were baskets formerly made of rushes ?

2. Pith of the rush dipped in tallow and used as candles.

**SEAVY, Rushy.** "A *seavy* garth."

**SECK, A sack.**

**SECKIN, Coarse cloth of which sacks are made.**

**SEE, The present tense is frequently used for the preterite, as I see him last week ;" or it may be a soft mode of pronouncing the i like the e, as in the Old English preterite used by *Wiclif, Matt. iii.***

"And he sigh many of the Farisees and Saducees comynge to his baptisme."

"He lookt, he listened, yet his thoughtes deride  
To think that true which he both heard and see."

*Fairfax's Tasso, B. 18, p. 25.*

"As ever I see."

*Shaks. 1st pt. H. IV. ii. 4.*

"And I that all this pleasant sight see."

*Chaucer. Flower & Leaf.*

"And he ous seide as he seih."

*P. Plou. Vis. Dowell, pass 2.*

"As ich shall seye as ich seih."

*Idem.*

**SECONDS, Coarse Flour.**

**SEED, Saw.**

"I never seed a prettier fight  
So full of malice, like, and spight."

*Pleader's Guide.*

**SEED-BIRD, Water-wagtail. *Motacilla alba.* Linn.**

**SEED-MAUND, A basket for sowing corn.**

**SEEDS**, Husks of oats, commonly called *mill-seeds*.

**SEEING-GLASS**, A mirror.

**SEEK**, Sick. A. S. *seok*. BELG. *sieck*.

“Whan that they were *seke*.”

*Chaucer.*

“And makeden an chirche ant thereine made here to lie  
All that *seke* weren.”

*Life of Margaret in the Norman Saxon  
Language. Dr. Hickes.*

“To kepe him *sike* and hole.”

*Chaucer Cant. Tales.*

“And of hole thee can make *seeke*.”

*Idem. Cuckow & Nightingale.*

2. In travail. “My daam’s *seek*.”

**SEELING**, Wainscot. *Dr. Johnson* supposed it meant the inner roof, and derived from FR. *ciel*, or IT. *cielo*. *Minshew* says to *siele* is to wainscot, in the sense we use it.

“A secret place he hath well *seeled* round about.”

*Molles Camerarius.*

“The palaces that now with golden works are *seeled*.”

*Romeus & Juliet.*

- In an old MSS. in Alnwick Castle, 1567, it is called *sylong*.

“All things well repaired, the *sylong* thereof only excepted.”

*Grosses Ant. v. 4, p. 36.*

The LAT. *etymon cælum*, or ITAL. *cielo*, agrees with *Johnson’s* explanation of the word. *Minshew* derives it from *cælare*, which suits the Craven meaning, old seelings being much carved.

**SEER-WAYS**, Dispersedly, in a scattered manner.

“T’ bees are all run *seer-ways*,” or in all directions.

*Ray* says it is perhaps a corruption of *sever*.

**SEET**, Sight, also many, a great number or quantity.

“There is in this realme, thanks be to God, a great *sight* of laymen, well learned in the Scriptures.”

*Latimer’s Sermons, vol. 1, p. 94.*

SEG, A castrated bull. A. S. *seeg*, a male. Bos *secatus*.  
*Dr. Jamieson.*

2. Flower de Luce. *Iris Pseudacorus*. Linn. The different species of *carex*, *sedge*, are commonly called *segs*. A. S. *seeg*, *gladiolus*. BELG. *seck*, *carex a secando, quia facile secatur, vel potius ab acutis foliorum marginibus quæ comprimentis manum secant.*  
*Skinner.*

“ ————— Then on his legs  
Like fetters hang the under-growing *segs*.”

*Brit. Past. Naves.*

“ He rashes bare and *segs* for hair,  
Quhare ramper eels entwined.”

*Water Kelpie.*

SEG-HEAD, A block-head.

SEGGY, Full of sedges.

SELD, Sold. ISL. *selde, vendidi.*

“ But I am fleischle *seld* under synne.”

*Romans vii. C. Wiclif.*

“ Then Wallace said, we will pass ner Scotland  
Or ocht be *seld*.”

*Wallace.*

SELF BLACK, The natural colour, not dyed. “ My stockins er *self black*.” Sc. *hodden black*.

SELL, Self; in the plural *sells*. Hence, the compounds, *my sel, thy sell, his sell*, with their plurals.

SELVIDGE, The edge of cloth, derived not from *salvage*, from saving the cloth, according to *Dr. Johnson*, or from a corruption of *salvus*, as supposed by *Mr. Todd*, but from *self* and *edge*, *i. e.* not wanting a hem, being *self-edged*. This derivation is now admitted in *Todd's* second edition of *Johnson*.

SEN, Self; a contraction of the old word *selven*.

SEN, Since.

“ Ther was never a tym on the marsh partes  
*Sen* Douglas and the Percy met.”

*Chevy Chace.*

**SEN**, Say. "*Sen ye so,*" say you so? This word is only used on the W. borders of Craven. *Sclayter* in his *Palæ Albion* has *sayne*.

"From Trojan Brute derived, they *sayne*  
These Centaurs like huge monsters slayne."

p. 57.

**SESSIONS**, A debate, a parley; also, a hard job or business. "I've hed a terrible *sessions* weet."

**SESS-POOL**, An excavation in the ground for receiving the deposition of streamlets. *Mr. Brocket* thinks it is derived from *sous-pool* or *pool* below the surface. May it not be the *pool* where the mud *ceases* to flow, and is there deposited?

**SET**, A straight piece of stick placed between the shoulders of slaughtered animals, to shew the carcase to greater advantage.

**SET DOWN**, A powerful rebuke. See *Todd's* second edition of *Johnson*.

**SET-TO**, An onset, an attack, or debate.

**SET**, To accompany. "Stop and I'll *set* the abit."

2. To bind. "T" gravel *sets* weel."

**SET-ON**, To put yeast to wort. Hard *set*. "He is hard *set* to git a living," i. e. he can with difficulty procure a subsistence.

**SET**, To place to account.

"And he knelide and criede with a great vois and seide,  
Lord *sette* not to them this sin."

*Dedis*, vii. *Wichf.*

**SET-MUCH-BY**, To esteem. Estimè beaucoup. *Cotgrave*.

"And a lytel ich let (set) by."

*P. Plou.* p. 5.

**SETTEN**, The old *p. part.* of set. "He has *setten* up shop," he has begun business.

**SETTER**, To make a seton, hence, *setterwoort* and *settergrass*, which were probably used in this operation. See *Minshew*.

**SETTERDAY**, Saturday.

"Paid on *Setterday* for a weeke boorde of 11 gromes at Skypton iis. ijd."

*H. Ld. Clifford's Household Bk.*

**SETTER-OUT**, Editor. Sc. *furth setter*, to set out books, edere libros. *Cooper.*

**SETTER-WORT**, Bear's foot. *Helleborus fatidus.*  
*Linn.*

**SETTLE**, A long oaken seat, with back and arms, more commonly called a *lang settle*, which see.

**SETTS**, "Naa girt *setts*," not worthy of commendation, *see shacks.*

**SHAAMS**, An odd mode of exclamation, as, "what the *shaams*," i. e. what are you not ashamed!

**SHAB**, "To *shab* off," to move off, basely to abscond.

**SHAB-RAG**, } A mean, beggarly person, a *shake-rag*.

**SHACK-RAG**, } *Guerluset. Cotgrave.*

**SHACK**, A hollow in the ground.

2. A crack in wood.

3. A shake or decay of health. "His illness hes geen him a feaful *shack*."

4. A *shack* of corn, occasioned by a tempest."

**SHACK-BOG**, A quaking or shaking bog.

**SHACK-HOLE**, A hollow in the ground, resembling a funnel, which receives the surface water.

**SHACK**, To shake.

"*Shack* off all pruyde."

*P. Plou. 7 pass.*

**SHACK A FAW**, To wrestle.

**SHACK-FORK**, A fork for shaking grain from the straw.

"Like a broad *shack-fork* with a slender stele."

*Bp. Hall.*

See *Todd's* second edition.

**SHACK-RIPE**, Quite ripe; so ripe that the grain shakes from the husk.



**SHACK-TIME**, The time for shaking acorns.

"Yoke seldom thy swine while *shack-time* doth last;  
For divers misfortunes that happen too fast."

*Tusser.*

Not now in common use here.

**SHACKEN**, Shaken; also paltry, mean; i. e. a paltry fellow, a ragamuffin.

2. Reduced in circumstances.

3. Timber, full of cracks, is said to be *shacken*.

**SHACKEN-BRAINED**, Disordered in intellect.

**SHACKET**, A small cart load.

**SHACKIN**, The ague.

**SHACKLE**, The wrist. "The *shackle* o'th' arm," where shackles or hand cuffs are put on.

"Lacertus, the gairdy from the elbow to the *shakle* bone."

*Wedderburn's Vocabulary.*

See *Gairdy* in *Dr. Jamieson's Supplement*.

**SHACKLE-BAAN**, The wrist bone.

**SHACKLE-NET**, A net, called a flue. To this net, destructive to fish in shallow streams, a long pole is applied. BELG. *schakalen*, the meshes of a net.

**SHACKS**, Luck. "Naa girt *shacks*," no good fortune.

A metaphor taken from the mode of shaking half-pence in the hat.

2. A person of dubitable character.

**SHACKT**, Shook, *p. p.* of shake."

"Now with his hand, now with his instrument  
He *shakt* and pluckt it, yet not forth he went."

*Fairfax's Tasso. p. 209.*

"*Shakt* his long locks, coloured like copper wire,  
And bit his tawny beard to shew his raging ire."

*Spenser F. Q.*

**SHAFFLE**, To shuffle, to walk lame.

2. To do things ineffectually.

**SHAFFLER**, One who walks lame.

2. A bungler in business.

**SHAFFLEMENT**, An inexpert workman.

SHAFFLING, Loitering, inefficient.

SHAG-RAG, *Vide shab-rag*. "Shag-rag and bobtail."

SHALE, To drag the feet heavily. FR. *aller eschais*.

*Cotgrave*. This word appears to be synonymous with *shail* in *Dr. Johnson*, though he uses *shail* in a different sense, and which does not seem to agree with the quotation from *L'Estrange*.

"Child, you must walk strait, without skewing and *shailing* to every step you take."

He derives the word from the ISL. *skaga*, to walk sideways. *Shule* has no other meaning here than to loiter or to drag the feet heavily on the ground.

SHALLY WALLY, A term expressive of dislike, contempt, or disapprobation. It is perhaps the same as *tilly vally*, which, *Mr. Nares* says, is a exclamation of contempt, the origin of which is not very clear.

SHAM, Shame, improper conduct.

SHAM, To shame, to blush. TEUT. *scham*.

2. To make pretences.

SHAMFUL, Shameful. "It's sad, shamful wark."

SHAMMOCKS, A horse going ill on his legs. "He's a sad *shammocks*."

SHAN, To turn out the toes.

SHANK, "The *shank* of the evening," twilight, the dusk of the evening.

SHANKS-GALLOWAY, To go on foot, on the shanks, or ten taas, which see. The Scotch phrase is a little varied.

"And ay, until the day he died,

He rade on good *shanks naggy*,"

*Ritson's Songs*. *Dr. Jamieson*.

SHANTY, Smart, flaunting.

SHAP, Shape.

"For I will make it of the same *shap*,"

*Chaucer Yem. Tale*.

"The lond and the see ben of rownde *sohapps* & forme."

*Sir J. Mandeville*.

SHAPPIN, Forming.

2. "Whatste *shappis* now," i. e. how are you now employed?

SHAPS, Oats without the grain, retaining nothing but the shape.

SHAPP, To shape.

"And bad him *shappe* a shup."

*P. Plow.*

SHAPT, Shaped.

"That man is better *shapt* than thou."

*Romeus & Juliet*, 1562.

"*Shapt* like a horses shoe."

*Sponsor. F. Q.*

SHAR, A share. "I'll gang *shars*."

SHARD, } Cows dung. A. S. *scearn*. Isl. *skarn*.

SCARN, } These words are generally compounded  
SHARN, } with cow, as *cow-shard*.

"Turfe and peat and *cow shards* are cheape fewel"

*Bacon's Natural Hist.* p. 164.

———"E're to black Hecat's summons

The *shard*-born beetle, with his drowsy hums

Hath rung nights yawning peal, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note."

*Macbeth* iii. 2.

"And often to our comfort shall we find

The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold

'Than is the full wing'd eagle."

*Cymbeline* iii. 3.

The above passages seem to have exceedingly puzzled the learned commentators on *Shakspeare*, and are additional proofs of the great advantages of dialectical glossaries, and how much they would tend to prevent learned men from raising ingenious, though futile conjectures, in order to explain words of which they are totally ignorant. With the help of such simple works, neither the great critic *Dr. Johnson* would have hazarded an opinion; that the

"*shard-born* beetle was produced amongst broken stones or pots," nor would the profound critic *Dr. Warburton* have fearlessly asserted, that "this insect was hatched in wood." It is impossible for the poet to describe, with greater beauty, the dangers ever attendant on elevated stations, and the peaceful retirement of humble life, than by contrasting the splendor of the majestic eagle with the abject tenant of the cow-shard. With the habits and nature of this insect *Shakspeare* seems to have been better acquainted than his ingenious annotators. The beetle is nourished both in the larva and perfect state, in the *dung* of animals, which they are able to discover by their acute faculty of smell, or otherwise, at an immense distance. Under these substances, they dig in the earth cylindrical holes of considerable depth, in which they deposit their eggs. A. S. *scearn-wibba* *Scarabeus*. *Scarabeus stercorarius*. *Linn.* See *Bingley's An: Biog.* *Ben Jonson* corroborates the above statement.

"But men of thy condition feed on sloth  
As doth the *beetle* in the *dung* she breeds in."

"The flesh fly or wall fly, or the dor or beetle, which  
you may find under *cow-dung*."

*Isaac Walton.*

**SHARP,** Quick, active. "be *sharp*;" make all haste.

**SHARPS,** Flour, with a portion of bran in it:

**SHATTERIL,** A loose, unsteady person, a vagabond.

**SHATTERLY,** }  
**SHATTERY,** } Loose, not compact; *shattery*.

**SHAVE,** A kind of plane to dress spokes, &c. commonly called a *speek-shave*.

**SHAVING,** A tittle, a nicety. "It fits to a *shaving*."

**SHAW**, A small shady wood in a valley. DUT. *schawe*.

SAX. *scua*. DAN. *skov, silva*.

“Gaillard he was as gold-finch in the *schawe*.”

*Chaucer*.

“Ænee at morowe rakand thorow the *schaw*

Met with his moder into habit unknow.”

*D. Virg. p. 22.*

“I have mony steads in the forest *shaw*,

But them by name I dinna knaw.”

*Outlaw. Minst. of S. B.*

“When Wattie wanderd at night thro the *skau*

And tent himsel amaist amangst the snaw.”

*Gentle Shepherd.*

**SHAY**, Chaise, generally called “a par o’ *shays*.”

**SHAY-LADS**, Chaise drivers, post boys.

**SHEAR**, To reap. A. S. *scyre*.

**SHEARER**, A reaper.

“Scarce had the hungry gleaner put in binde

The scatter’d grain, the *shearer* left behind.

*Judith, translated by Hudson.*

**SHEARIN**, Reaping.

“To morrow we’ll the *shearin* try

Gain breakfast time if it be dry.”

*Douglas’ Poems.*

**SHEARING**, A young sheep, only once shorn.

**SHEATH**, The præputium of a horse.

**SHED**, To divide, to separate. BELG. *scheyden*. MÆSO. G.

*skaidan*. A. S. *scedan*. “Mind to *shed’t* woo weel.”

2. To excel, to exceed.

**SHED**, Surprised. “I wor fair *shed* to hear it.”

**SHED**, Division. “Mack smau *sheds* when’to’ greasest’  
yows.”

“His waving hair disparpling flew apart

In seemly *shed*.”

*Hudson’s Judith. Dr. Jamieson.*

**SHEEP-CRATCH**, A frame of wood on which sheep  
are laid; also a bottle cratch, &c. *Wiclif* uses *cracche*  
for a manger, but I have never heard the word in  
that sense.

"An sche baar her firste borun sone, and wlappe him in his clothis, and leye him in a *cracche* for ther was no place to him in no chambir."

*Luke 2 c.*

**SHEEP-GAIT**, A right of stray for one sheep; one sheep gait being one fourth part of a cow gait.

**SHEEP-RAIK**, }  
**SHEEP-WALK**, } Sheep walk or stray.

**SHELVINGS**, }  
**SHELVINS**, } A moveable frame of wood, fixed on a cart to give it a greater width for hay, &c.

**SHERK**, To shrug.

2. To gull, to defraud.

**SHIFTY**, Cunning, artful in discovering and pursuing the means of self-interest. A. S. *skifte*.

**SHIG**, To ruin, to reduce to beggary.

**SHILL**, Cream in churning is said "to be in *shill*" when the butter begins to separate from the milk in small concretions. This seems the same as *Ray's* term to *sheal*, to separate, mostly applied to milk. So to *sheal* milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it. With us, however, it is never applied to milk, but always to cream in the operation of churning.

**SHILL**, To shell. "Gang my lass and *shill* peys." Also to grind off the shells of oats.

**SHILL'D**, Shelled. SAX. *ascilian*.

"That's a *shealed* peascod."

*King Lear*, i. 4.

**SHILLIN**, Shelled oats.

**SHIMMER**, To shine. A. S. *scymian*.

"A litel *shimring* of light."

*Chaucer*.

*Mr. Todd* says that it is *skimmer* in the North; it is not so pronounced here.

**SHIMMERING**, Shining. Hence "a *shimmering* night," a frosty night; because on such a night the stars generally shimmer or glitter.

**SHIN**, "Against the *shins*," against the grain. "To break one's *shins*," to be in a hurry to do any thing. It is mostly used negatively, as "I'll nut breck my *shins* to please thee;" *i. e.* I'll not be in haste.

**SHINDE**, Pret. of shine.

"This said from young Rinaldoes angry eies  
Flew sparks of wrath, flames in his visage *shinde*."

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

**SHINER**, A clever fellow, a shining character, generally used ironically. In the plural, a cant term for guineas.

**SHIN-FEAST**, A good fire.

**SHIPPEN**, A cow-house. A. S. *scypene*, *stabulum boviale*.

"And breke up my barnes and fighteth  
In my *chepynge*."

*P. Plou.*

"The *shepen* brenning with the blake smoke."

*Chaucer.*

**SHIPSTER**, A starling.

**SHIRL**, To slide.

2. "To *shirl* a fleece of wool," to cut off the clotted ends before it be teased or carded.

**SHIRL**, ShriLL. "Her *shirl* voice rings i my ears."

**SHIRT-BAND**, The wrist-band of a shirt.

**SHITTER**, To have a diarrhæa. The term is applied to consumptive cattle; or, as we say in Craven, "ganging't' wrang way."

**SHITTERER**, A cow subject to the diarrhæa.

**SHITTLE-CUM-SHAW**, Psha, pish! An exclamation of contempt or incredulity. For *shau* in the compound, a grosser term is frequently substituted, as an alliteration or jingle to the first, and it occurs in *Miege* in this undisguised form, in a sense, however, somewhat different; viz. as equivalent to idles stories; "des contes a dormir debout."

**SHIVER**, The difference between this word and shive consists, I believe, in this signifying a *great shive* or slice. Thus, if a person should say, "cut me a *shive* o' cheese," he would be understood to wish for a moderate slice. But if a larger piece was given him than he requested, he would instantly exclaim, "what, barn, thou's geen me a *shiver*!" The word rhymes with driver. *Minshew* explains *shive* or *shiver* by *segmen*, *segmentum*.

**SHOCKER**, A person of infamous, *shocking* character.

**SHOE**, She. "*Shoed*," she had; "*shoe's*," she has or is; "*shoe'll*," she will; "*shoe'r*," she was or she were.

"That *scho* suld kepe that wele."

*Wyntown's Cronykil.*

"In Acres of hir is born a mayden childe."

*Dame Jone.*

"Was non fairer biforn of Inglis als *scho* one."

*R. Brunne.*

"Before the king in palle *scho* went."

*Idem.* See *T. Warton's Hist. of E. Poetry.*

**SHOE**, "As easy as my oud *shoe*." *Prov. Sim.* "The *shoe* churns," an expression used when the shoe is full of water. "*Shoe-makers* stocks," narrow shoes which pinch the feet. *Avoir des souliers trop étroits.* *Miege.* "*Shoe-mackers* pride," the creaking of shoes. "That fellow's enif o' *shoe-mackers* pride about him." "To tread ones *shoes* straight," to behave with propriety, to be circumspect in our conduct.

**SHOE**, "To *shoe* a person," to please him, to adapt one's self to his humour, in other words, "to know't length of his foote," "I know how to *shoe* him." "He's ill to *shoe*," difficult to please.

**SHOG**, To move easily, from *jog*. "To *shog* on," to move easily forwards. "To *shog* off," to depart.

"Will you *shog* off?"

*Shaks. H. V. ii. 1.*



**SHOO**, A word used for frightening birds. *Chou*, a voice, wherewith we drive away pulleine. *Cotgrave*.

“He cannot say *shoo* to a goose.”

*Ray*.

**SHOODER**, The shoulder. *BELG. schouder*. “Yan cannot set an oud heed on a par o’ young *shooders*,” i. e. the judgment of age is preferable to the inconsiderate zeal of youth. “To gain our’t left *shooder*,” to lose. I know not in what sense it is used by *Burns*.

“But owre my left *shouther* I gae him a blink,  
Least neebors might say I was saucy.”

**SHOOK**, To shrug.

**SHOOL**, A shovel.

“My fingers ends were prest with *showl* and spade.”

*Mirror of Magistrates. Nares.*

“*Shouel*, pick axe, and mattock, with bottle and bag.”

*Tusser.*

**SHOOL**, To drag the feet.

2. To shovel.

**SHOOLING**, Dragging the feet. *Latimer* uses *shoveling*, of which our word is doubtless a corruption, in the same sense.

“He means they heard him quietly, without any *shoveling* feet, or walking up and down.”

*Sermons, vol. 1. p. 187.*

“To go a *shooling*,” to go about begging any liquor. Also, to go a begging with a forged certificate of losses.

**SHOON**, Shoes. A. S. *sceon*.

“Hire *shoon* were laced on hire legges hie.”

*Chaucer. Milleres Tale.*

“But such as go in clouted *shoon*.”

*Shaks. H. VI. iv.*

“That for an archer there was none  
Was ever fit to wipe your *shoon*.”

*Mar. p. 93.*

"But God seide to him, do of the *shoon* of thi feet,  
for the place in which thou stondest is hooli erthe."

*Wiclif's Test. Dedis*, vii.

In some parts of this district, they are pronounced  
*shoin*. In the MSS. of *Henry Lord Clifford*, 1510,  
they are spelled *shoves*.

"Two pare *shoves* for my mistresses, xvii."

2. "To addle his *shoon*," is when a horse rolls on his  
back from one side to the other.

SHOOT, To scour, to be in a looseness.

2. To draw the worst cattle out of a drove. "I'll gee  
ye ten apiece for thur hundreds yows, an you'l let me  
*shoot* ten." TEUT. *schutten*, *propellere*. "To *shoot*  
off," to go off precipitately.

SHORT, Warm in temper, peevish.

"You are very *short* with us."

*Shaks. Tit. Andron.* i. 2.

SHORTEST, "Full wit' short'st." Too short.

"Like a broken string as being somewhat the *shortest*."

*Fuller*.

"But sure as for decem, it is somewhat with the  
*shortest*."

*Roger Askham's Letters. Dr. Whitaker's  
Richmondshire.*

SHORTS, The ears of corn, or pieces of straw, broken  
off in thrashing.

2. Coarse flour.

SHOT-ICE, A sheet of ice. "T'roads er au of a  
*shot-ice*."

SHOTS, The refuse of cattle taken out of a drove.

*See* 2 sense of *shoot*.

SHOUPS, Hips.

SHOUTE, A hill. TEUT. *schouwt*. Hence Shote Bank  
near Skipton, commanding an extensive prospect.  
Mons speculatorius.

SHREW, A field mouse. *Migula*. Mouse is rarely added.

**SHRIKE**, To cry out. *Isl. scrika.*

“ She *shrikes* and twines away her sdaignfull eyes.”

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

**SHROGS**, Bushes or underwood; also the place where they grow.

“ They cut them down two summer *shrogs*

That grewe both under a breere.”

*Robin Hood. Percy Rel.*

**SHRUFF**, Small pieces of peats; any short, dry stuff, used for fuel; derived from *scurf*.

**SHUNT**, To slip, of the same signification as shutter.

**SHUT**, To spend. “ It'l *shut* a seet o' brass.”

2. To quit, to rid. *BELG. schutter*, to eject. “ I cannot git *shut* on him.” *Mr. Todd* has admitted into *Johnson's Dict. shot* of the same signification, though differently pronounced, “ To get *shut* of a business,” se debarasser d'une affaire. *Miege.*

**SHUTFUL**, Extravagant, profuse.

**SHUTHER**, To shudder.

**SHUTTER**, To fall down, as the earth frequently does when undermined, also to make a breach in a wall.

**SHUTTER**, A fall of earth. *Qu.* from *shoot* and *earth*, shoot-earth.

**SHY**, Keen, piercing. “ A *shy* wind.”

**SHY**, To turn aside as a horse does when frightened.

**SICHE**, Such.

“ Whoever resseyveth oon of *siche* children in my name resseyveth me.”

*Mark ix. Wicklif.*

“ That ever herd *swiche* another waimenting.”

*Chaucer K. T.*

**SICK**, In travail.

**SICKENIN**, Parturition.

**SIDE**, “ Better side out,” to be in a good humour.

2. “ Wrang side out,” in a peevish, morose temper.

**SIDE,** To put in order.

“ Foul privies are now to be cleansed and *side*  
Let night be appointed such baggage to hide.”

*Tusser.*

“ Come, lass, *side* this chaumer a bit.” Sometimes  
*side up* is used in the same sense, “ as I’ve just  
*sided up’t* chaumer.”

2. To decide, to settle differences. “ It greaves me  
sairly at they dunnot *side* it.”

**SIDE,** Long, Wide, large. A. S. *side*. Particularly  
applied to dress, and retained in that usage.

“ The men wore cotes with *syde* skirts, all garded or  
bordered about, and the better sorte had their  
borders beautfyed with pearle.”

*Verstegan, p. 56.*

“ *Syde* was his habit round, and cloisit mete,  
That strekit to the ground doun o’er his feete.

*Douglas’ Virg. p. 451.*

“ Cloth of gold and cuts laced with silver, set with  
pearls, down sleeves, *side-sleeves*, and skirts round.”

*Shaks. Much Ado, iii. 4.*

“ You wear the horn so *syde*.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

“ Their forms do vanish, but their bodies bide,  
Now thick, now thin, now round, now short, now *side*.”

*Sylvester’s Trans. of Du Bartas.*

**SIDE-WIPE,** An indirect censure.

**SIDER,** More wide, &c.

—————“ Lolloed his chekus  
Al *syder* than his chyn.”

*P. Plou. p. 7.*

“ That na yeman na comone na landwart ever hewyt  
clothes, coloured clothes *siddar* than the knee.

*Parl. Jas. I. 1429. Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.*

**SIDER,** One who puts things aside, or, in order.

**SIDELINS,** On one side, sideways. De coste, *sideling*,  
*sidewaies. Cotgrave, obliquies. Cole.*

"But I'se believe ye kindly meant it,  
I sud be laith to think ye hinted  
Ironic satire, *sidelens sklented*,  
On my poor musie."

*Burns, 2d vol. p. 68.*

"The horse will falter many times, and sway sometimes  
backward and sometime *sideling*."

*Topsell's Hist. of Beasts, 1607.*

**SIDLE**, To trifle, to saunter, to go on one side.

2. "To *sidle* about a place," to lurk or skulk about.

3. "To *sidle* about a person," to attend him  
obsequiously.

**SIDUS,** }  
**SIDAYS,** } Side-ways, on one side.

**SIE**, A drop. A. S. *seon*, to distil. "There's nut a  
*sie* left."

**SIE**, To stretch, to extend by pulling. "To *sie* the  
ears," to pull the ears.

**SIFF**, A sigh.

**SIFF**, To sob or sigh. A. S. *seoften*, *lugere*.

**SIGHT**, Sighed. This has a strong, guttural sound.

"Full many a one for me deep groan'd and *sight*."

*Spenser F. Q. c. viii.*

"*Sykinge* for my sennes."

*P. Plou. p. 6.*

**SIGN-TREE**, One of the principal timbers in the roof  
of a building.

**SIKE**, A ditch, a brooklet. A. S. *sich*, a furrow. LAT.  
*sulcus*.

"Has been fighting in a dirty *syke*."

*Minst. of S. B.*

"The river diminishes to a beck and a beck to a *sike*."

*Dr. Whitaker's Richmondshire.*

**SIKE**, Such.

"It behoveth men travelynge to resseye *syke* men."

*Acts xx. Wicklif.*

"For depart I cannot unto *sic* tyme as God quenche  
thair thirst a litill."

*J. Knox's Letter to his Mother, 1555.*

"But *sike* fancies weren foolerie."

*Spenser. Shep. Kal.*

"Shoe made at y<sup>m</sup> *sike* a roare

That for her they feared sore

And almost bounde to flee."

*Felon Sowe.*

*See litle.*

SIKE-LIKE, }  
SIK-LIKE, } Such like.

"*Siclike* fortoun throw mony fell dangere."

*D. Virg.*

"And *sicyk* cast down the altaris, and purge the kyrk  
of all kind of monuments of idolatrye."

1560. *Orders of the Commissioners of purging  
the Cathedral of Dunkeld. Vid. Mo Cree's  
Life of Knox.*

SILE, A sieve or strainer. A. S. *syl.* Su. G. *silā.*

SILE, To strain.

2. To pour down with rain. BELG. *sijle*, a conduit.

SILING DISH, A dish for the purpose of straining milk.

SILL, The shaft of a carriage, the thill. A. S. *thille*, a  
sill-horse.

"An you draw backward we'll put you in the *fills* (sills)."

*Shaks. Tro. & Cress. iii. 2.*

SILL-HORSE, The shaft horse.

SILLY, Sickly, delicate, weakly. I never heard this word  
to signify happy or prosperous, as the word *seely*, from  
SAX. *sælig opportunitas* in *Todd*. It does not here  
imply inoffensive.

"Algate this *sely* maide is slaine."

*Chaucer. Pard. Prolog.*

"Why murtherest thou so cruellye Christes poor  
*seely* sheep?"

*Bishop Ridley's Letters.*

"If God declared so great love towards us his *seely*  
creatures."

*Homily on G. Friday.*

"Within this toun I have quhilk *silly* wyfe."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 285.*

"O most mercyfull Jesu, we beseche the that you wilt not conside ne weigh what is due for our deservinges, but rather what becometh thy mercy, without which neither the angels in heaven can stand sure before the, much lesse we *seely* vessels of clay."

*Primer H. VIII.*

"To whom of old, this proverbe well it serves  
While grass doth growe the *silly* horse he starves."

*Paradise of Dainty Devices. Nares.*

"An *seely* Nymph whom night and darksome shade  
To beasts and me (far worse than beasts) betrade."

*Fairfax Tasso.*

"Grass, thistle and mustard seed, hemlock and bur,  
Tine, mallow and nettle, that keepe such a stur.  
With peacocke and Turkie, that nibbles off top,  
Are very ill neighbours, to *seely* poor Hop."

*Tusser.*

"The *seely* man seeing him ride so rank  
And ayme at him, fell flat on ground for fear."

*Spenser F. Q.*

**SILVER**, This is the general term to express money.

"It 'l cost a seet o' *silver*." *Wiclif* uses it in this sense.

"And weren leid in the sepulchre that Abraham bought  
by pryce of *silver*."

*Dedis vii. 16.*

"And spending *silver* had he right ynow  
For *silver* han he knyghtes."

*P. Plou. 6.*

Gold was seldom mentioned as a current medium.

**SILVER SPOON**, "To be born wi a *silver spoon* in  
yan's mouth," born to be fortunate and successful.

**SIMMIT**, Smooth.

**SIMMON**, Cement.

**SIMMON'D**, Cemented. "It's feaful weel *simmon'd*."

**SIMPLES**, "Want's cutting for't *simples*," is a ludicrous  
expression applied to one who has been guilty of some  
foolish act; as if a surgical operation were necessary  
to rouse his dormant faculties. "Bleeding for't  
*simples*," is also used.

## SIN, Since.

"Now help us Lord, *sin* it lieth in thy might."

*Chaucer.*

"That is or was, *sin* that the world began."

*Chaucer F. T.*

"Ever *sin* yesterday noon."

*B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour.*

"Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*."

*Spenser F. Q.*

"And namely *sin* thy daughter was ybore."

*Chaucer Ct. T.*

2. Seen. Both the senses are expressed in the following sentence:—"I sa him last Jamsmas and I hennot *sin* him *sin*." That is, I saw him the last St. James' mass, and I have not seen him since.

## SIN-SYNE, Since that time.

"Years *sin-syne* hae o'er us run."

*Burns.*

"*Sensyne* in what chance I stand and dangere."

*Douglas' Virgil.*

"For this cause, there never rose faction in the time of my minoritie nor trouble *sen syne*."

*Basilikon Doron.*

"And ay *sin syne* she cries, beware  
Of false deluding men."

*Scottish Song.*

## SIND, To wash, to rince.

"Wi nimble hand she *sinds* her milking pail."

*Morrison's Poems. Dr. Jamieson.*

"To *sind* down yans meat," to drink after eating, to lubricate the throat.

SINE, To drip, to drain, to run off by degrees. "Let my coot *sine* abit."

2. To cease milking a cow. "It's heigh time to *sine* her, shoe springs for caivin."

## SINE, Since.

"Good man I wat 'tis thritty years

*Syne* we did ane anither ken."

*Scottish Song.*



**SINGLET**, An under waistcoat. *Pegg's Supp.*

**SINK-STONE**, An excavated stone, with a small grate, to receive the off-scourings of a kitchen.

**SINIFIES**, Signifies.

**SINNER-GROWN**, Having a contraction in the sinews, of which *sinner* is a corruption. This term is frequently applied to those who, by induration or contraction of the muscles, have lost the use of their limbs.

**SIPE**, To drop slowly.

**SIR-REVERENCE**, Human ordure. *Une merde. Miege.* This curious term, according to *Mr. Nares*, is a corruption of *saverence, salvâ-reverentiâ*, and was formerly used as a kind of apologetical apostrophe, when any thing was to be said, that might be thought filthy or indecent. It was afterwards contracted to *sa' reverençe*, and thence corrupted into *sir* or *sur reverence*, which in one instance became the substitute for the word which it originally introduced, as, "I trod on a *sa' reverence*," dropping the real name of the thing.

"It seemeth me, *savynge here reverence*, that it is more."

*Sir J. Mandeville.*

\_\_\_\_\_ "Wee'l draw you from the mire,

Or *sir reverence*, love, wherein thou stickest

Up to the ears."

*Rom. & Jul. 1.*

**SISTO**, Seest thou.

**SIT**, "To *sit* a woman," to keep company with her, to court, or to sit up with her during the night; a too common practice in this district, which is no less disgraceful to the parent than to the child to allow.

2. "He wad *sit* eggs," said of a person, who sits long in a neighbour's house, when his company might be well dispensed with.
3. "To *sit* on," to burn to the pan, chiefly applied to milk.

4. "*Sit in.*" To adhere, as any extraneous matter does in a recent wound.

SIT-FAST, A false healing of a wound, whereby is made a hard scab or excrescence. The *sit-fast* (swelling on a horse's back) *mal de corne*. *Cotgrave*.

2. A Sottish person, one who *sits* long or is *fast* bound to his cups.

SITHERS, Scissars.

SITHO, *See thou*. "*Sitho but,*" only look.

SITTEN, *past part.* of sit.

SITTEN-ON, Burnt to the pan.

2. Ill thriven, checked in growth. "Thous a *sitten-on* barn, at isto."

3. "*Sitten-in,*" stuck to, as in the verb. A person is also said to be *setten-in* wi' muck, when it is incorporated, as it were, with the skin.

SITTING, A single seat or sitting in a pew.

SIZ, } To hiss or whiz, from the GR. *σιζειν, stridere*.  
SISS, } Also to hiss in general.

SIZE, The vulgar pronunciation of assize.

"Where life still lives, where God his *size* holds."

*Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.*

"Item for both Juges cost in the town during Apulby *sises*, iijl. ijs. ix*d.*"

*H. Lord Clifford, H. B. 1510.*

The expenses of the Judges are still paid by the High Sheriff, the Earl of Thanet, a descendant of the Earls of Cumberland.

"Softlicke in Saumbury, from *syse* to *syse*."

*P. Plou. 3 pass.*

"There is no putting off the *sises*, no reprieve for execution."

*Dr. Donne's Sermons.*

SIZE, A term of measure amongst shoemakers, equal to one third part of an inch.

2. A consequential manner. "He talks at a feaful *size*;" i. e. he talks big.

**SIZING**, Glutinous matter used by weavers to stiffen the warp, or to make it more smooth.

**SIZZEN**, Hissing.

**SIZZUP**, To beat, to lay on violent hands. *Qu.* a corruption of *seize-up*.

**SIZZUPER**, A severe blow.

**SKADDLE**, Wild, frisky. *Vid. scaddle.*

**SKALE**, To disperse. *Vid. scale.*

**SKARE**, To scare, to frighten.

**SKATE**, A woman of light carriage.

**SKEEL**, A pail. A. S. *scell*, hollow.

**SKELL BOOSE**, The head of the stalls of cattle.

**SKELLER**, To warp, to cast. BELG. *scheelaert*.

**SKELLER-BRAIN'D**, Wild, disordered in intellect.

**SKELP**, To flog, to beat. "I'll *skelp* the anto dunnot mend." ISL. *skelipa*, to strike.

2. To move quickly, to *skelp* away; hence the celebrated horse of the Duke of Norfolk, *Dub-skelper*.

"O! how that name inspires my style  
The words come *skelpin* rank and file,  
Amaist before I ken!"

*Burns' Poems.*

"Tis sair to bide, but wha can help it,  
Instead of coach, on foot they *skelp* it."

*Ramsay's Poems. Dr. Jam.*

**SKELP**, A flogging.

"Some gat a *skelp* and some gat a claw."

*Minst. of S. B.*

**SKELPED**, Beat.

"I'm friends wi Mause, wi very Madge I'm greed,  
Altho they *skelpit* me when woody feid."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

**SKELPER**, A smart stroke.

2. Any thing or person of large dimensions.

**SKELPING**, Stout, lusty. "That's a *skelping* lass," as a substantive, a flogging.

**SKEN**, To squint. *Bigle, skenning, squinting*, looking askew or nine waies at once. *Cotgrave*.

**SKERL**, To scream, to shriek.

“He grippet Nelly hard and fast,  
Loud *skirled* a’ the lasses.”

*Burns.*

“Thro ilka limb and lith the terror thirl’d  
At every time the dowie monster *skerl’d*.”

*Ross’ Helenore.*

**SKERLIN**, Screaming.

“Clapping your hands and *skirling* at me like a mad woman.”

*Pirates, vol. 1. p. 100.*

**SKERL**, A shriek.

“With *skirllis* and with *skrekis* sche thus beris  
Filling the hous with murnyng and salt teris.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 61.*

**SKEW** To throw violently.

2. To look about, to leer. *DAN. skiaev. Cotgrave* uses the word in a sense somewhat different, but still conveying the idea of obliquity. “To *skue* or chamfret,” viz. to slope the edge of a stone, as masons do in windows, for the gaining of light. *Art. Braser.*

3. “To *skew* about,” to look slily, to peep, to pry closely. The person, of whom it is spoken, is generally suspected of some insidious design.

**SKEW**, A projection. *Qu. GR. σκία*, umbra. The effect for the cause, a projection generally causing a shadow.

**SKEW-BALD**, Pie-bald. I believe there is a difference between the two names, pie-bald signifying black and white; and *skew-bald*, red and white. *Vid. Moor.* Since writing this, I have seen *Mr. Wilbraham’s* second edition of *Cheshire Words*, which corroborates my supposition.

**SKEWIN**, Looking askaunt.

**SKIFT**, To remove. BELG. *schiften*. SAX. *skiftan*. ISL. *skifte*. "I'll *skift-to*, un'to' dunnot behaav thysell better."

**SKILL**, To know, to understand. In this sense *Mr. Todd* thinks it obsolete, though it is very common here. "I nivver could *skill* him." In the following phrase from *Cotgrave*, it seems to be used in a similar sense. Il n'y pouvoit rien mordre. "He could not *skill* of it, knew not what to make of it."

**SKIME**, To look scornfully.

2. To squint.

**SKIMING**, Looking with scorn and contempt. "He's a *skiming* rascad."

2. Squinting.

**SKIMMER**, To shine, to glitter. A. S. *sciman*, *scimian*, *splendere*.

"And when she cam into the kirk  
She *skimmer'd* like the sun."

*Scottish Song. Lord Thomas & Annet.*

**SKIN**, "To be fit to loup out a yan's *skin*," to be transported with joy. "To be in another's *skin*," to be in his place or situation.

**SKIP JACK**, A toy made of the merry thought or breast bone of a goose, besmeared with pitch.

**SKIT**, An indirect reflection or censure. *Mr. Todd* derives it from A. S. *scitan*.

**SKIT**, To reflect on.

**SKITTER**, To evacuate with violence, mostly used of cattle in a diarrhæa; from the GOTH. *skite*. SAX. and BELG. *schiten*, *alvum exonerare*. *Miege* has *squitter*.

**SKITTER BRAIN'D**, Giddy and thoughtless. This seems to be the same as *Cotgrave's* expression, "a *shuttle brain'd* wench;" *chambriere bavoletée*.

- SKRAUM**, To grope about with extended arms as a person in the dark.
- SKREAK**, To creak as a saw. *Blount.*
- SKREED**, A border or shred of cloth. *ISL. skrida.*  
In Scotland it is used as a verb, signifying to rend.
- SKRIKE**, To shriek. *DAN. skrigar. See scribe.*
- SKRIKE**, A shriek.  
"With duleful *skrik* and waling all is confoundit  
The holl houses zoulit and resoundit."  
*Douglas' Virg. p. 55.*  
"The little babe did loudly *skrike* and squall."  
*Spenser.*
- SKRIKE O DAY**, The first appearance of dawn.  
*TEUT. krieke, aurora rutilans. Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.*
- SKRUNTY**, Low, stunted. *Mr. Todd*, in his second edition of *Johnson*, has inserted this word from the first edition of the *Craven Glossary*, and has kindly given an etymon which it wanted, from the *DAN. skranten*, infirm, feeble.
- SKUFT**, Nape of the neck. *ARABIC, C:faa.*
- SKUTCHINEAN**, Cochineal.
- SLA**, Slow.
- SLAA**, Sloe.
- SLAA-THORN**, Black thorn. *Prunus spinosa. Linn.*
- SLAAP**, Slippery. *Slaap-ale*, rich, or smœth ale. *Grose's Provincial Glossary.*
- SLAA-WORM**, A blind worm. *A. S. slayworm, vermis tardus.* I think *Dr. Johnson* is wrong in denominating a slow worm (*slaa-worm*), a small kind of viper, to which, in its head it bears no resemblance.

**SLAB**, The outside plank of timber. *Tusser* has *slap*.

“Save *slap* of thy timber for stable and stye.”

*Vid. Moor.*

**SLACHE**, To loiter.

**SLACHIN**, Loitering.

**SLACK**, A valley. *ISL. slakur*. “Ollas a hill anenst a *slack*.”

“Fra *slak* til hyll, our holme and hycht  
He travalyd all day.”

*Wynntown. Dr. Jamieson.*

“Sittand into ane holl vail or *slak*.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 266.*

“In the low *slake* be zounder woddis syde.”

*Idem. p. 382.*

**SLACK**, Dull, low. “*Slack* times.”

**SLACK-DEED**, Depression of trade, want of employment.

**SLACKEN**, To fall in price. “Corn begins to *slacken*.”

**SLADE**, Slid, præt. of slide.

“In sonnet slee the man I sing  
His rare ingyne in rhyme shall ring  
Wha *slade* the stick out owre the string  
Wi sic an art.”

*A. Ramsay's Poems.*

**SLADE**, } A valley, or flat moist ground in a valley.

**SLID**, } A. S. *slæd*. *Todd*.

“For he found tow of his owne fellowes  
Were slaine both in a *slade*.”

*Robin Hood. Percy Rel.*

**SLAG**, The cinder of a bad, spurious, kind of coal. It is also called a scale.

**SLAIN-CORN**, Smutted or mildewed corn. A. S. *slager*.

**SLAIR**, To drag the feet, to move in an idle manner.

“To *slair* about,” to saunter idly about.

**SLAKE**, To lick.

**SLAM**, To push to the door.

**SLAMMOCK**, To reel, to walk with an awkward, undulating gait.

**SLAMMOCKING**, Moving awkwardly.

**SLAMMOCKS**, An awkward, waddling person or animal.

**SLANT-VEIN**, One vein crossing another at an acute angle.

**SLAP**, To walk with speed and violence.

“Comes in *slap*, without leave asked.”

*St. Ronan's Well*, 2d vol. p. 99.

2. To dash or throw water, also to spill any liquid.

“To *slap* a room.” *Salir une chambre. Miege.*

3. “To *slap* up,” to swallow greedily, to dispatch a meal. “He *slapt* up his porridge in a trice,” *il avala sa soupe dans un moment. Miege.* “To *slappe* up,” *Licher, lapper. Cotgrave.*

**SLAP**, A dashing, or spilling of water. “Don't mak sich a *slap*.”

**SLAPDASH**, A thoughtless, impetuous fellow.

**SLAP-DASH**, To rough cast.

2. To colour rooms by dashing them with a brush.

**SLAPE**, Slippery.

**SLAPPER**, Any thing large.

**SLAPPY**, Wet, rainy, miry, dirty.

**SLART**, To bedaub. *Vid. clart.*

**SLAT**, To dash water, to sprinkle with water. “To *slat* on, to *leck* on, to *cast* on, or *dash* against.” *Ray.*

**SLAT**, A spot of dirt.

**SLATE**, The following is a list of names of the slates of various sizes (from the least to the largest dimensions), in common use, though I do not know that it is peculiar to Craven. Scant-farewell, Farewell; Scant-short; Scant-skutcheon; Scant-long; Long-skutcheon; Scant-short-back; Short-back; Scant-long-back; Long-back; Scant-Bachelor; Scant-Wibbit, Wibbit; Scant-twelve; Scant-fourteen; Scant-sixteen, Sixteen; one, two, three, above sixteen.



**SLATE**, To set on, to incite. *Ray* writes it *slete*. "To *slete* a dog," to set him at any thing, as sheep, swine, &c. *Canem immittere, vel instigare. Ainsworth and Coles. Tim Bobbin* has *slat*;" which, from his explanation, seems to be the pret. "he set on dogs."

**SLATED**, A woman is said, significantly enough, to be *slated*, when her petticoat is longer than her gown.

**SLATT**, Splashed.

"And *slatt* on hus face."

*P. Plow. pass 8.*

**SLATTER**, To spill liquids.

**SLATTERY**, Wet, rainy. "This is *slattery* weather."

Also, as a consequence, dirty; "its varra *slattery* walking."

**SLAW**, Slow.

**SLECK**, To extinguish, to put out; as "*sleck* the fire."

2. To quench thirst; a corruption of *slake*. "To *slake* a fire," says *Pegge*, is to put on small coals, that it may not burn too fast.

**SLECK**, Slack, small coal.

**SLECKING**, Small beer, or any weak liquor to allay thirst.

**SLED**, To drag the feet, to go slip shod. "To *sled* about," to wander about idly.

**SLED-HOUGH**, A person sluggish in his gait.

**SLEEPY-HEAD**, A drowsy, inactive person.

**SLEET**, The occasional evacuation of a cow. *Isl. sletta, liquida dispergere.*

**SLEEVE**, To cleave, to split, pret. *slave*, p. part. *slowven*.

**SLIDDERY**, Slippery.

"And to a drunken man the way is *slider*."

*Chaucer.*

**SLIDDRIEST**, This superlative adjective I have not heard.

"The highest bench is *sliddriest* to sit upon."

*King James' Mor.*

**SLIDERS AND FORKS**, Timbers for the support of shafts and sumps in mines.

**SLIFE**, An exclamation.

“*Slife wert thou mad.*”

*St. Ronan's Well*, 3d vol. p. 105.

**SLIFTER**, A cleft. Fente; a cleft, rift, *slifter*, &c. *Cotgrave*.

**SLIMMY**, Thin, light of texture.

**SLING**, To move by long, though not quick steps. “My horse *slings* away at a girt rate,” that is, he quits the ground with apparent ease.

**SLINGE**, To skulk, to sneak, to creep about, perhaps from A. S. *slincan*, to creep out of the way, or a corruption of *slink*.

**SLINGEING**, Skulking, sneaking.

**SLIP**, A child's frock.

2. A *faux pas*, a misfortune.

“Ay for these *slips* have made him noted long.”

*Shaks. Tit. Andr.* ii. 3.

**SLIP-DOWN**, Old milk, a little curdled, which readily slips down the throat.

**SLIP-ON**, To put on cloaths carelessly, or in a hurry. A. S. *sclepan, induere*. *Vid. Todd*.

**SLIPE**, To take off the tiles or slates of a building.

**SLIPPY**, Slippery. This *Mr. Todd* derives from the Sax. *slipeg*, easily, sliding. “A *slippy* chap,” an unfair dealer, in whom is no confidence or security.

**SLIPPYISH**, Unsteady, roguish, not to be depended on.

**SLIP-STRING**, A knave, a mean rascal, one whom the gallows groans for. *Goinfre. Cotgrave*.

**SLIR,**  
**SLITHER,** } To slip, or slide.

**SLIVE**, To put on in haste or negligently. “I'll *slive* my gown on and gang wi the.”

"When unknown to her parents, Nell *slives* on her hat,  
And o'er the fields hurried, scarce knew she for what."

*Clare's Poems.*

2. To split, to cut in slices.

"She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch."

*Jear*, iv. 2.

"To *slive* a wheel," to repair it, by putting new  
felloes to the old spokes.

SLIVE-ANDREW, An idle, slovenly fellow.

SLIVER, A slice. Une tranche. *Miege*.

"Once Hallowmas come and a fire in the Hall  
Such *slivers* do well, for to lie by the wall."

*Tusser*.

"To cut a great *sliver* off a loaf," couper une grosse  
tranche de pain. *Miege*.

SLIVIN, A lazy fellow. TEUT. *schleiffen*, *humi trahere*.

Also a *sliderly* fellow in Lincolnshire. *Skinner*.

SLIVING, Having the brim or edge turned down.

"He'd a girt *sliving* hat on."

SLIVVER, A lock of combed wool.

SLOPE, To trick, to cheat.

SLOPPY, A sloven.

SLOPPY, Slovenly, indecent, dirty in dress.

SLOSH, Snow in a melting state, like pulp.

SLOSHY, In a state of slosh.

SLOT, A bolt or bar. BELG. *slot*, *sera*, *claustrum*  
*ferreum*. *Skinner*. TEUT. *slot*. *Vid. Minshew*.

2. An interstice in a gown, &c. for containing a string,  
by which the dress is drawn tight round the body.

SLOT, To bolt or bar. "To *slot* a door," *januam claudere*,  
a BELG. *sluyten*, *occludere*, &c. *Skinner*.

SLOTCH, A great ugly person; probably a corruption of  
*slouch*, a great lubberly fellow. *Bailey*.

2. A dirty, greedy eater, one who greases himself from  
ear to ear. In *Cotgrave* it is written *slouch*. Thus  
under the *Art. Halebreda*, he says a great unweildy

man or woman, a *luske* or *slouche*. *Minshew* copies a part of *Cotgrave's* definition of *Halebreda*, and adds, "corruptum videtur ex TEUT. *schlauf*, mulier sordida et rancida."

**SLOTCH**, To eat greedily.

**SLOUM**, To slumber. BELG. *sluymen*, *sluymeren*.  
A. S. *slumeran*.

"I seem to *sloam* quhan throw the gloom  
I saw the river shak."

*Walter Kelpie. Dr. Jamieson.*

**SLOUM**, A slumber.

**SLOUMING**, Slumbering.

"I laid my haffit on Elfir Hall  
Soft *slouming* closed my ee."

*Jamieson. Pop. Ballads.*

"And thus whiles *slouming*, whiles startin wi her fright  
She maks a shift to wear away the night."

*Ross's Helenore. Dr. Jam.*

**SLOVVEN**, *p. part.* of *slive*, to split.

**SLOWDY**, A dirty, slovenly person.

**SLUBBER**, To dress wool for the manufacture of cloth.

**SLUBBER**, Any gelatinous substance. "Taad *slubber*," the seed or spawn of toads and frogs; the former is in a chain or string-like necklace, and the latter in a clustered mass; but both are indiscriminately called *taad slubber*.

**SLUBBERY**, Gelatinous, viscous.

**SLUR**, To slide.

**SLURRY**, To daub, to dirty, *ordir*. *Cotgrave*. TEUT. *slorig*, nasty. "To *slurry* over," to do any thing lazily, to despatch a job with an idle haste.

**SLUSH-BUTCHER**, One who kills poor or diseased cattle.

**SLY-BOOTS**, A cunning person.

**SMACK-SMOOTH**, Level.

**SMALLISH**, Rather small.

**SMALLUMS**, In small quantities. "Times er seea bad at we're foarc'd to buy i *smallums*," *Qu.* small sums or quantities.

**SMASH**, Atoms. "To break, to *smash*," to break to shivers.

**SMASH**, To break in pieces. *It.* *smaccare*.

**SMATCH**, A flavor.

"She would have been known to be his mother, which doing of hers, no doubt, had a *smatch* of ambition."

*Latimer's Sermons.*

**SMAU**, Small. "*Smau* drink," small beer.

**SMEUSE**, A beaten path of a hare through a fence; a sluice. In *Cotgrave* it is a *muset* in a hedge. *Trouée*.  
*See scuse.*

**SMIDDY**, Blacksmith's shop. *A. S.* *smidde*.

"And to his *medy* craft and forge hym spedis."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 257.*

"I grein to see thy sillie *smiddy* smeik."

*Montgomerie Chron. Dr. Jamieson.*

**SMILAND**, Smiling; this present participle, still common in Scotland, is now obsolete here, though formerly used by English writers.

"The King said, as the knight gan ken  
Drinkheille, *smiland* on Rouewen."

*Robt. de Brunne.*

**SMILE**, To mantle, as beer or wine.

**SMIT**, To mark sheep. *A. S.* *besmytan*, *maculare*. *BELG.* *smouten*, *fumo annotare*, *fumo enim et pice præcipue solent res annotare et commaculare*. *Minshew. Art. smutch*. The Craven farmers, for this purpose, use tar and soot boiled together, to which pitch is also frequently added to make the composition blacker.

**SMIT**, A sheep mark. In the plural *smits*; small particles of soot flying about from a smoky chimney.  
*SU. G.* *smuts*. *DAN.* *smitt*.

**SMITE**, A small quantity, probably a corruption of *mite*.

**SMITHE**, To sprinkle meal on the back-board in baking oat cakes. This is done to prevent the dough adhering in the operation, which is called riddling. When this is done, it is slipped off upon the thrower, which is generally made of paper.

**SMITTLE**, Infection.

“The covetous infatuation  
Was *smittle* out o'er all the nation.”

*Ramsay's Poems.*

**SMITTLE**, To infect. This, *Ray* says, is derived from the Old **SAX.** *smittan*, and **DUTCH,** *smetten*, to spot or infect; whence our word *smut*. *Inficio. Coles Dic.*

**SMITTLE**, Infectious.

**SMOCK-RACE**, A race run by females for the prize of a holland smock.

“When first the year I heard the cuckoo sing  
And all with welcome note the budding spring,  
I straightway set a running with such haste  
Deb'rah that won the *smock* scarce ran so fast.”

*Gay Shepherd. Vid. Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

**SMOKE**, To beat, to chastise. “I shall *smoke* you for it.” Je vous punirai de la belle maniere. *Miege.*

**SMOOR**, To smother. **BELG.** *smooren, extinguere, suffocare.*

“The thick blawn wreaths o' snaw, or blashy thows  
May *smoor* your wethers an may rot your yows.”

*Gentle Shepherd.*

“Rest not until ye roote out these barbarous feids,  
that their effects may bee as well *smoared* down, as  
their barbarous name is unknown to any other nation.”

*Basilicon Doron, p. 47.*

**SMOORED**, Smothered. **BELG.** *smorod. Suffocatus.*

**SMOOTH**, To iron linen.

**SMOOT-HOLE**, A hole in a fence, through which a hare is accustomed to pass. **ISL.** *smyg, angustias penetrare. Vid. smeuse.*

**SMOUCH**, To kiss.

"What bussing, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another."

*Stubbs' Anat. of Abuses. Todd.*

**SMOUCHER**, A kiss.

**SMOW**, To smile, to smirk, to suppress a laugh.

**SMUDGE**, To smoke without flame.

**SMUDGE**, Smoke, a suffocating vapour. **WELSH**, *mng.*

**SMUDGED**, Begrimed.

"Fearing his *smudged* lips should begrime thy face."

*Thos. Heywood.*

**SMUSH**, Any thing reduced to powder.

**SNAG**, To lop, to cut off the boughs of trees. **A. S.** *snidan, secare.*

**SNAG**, A rough protuberance on the stem of a tree, occasioned by snagging or lopping.

"Which with a staff all full of little *snags*."

*Spenser's F. Q.*

**SNAIL-GALLOP**, A very slow motion, like that of a snail, *gradus testudineus.* **Coles.**

**SNAP**, A small round cake of gingerbread.

**SNAPE**, To check, to rebuke. **BELG.** *snappen*, a corruption of *sneap*.

**SNAPE**, A check. I have not heard the substantive, though it is used by *Shaks. 2d p. of H. IV. ii. 1.*

"I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply."

*Snib*, a verb of the same signification is in *Chaucer.*

*Frank. prol.*

"I have my son *snibbed*."

"Winter to *snyb* the erthe wyth frost and schouris."

*Doug. Virg. p. 308.*

**SNAPED**, Checked, nipped with cold.

**SNAPPER**, To stumble.

**SNARL**, To entangle. **TEUT.** *snarren.* This verb is noticed by *Dr. Johnson*, though he omits the substantive. *Cotgrave*, however, has it under the article

*grippets*, the ruffings or *snarles* of over-twisted thread. This substantive is seldom or ever used except in the reduplicated word *snick-snarles*.

**SNARLED**, Entangled.

"Sith Adam's self, if now he liv'd anew  
Could scant unwind the knotty *sarled* clew."

*Sylvester's Translat. of Du Bartas. Eden.*

**SNATCH-APPLE**, An apple suspended by a string, with which children amuse themselves by snatching at it with their teeth.

**SNAVEL**, To snuffle, to speak through the nose, to which many words beginning with *sn* directly or indirectly apply, to stammer. *SU. G. snafwa, hesitare.*

**SNAW**, Snow. *A. S. snaw.*

"Ane fetail takin, four hors quhite as *snaw*."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 86.*

"It's from my house at Werkworthe above lx. miles of the most evil passage, where great *snawes* doth lye."

*Letter of Earl of Northd. to H. VIII. 1533.*

*Lay of Last Minst.*

**SNAW-BROTH**, Melted snow. *Sc. snaw-bru.*

"A man whose blood is very *snow-broth*."

*Shaks. Measure for M. i. 5.*

**SNECK**, The latch of a door. *BELG. heck. TEUT. snacken, captare. Dr. Jamieson. In Cotgrave it is written, snecket. Loquet d' une huis, the latch or snecket of a doore. Ray also uses sneck and snecket as synonymous terms.*

"When click! the string the *snick* did draw;  
And jee! the door gaed to the wa';  
And by my ingle-lowe I saw  
Now bleezin bright,  
A tight, outlandish Hizzie, braw  
Come full in sight."

*Burns' Poems, 1st vol. p. 106.*

2. A small piece or tongue of land, abutting on or intersecting an adjoining field.



**SNECK**, To latch.

**SNECK-BAND**, The string fastened to the latch, and passed through a hole to the outside of the door.

**SNEEL**, A snail.

**SNEEL-HORN**, A snail shell, called also a *sneel-house*.

“ But in those days, my presence once possessed  
The *snail-horn* searching or the mossy nest.”

*Clare's Poems*, p. 10.

**SNERL-UP**, To shrivel up.

**SNERT**, To laugh with scorn.

**SNEW**, This irregularly formed preterite of snow is very common, even amongst those who are removed from the lower ranks of society.

**SNEWED**, Snowed.

“ It *snewed* in his house of mete and drink.”

*Chaucer. Prot. C. T.*

**SNICK**, A cut, a hollow, a notch.

**SNICKLE**, A snare, used by poachers for catching hares, &c. In *Cotgrave* it is spelled *snitle*, or running knot.

**SNICK-SNARL'D**, Entangled.

**SNICK-SNARLES**, The complication of thread, yarn, &c. the state of its being entangled.

**SNIFT**, To snuff or scent by the nose.

**SNIFTER**, To snuff by the nose, also to weep.

“ If that the gypsies dinna spung us  
An foreign wishkers hae na dung us ;  
Gin I can *snifter* thro Mundungus  
Wi boots and belt on,  
I hope to see you at St. Mungos  
Atween an Beltein.”

*Ramsay's Poems.*

**SNIG**, An eel.

**SNIG**, To drag wood or stone on the ground, without the aid of wheels or sledge.

**SNIP**, A little, a small piece. "Give me a *snip* of it,"  
donnez m'en un peu. *Miege*. We also say of a horse,  
that he has a *snip* of white on his forehead. It is a cant  
term for a tailor, because he cuts or *snips* with shears.

**SNIRL**, To shrink, to shrivel up.

**SNIRT**, "In the *snirt* of a cat," in a trice.

**SNIESTY**, Saucy, scornful, contemptuous. *SU. G. snaes-a.*

**SNITHE**, Cutting, sharp, applied to the wind. *Vox*  
*elegantissima*; significat ventum valde frigidum et  
penetrabilem ab *A. S. snidan*, *BELG. snijden*, to cut.  
*Skinner*.

**SNITE**, To blow or wipe the nose. *WELSH, ysniten.*  
*A. S. snytan*, and that from the *TEUT. snuyte*, a  
snout or nose. *BELG. snutten, snolten, nares emungere.*  
*Maucher. Cotgrave*.

**SNOD**, Smooth, an abbreviation of *LAT. sine nodo*; or  
*A. S. snijden*.

"His plaiding hose was *snod* and clean."

*Galloway's Poems.*

"His awin hede warpit with ane *snod* olive."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 153.*

"On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines  
And *snods* their bowes."

*Du Bartas Judith by Hudson.*

We do not use the verb *snod*, but the following  
word *snodden*.

**SNODDEN**, To smooth, to make even or level.

**SNOOK**, To smell, to scent. *Halener*, to vent, *snook*,  
wind, smelt or search out. *Cotgrave*.

2. To lie concealed.

**SNOTTER**, To cry, to weep, to snivel.

"Right as holy legends tell  
*Snottreth* from a roke a well"

*Abbot. Sir W. Scott.*

"Close by the fire his easy chair, too, stands,  
In which all day he *snotters*, nods and yawns."

*Allan Ramsay, p. 243.*

**SNOTTER-GOB**, The pendant membrane of a turkey's head.

**SNOTTY**, Mean, dirty, paltry.

**SNOW-BALL**, The Guelder Rose, a variety of the water elder, *Viburnum opulus*, in which the whole of the umbel consists of neutral florets, and is compacted into a globular form.

**SNUB-NOSED**, Short nosed.

**SNUDDLE**, To lie close, to thrust the face into the mother's bosom; spoken of a child.

**SNUDGE**, To walk with down-cast looks, or in a thoughtful, musing way. "To *snudge* along," to go like one whose head is full of business; "marcher d'un air rampant et pensif." *Miege*.

**SNUE**, To turn up the nose in contempt; *naso suspendere adunco*. *BELG. snuyten*. *ISL. sny, verto*.

**SNUFFLING**, Paltry, low-spirited, sneaking.

**SO**, } Nearly, thereabouts. "Its six miles or *so* to  
**SOA**, } Silsden." It is used also imperatively, commanding a person to desist from any action, when it is doubled; as *so, so; soa, soa*; probably from the *FR. cessez*, says *Johnson*.

"*So, so*;—farewell, we are gone."

*Shaks. Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

**SOAP**, To exchange.

**SOAP**, An exchange.

**SOCK**, A plough-share. *FR. soc*.

**SOD**, "I wish I may nivver stir of't *sod*;" *i. e.* the place where I stand; a frequent imprecation.

**SODDER**, To boil gently, to seethe.

**SOFT**, Wet. "A *soft* neet."

2. Silly. "He's a *soft* heeod."

3. Timid. "A *soft* barn."

**SOFTEN**, To thaw.

**SOLID**, Grave, orderly. "Mad Jack's now become feaful *solid*."

SOO, A sow.

2. A murrmur, a sough.

SOONEST, "Wi 't' *soonest*," too soon.

SOOTE, Soot. Pure Saxon.

SOPE, A drop. ISL. *saup*, *sorbillum*.

"Take it, pledge me quickly and carouse it off every  
*sops* as I have done to thee."

*Prynne's Healthe's Sicknesse*, p. 32.

2. A quantity, portion. In this sense it has always some adjective joined with it; as, a fine *sops*, a gay *sops*. "This cow gis a fine *sops* o' milk."

SOPS, Small detached clouds hanging on the sides of a mountain, which prognosticate rain, agreeably to the Craven proverb:

"When it gangs up i *sops*  
It 'll fau down i drops."

Which is equivalent to *Ray's* proverb:

"When the clouds are upon the hills  
They'll come down by the mills."

"Out ouer the swyre (hill) swymmys the *soppis* of myst  
The nicht furth spred hir cloik wyth sabyl lyst."

*Douglas' Virg.* p. 449.

"But Venus with ane *sop* of myst baith tway  
And with ane dark cloud closit round about."

*Idem* p. 25.

2. Tufts of green grass in the hay, which have escaped drying.

SORE, Very bad. "A *sore* night."

—————"But this *sore* night  
Hath trifled former knowledge."

*Shakspeare.*

2. A person of a mean, bad, or *sorry* character. "He's a *sore* an."

"I should have been a *sore* one then."

*Temp.* v. 1.

*Stephano* does not here allude to his *sore*s as explained by *Stevens*, but that he would make a poor or

*sorry* king. It is very probably meant as a double entendre or a pun on the word.

**SORREL**, A colour between a chestnut and a red. **FR.** *saure*. **IT.** *sauro, sauretto*. *Subrufus*, a *sorrel* horse. Galli, inquit Jul. Scal, voce Gothicâ Haleces ad colorem aureum, vel potius æreum, infumatos Soret, Sore vel Saure appellant. Ego malle omnia a colore Saturo derivare. *Skinner*.

**SOSS**, Weight, violence.

“And wi a *soos* aboon the claiths  
Ilk ane their gifts down flang.”

*Ramsay's Poems.*

2. “A great *soos*,” a fat, heavy person. This word, as applied to a person, is acknowledged by *Cotgrave*. “An ill favoured *soosse*.” *Halebreda*.

**SOSS**, To fall with violence.

**SOSS**, To lap as a dog. “*Sus, sus*,” which is evidently a corrupted reduplication of this word, is frequently used by game-keepers to call dogs to their food.

**SOSS**, Plumb, direct.

**SOUGER**, A soldier.

“Sithe God hath delyured us fro this peryll he will  
and it please hym delyver us fro a greater, for we  
be his *soudyers*.”

*Froissart's Cronycle.*

“To act t' oud *souger*,” to counterfeit sickness.

**SOUGH**, } A hollow murmur in the air. **Sc.** *sugh*.  
**SOW**, } *Chaucer* uses *swough*, **Qu.** an abbreviation  
**SOO**, } of **LAT.** *sufflatus*? **A. S.** *swege, clangor*.  
**SUFF**, }

“In which there ran a rumble and a *swough*  
As tho a storme shuld bresten every bough.”

*Chaucer.*

**SOUHTE**, Sought.

“That Joseph was justice. Egypte to save  
Hus eleven brotheres, hym for nede *souhte*.”

*P. Plouh.*

## SOUK, To suck.

"And to souke of her breste hit was his wille

Wherefore next hym hue sitteth still."

*Stimulus Conscientie*, written 1340, by Richard de Hampole, an Eremite of the Order of St. Augustine, who lead a solitary life in the Priory of Hampole, near Doncaster.

"And kneel downe and souke his dame."

*Rom. Richd. Cœur de Lyon.*

"Ye furst day yat was ybore; he gan to be good and clene

For he wolde Wednesday ne Friday never more souke but ene (once)."

*From MSS. Leg. H. VI. Brand's Pop. Ant. v. 1. p. 324.*

"To rocken and to yeve the childe to souke."

*Chaucer.*

"To souk a hinnder pap," to take a job or piece of work at second hand.

## SOUKING, Sucking.

"And thus women there came enowe

With children soukand on the tete

There were many tears lete."

*Gower. Confessio Amantis*, 1554.

"In which Barnabas and Symount that was clepid blac, and Lucius Sironence, and Manaen that was the soukyng Seere (brought up with) of Eroude Tetrarke."

*Dediz*, xiii. *Wiclif.*

SOUL-CASE, The body. Synonymous with *baan cart*.

SOUND, To swoon. In *Cooper* and *Minshew* it is *sonne*.

To *swound*, *syncopizer*. *Cotgrave*. A. S. *swefen*, *somnium*.

"And ready then to *sownde*, she looked ruthfully."

*Romeus & Juliet.*

SOUND, Swoon.

"Her to secure out of that stony *swound*."

*Spenser F. Q.*

"With that I fell in *sound* and dede as stone."

*Chaucer. Ct. of Love.*

SOUNDED, Swooned.

SOUNDLY, "I gav it him *soundly*," i. e. I severely reprobated his conduct.

SOUPED, Drenched.

—————"And to drink wine him gaif  
*Soupit* in sleep."

*Doug. Virgil, p. 89.*

SOUPY, Wet, swampy.

SOUR, Coarse, harsh, applied to grass, which grows on wet land, probably from being unpleasant to the taste, as it is seldom eaten by cattle. This term is generally applied to marshy, wet land.

SOUR ALE, "To mend like *sour ale* in summer," to grow worse and worse. The same expression denotes a wicked profligate, who gives no hopes of reformation; of such a character we have also another cant expression or truism: "He'll mend when he grows better."

SOUR-DOCKEN, Common sorrel. *Rumex acetosa. Linn.*

SOUR AS SOUR, Excessively sour. "Dark as dark," most dark. When there is a reduplication of the adjective, it generally denotes the superlative degree.

SOW, A drain, a sough.

SOW, To drain.

SOWLE, } Any liquid taken with bread. *Coles.* This  
SOOLE, } word I have seldom heard.

SOWL, To wash, to duck. This word does not signify with us simply to pull by the ears, as used by *Shakspeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.*

"*Sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ear."

*Dr. Johnson*, in his remark on this word says, "that is, I suppose, *drag* him down by the ears into the dirt." *FR. souiller.* In our phrase an immersion in the water is always implied, though it certainly does not exclude the act of pulling by the ears.

SOWLIN, Bathing, ducking.

SPAAN, To wean. *BELG. speenen. GR. σπaw, avello,* to detach from the dam.

"Ten lambs at *spaining* time as lang's I live  
And twa guey cawfs I'll yearly to them give."

*A. Ramsay's Poems.*

"As a woman will not marry in May, neither will she  
spear her child in that month."

*Edin. Mag. Vid. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.*

"To *spanyn* or *waynyn* children." Prompt. Parv.  
ablacto. GERM. *span*, *uber*. See *Todd's* second  
edition of *Johnson*.

SPACK, Pret. of speak.

"And patience p̄ preliche *spak*."

*P. Plou. Dobet pass. 2.*

"Sprang forth and *spak*."

*P. Plou.*

"These ben the wordis that I *spak* to you."

*Luke xxiv. Wicklif.*

"Nethless no man *spak* opinly of him, for drede of  
the Jewis."

*John viii. Idem.*

SPADE-BAAN, The blade bone. See *spaud baan*.

SPAN, "To *span* one his neck," to gripe or pinch the  
neck; a threatening of rough treatment or correction.

SPAN-NEW, Quite new, like cloth just taken from the  
tenters; from A. S. *spannan*, to stretch. *Vid. Nares*  
and *Todd*.

"This tale was aie *span newe* to begin."

*Chaucer.*

The word *span*, *spon*, or *spun*, was the participle of  
the word to *spin*, as in the memorable old distich  
of the friends of equality:

"When Adam delved and Eve *span*

Who was then the gentleman?"

*Span newe* therefore was *newly spun*. See *Ency-  
cloped. Metropol.*

SPANE, Corn is said to be in *spane* or *spaan*, when it  
just begins to shoot its roots or to detach itself from  
the parent grain. See *spaan*.

SPANG, To walk fast, "Come, let's *spang* away."

"To *spang* one's gaits," to make haste. *York. Gloss.*

"To *spang* ower," to leap over.

SPANGED, Party coloured. "That's a feaful bonny  
cow, shoe's sea spotted and *spang'd*."



**SPANG-WHEW**, To throw violently by a lever ; from *spannan*, to stretch ; and *whew*, to cast with force. For the cruel treatment of a toad by this instrument, see *Dr. Willan*, who, after having given a particular description of it, justly and humanely condemns the practice.

**SPANKING**, Large, lusty. According to *Miege* it means spruce, neat in dress ; as, a *spanking lass*, "une fille bien mise." It is not so used here.

**SPAR**, Spare, lean.

**SPARRABLES**, Short nails without heads, used by shoe-makers ; they are generally supposed to have obtained their name from their similitude to sparrow-bills, and in many Glossaries are so written. *Skinner*, however, says, Nescio an ab A. S. *sparran*, *obdere*, and defines them Clavi ferrei minores, quibus solesæ calceorum rusticorum configuntur.

"His busie pate was full of parables  
His soul was prickt as 'twere with *sparables*."

*Mar. p. 127.*

**SPARROW-FART**, Break of day, very early. It is said to be three hours before day-light. This truly ludicrous expression is, I think, a corruption of *sparkle-fert*. A. S. *spark*, scintilla, et *fert*, crepitus, break of day.

**SPAUD**, To break or poach the ground, probably from *pand*.

**SPAUD BAAN**, The shoulder blade. Sc. *spald*. FR. *espaule*. IR. *spalda*.

"With spur on heel, and splent on *spauld*."

*Minst. of S. B.*

"A various rainbow-colourt plaid  
Owre his left *spawl* he threw."

*Allan Ramsay.*

**SPAVE**, To spay, to castrate female animals. LAT. *spado*. GR. *σπᾶω*. *evello*.

**SPAW-BONE**, The blade bone or shoulder bone. Hence, a piece of beef cut from the shoulder with a part of this bone, is called the *spaw-piece*.

**SPEAK**, A spoke of a wheel. BELG. *speeche*.

**SPEAK-SHAVE**, A plane for dressing spokes of wheels, &c.

**SPECIOUSLY**, Especially.

**SPEER**, To enquire. A. S. *spyrian*.

“Or zit the causis of there cumming *spere*.”

*Douglas' Virg. p. 46.*

“*Speir* nae bauld barons leave.”

*Gil Morice. Percy Rel.*

“Gif thai *spere*, quhy I did this booke translate.”

*Douglas' Virg.*

“But monie daily weet their weason

Wi' liquors nice,

An' hardly, in a winter's season,

Ee'r *spior* the price.”

*Burns.*

“He's ta'en her by the milk-white hand

And by the grass-green sleeve,

He's mounted her hie behind himself,

At her kinsman *speared* na leave.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

“Gie my service back to my wife and bairns

And a' gude fellows that *spier* for me.”

*Idem.*

“In what I can, that ye like to *speir* at me, I will willingly and freely tell my opinion.”

*Dæmonologie. King James I.*

**SPELDER**, To spell.

**SPELK**, A splinter or chip. A. S. *spelk*.

2. A small stick, with a sharpened point to fix sods on the ridge, &c. of buildings.

3. A thin chip, frequently used for lighting candles.

4. A spoke of a wheel.

**SPELK**, To bind or secure a broken bone with a splint.

**SPELL**, Nearly synonymous with *spelk*. TEUT. *spalten*, to divide. In *Johnson spall*, and in *Ray spail*.

“He that hews o'er hie

The *spail* will fall into his ee.”

**SPELL**, A narration, pure Saxon ; which, *Dr. Johnson* says, is obsolete, though it is not entirely so here. "Come, thou's hed thy *spell*, it's now my time to put in a word."

**SPELL-BAAN**, The small bone of the leg, the fibula.

**SPELL AND KNUR**, A game nearly similar to trap ball, called by *Strutt* in his *Pastimes*, the *Northern spell*. TEUT. *knorr*, a knot ; and *spell*, a splinter or spall. The spell is a thin piece of wood with a cavity at one end to receive the knur or wooden ball, (called *ore*, though I think improperly, by *Mr. Brockett*, in his *Northern Words*,) which is clearly a corruption of *knur* or *knar*, a hard knot. The spell acts as a lever to raise the ball to a proper height, when it is struck with the badstick or bat.

**SPENCE**, A kind of cup-board or safe to put victuals in.

**SPETCH**, A patch.

**SPETCH**, To patch.

**SPICE**, Sweet meats of any kind. *Ray* has this as a Yorkshire word, which, he says, means raisins, plums, figs, and such like fruit.

**SPICE CAKE**, A cake full of currants, and seasoned with spice.

**SPIDER-SHANKS**, A person with very small legs.

**SPIDDOCK**, A spigot. "A *spiddock-pot*," a large earthen jar with a hole in the bottom for admitting the spigot. This is frequently used as a brewing vessel by the poor. "*Spiddock-pot* legs," thick, clumsy legs.

**SPIKING**, A long nail without a head.

**SPINKED**, Spotted.

**SPIRE**, A young tree.

**SPIRE**, To shoot up luxuriantly ; in this sense *Mr. Todd* thinks it is not in use, but gives the following quotation from *Spenser*.

“ In gentle ladies’ breste, and bounteous race  
Of woman kind, it fayrest flowre doth *spyre*  
And beareth fruit of honour and all chaste desire.”

Up is frequently added to the verb, as “ it *spires up*.”

**SPIRITY**, Lively, full of fire ; not in *Johnson*.

**SPIT**, A spade with a *mouth* almost semicircular.

2. Saliva, spittle.

**SPIT AND A STRIDE**, A very short distance.

“ For you are now in the Morelands but within a  
*spit and a stride* of the peak.”

*Walton’s Angler*, p. 285. *Mayor’s Edit.*

In *Maronides* it is *spet*:

“ Gyas so well his business ply’d  
That he was got a *spet and stride*  
Before the rest.”

p. 35.

**SPIT**, To spit, in confirmation of a bargain. This is frequently done by the butchers and farmers in selling cattle. It is also called *striking* a bargain. For the butcher, having offered a price for the animal, generally puts a half-penny or penny into the farmer’s hand ; if the offer is accepted, the farmer returns the coin, and with it strikes the hand of the purchaser with some degree of violence. There are expressions precisely similar in the *LAT. ferire fœdus*, and of the *GR. ραμνειν ὀρκια*, which are derived from the blow given to the victim slain, in the ratification of the bargain. Possibly the English phrase, *striking a bargain*, as remarked by an ingenious friend, may have reference to these classical originals ; at all events the coincidence is singular.

**SPIT**, To rain gently. “ It rains nut much, it nobbud *spits*.”

**SPIT**, “ That barn’s as like his fadder, as an he’d been *spit* out of his mouth,” *i. e.* he very much resembles him. “ *C’ estoit luy tout craché ;*” he resembled him

in every part, he was as like him, as if he had been spit out of his mouth. *Cotgrave*. Non tam ovum ovo simile.

**SPIT-BOOTS**, A species of boot, now very rarely in use. They opened on the outside of the leg. When put on, they were secured at the bottom by a sharp iron spit or spike, which passed into an iron socket. The top was fastened by a screw, on the heels were fixed small spurs. These boots had no feet but lapped over the shoe.

**SPIT-DEEP**, A spade graft.

**SPITEFUL**, Severe, bitter. "Baath't' wind and rain is vara *spiteful*."

**SPITTLE**, A small wooden instrument, a diminutive of spit, a spade. Hence, a meal *spittle*, for taking meal out of the ark, a coal *spittle*, &c.

**SPITTLE**, To pare off the surface of the ground.

**SPLASH**, To throw dirt.

2. To cut and trim hedges. *Shaksp.* in *Temp.* i. 2. has *trash*.

**SPLIRT**, To stream out from a small orifice. Also to eject any liquid from the mouth with violence.

**SPLIT**. A spell, a turn or bout.

**SPLIT**, "To make all *split*," "to come full *split*," to move with great haste.

**SPLUTTER**, To speak fast and inarticulately, not in *Johnson*, though now added by *Mr. Todd*.

**SPOCKEN**, Past part. of speak. "Thou sud o *spocken* to him."

**SPOELE**, A small wheel on a spindle; or a bobbin for winding yarn upon. *BELG.* *spoele*, a *spoele*, arundo propter similitudinem. *Cotgrave*, under *spoole*, refers to spindle. *Sc.* *spule*, a weaver's shuttle. See *Minshew*.

**SPONSABLE**, A person worthy of credit, respectable.

LAT. *spondeo*, hence, *sponsor*. Dr. Jamieson.

“ Ill e'en gae down to Mr. Sowerbrowst the maltster ;  
he is a pleasant sensible man and a *sponsable* man in  
the world.”

*St. Ronan's Well, 2d vol. p. 166.*

**SPRAGS**, Nails.

**SPRAHLING**, Sprawling, out-stretched.

**SPRECKLED**, Speckled, spotted.

“ Wi' *spreckled* breast.”

*Burns.*

**SPREEAN**, To sprain.

**SPRENT**, A stain, a spot of dirt.

**SPRENT**, *p. part.* sprinkled. This is not entirely  
obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson* supposes.

**SPRIG**, A small, slender person.

**SPRING**, To become sharp or brisk.

2. To give symptoms of calving. “ Shoe now *springs*  
for caivin.” *See fare.*

**SPRING-WOODS**, Young woods fenced off for cattle,  
and allowed to spring.

**SPROUT**, To rub or break off the sprouts of potatoes.

**SPRUN**, The fore part of a horse's hoof. BELG. *sprongh*,  
a leap, pitching from the point of the foot.

2. A sharp piece of iron fixed to the fore point of a  
horse's shoe to prevent him slipping on the ice. ITAL.  
*sprona*, a spur or prick. *Sprunt*, in Derbyshire,  
according to *Pegge*, is a spring in leaping, or the  
leap itself.

**SPRUN**, To add a sprun to a horse's shoe.

**SPUR**, To publish in the Church banns of marriage.

A. S. *spiran*, to ask. The common phrase of being  
“ *ask'd* i'th kirk,” perfectly agrees with the etymon.

“ Than *speryd* he quhat they oysyd to call  
That kyrk.”

*Wynntown's Cronykil.*

"For to *spure* and *aspye*."

*P. Plou. pass. 4.*

"He *spurde* hur this question."

*Minst. of S. B.*

SPUR, } To support a post at the base by a prop. BELG.  
SPIR, } *sperrren*. *Dr. Johnson* has the substantive  
*spur*, in the same sense.

"The other which was entred laboured fast  
To *sperre* the gate."

*Spenser.*

The disputed passage in *Shakspeare's* prologue of  
*Troilus and Cressida*, "*Spers* up the Sons of  
Troy," is rendered perfectly intelligible by our  
word *spur* or *sper*, viz. to prop or support. *Chaucer*  
uses *spore*, in the same sense, in *Miller's Tale*.

"Get me a staff that I may underspore."

SPURDE, Asked.

"He *spurde* her this question."

*Meta. of Ajax.*

SPURRINGS, Banns of marriage, askings. TEUT.  
*spüren, investigare*, because the consent of the parents,  
or next of kin, is asked.

SPURT, A sudden and short effort. See *Todd's* second  
edition of *Johnson*.

2. A few drops of rain.

SQUAD, A party, a company, an abbreviation of the  
IT. *squadrone*, or FR. *escouade*. *Todd*.

"Ye'll try the world full soon my lad  
And, Andrew, dear, believe me,  
Ye'll find mankind an unco *squad*,  
And muckle they may grieve you."

*Burns.*

SQUARE, "How gang *squares*?" a familiar form of  
salutation, equivalent to "how d' ye do."

2. "To breck naa *squares*," to give no offence, to make  
no difference. This word is given by *Dr. Johnson*,  
but not in this sense.

**SQUARING**, Brabbling, using offensive language and attitudes, as if to provoke a quarrel.

**SQUARY**, Bulky, short in stature, as broad as long. *Cotgrave* uses *quarry*, nearly in a similar sense; fat, plump, *quarry*. *Replet*. *Quarrie*, a *LAT. quadratus*; vulgo de homine obeso et pingui admodum cujus latitudo pinguis exequat fere longitudinem, et ita hominem quasi constituit quatuor angulos equales habentem. *Minshew*.

**SQUOZZON**, *p. part.* of squeeze, squeezed.

**STAAD**, Steady, sober.

**STAAL**, Stole.

"He that *staal* now, stele he not."

*Ephes. iv. Wielif.*

**STAANS**, Stones.

**STAAPINS**, Holes made by the feet of cattle.

**STAL**,  
**STALE**, } Of the same signification as *staal*.

"At last Ich *stal* it."

*P. Plou. p. 7.*

"Then did on him who first *stale* down the fire."

*Sir P. Sydney. Astro. & Stella.*

**STACK-BAR**, A hurdle.

**STACK**, Pret. of stick.

"She ne had on but a strait old sacke

And many a clout on it there *stacke*."

*Romt. of the Rose.*

"But well I not, a broche of gold and assure

In which a ruby set was like an herte,

Cresseide him gave, and *stacke* it on his shirt."

*Troilus & Cressida.*

**STACKER**, To stagger.

"The first course they encountred so rudely y<sup>t</sup> their horses *stackered*."

*Froysart's Cron.*

**STACKERING**, Staggering.

"Then each of them with *stackering* steps outwent

And groaping hands retyring to his tent."

*Du Bartas Judith, Transl. by Hudson.*



“*Quhat stakren stait was this to me  
To be in sic obscuritie.*”

*Burel's Pilgrim. Dr. Jamieson.*

**STACKERS**, The staggers, a disease in horses, &c.

**STADDLE**, The bottom of a stack, or an impression made in the grass by the long continuance of hay upon it in wet weather. Also the marks or scars left by the small-pox. ISL. *stada*. WELSH, *ystadledd*. This word is also used by *Tusser* for the shoot or spire of a tree, left on the stool to grow, but it is not used in that sense here.

**STADDLED**, Marked with the small pox. A person's face is said also to be *staddled* with measles.

**STAFF**, “To put down one's *staff* in a place,” to settle or take up his residence in it. “To have the *staff* in one's own hand,” to keep possession of his property, and, of consequence, to retain authority and obedience. “To part with one's *staff*,” the very reverse of the former phrase.

**STAFF HEDGE**, A hedge made of stakes, twigs, and underwood, the same as *stake and rise*.

**STAFF HIRD**, To have sheep under the care of a shepherd.

**STAFF-RUSH**, The round headed rush. *Juncus conglomeratus*. Linn.

**STAG**, A horse or colt from one to three years old; probably from BELG. *stegen*, to mount or ascend, in a state fit to ride. MÆSO. G. *steigan*. A. S. *steig*, a male.

2. A romping girl.

**STALE**, Stole. Pret. of steal.

“And forthwith, al anone, fote hote  
He *stale* the cow.”

*Gower.*

**STANARD**, A collection of stones on the banks of a river, probably a corruption from *stane* or *staan*, a stone and yard; a *stane-yard* or *stanard*. Sc. *staners*.

**STAND**, A stall in a stable, hence a stable of two or three stands, &c.

**STANDARD**, "An oud *standard*," a person who has lived a long time at a place.

**STAND-STILL**, "At a *stand-still*," at a nonplus, in a state of inaction, a passion or perplexity, used as a compound noun. Also in a state of exhaustion; as, "I raad my nag to a *stand-still*." The Scotch expression of the like signification is reversed, at a *still stand*, corresponding nearer with the Danish and Swedish etymon, *stil-stand*.

**STANE**, A stone; pure Saxon.

**STANG**, A violent, sudden pain.

"My curse upon thy venom'd *stang*  
That shoots my tortur'd gums along."

*Burns' Address to the Tooth Ache.*

2. A long wooden bar or pole used as a lever instead of an iron crow. TEUT. *stang*. A. S. *stang*, a wooden bar or stake. I have known this *stang* used as a lever to press on a cart wheel to prevent too great a velocity in rapid descents.

3. A strong piece of wood on which the carcasses of beasts are suspended by the sinews of the hind legs. "To ride the *stang*:" When a man beats his wife, or vice versa. A boy, attended by his vociferous companions, is mounted on a *stang* or pole before the house of the offender, and repeats some doggrel verses applicable to the occasion. For a more copious description of this noisy procession, see *Brand* and *Dr. Jamieson*

**STANG**, To shoot with violent pain.

"The spleen, tint honours, an affronted pride  
*Stang* like the sharpest goads in gentry's side."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

- STANK**, A boggy piece of ground. *LAT. stagnum.*
- STARK**, Stiff from walking or any great exertion, pure Saxon. *MÆSO G. storknian.*  
 “*Stark as you see.*”  
*Cymbeline* iv. 2.
- STARKEN**, To make tight, as “*starken't raap.*”
- STARKLY**, Stiffly.  
 “As guiltless labour when it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.”  
*Shaks. M. for M.* iv. 2.
- STAR**, A white mark, sometimes natural and sometimes artificial on the forehead of a horse.
- STAR-SLUBBER**, Star slough. *Tremella Nostoc. Linn.* A gelatinous substance, often seen in fields after rain, and supposed by ignorant peasants to be the remains of a meteor, or falling star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, and is joined to the ground by a central root.
- STARR'D**, Stared. “He *starr'd* like a stuck pig.” *Dr. Johnson* having admitted *starring*, derived from the *LAT. stellans*, *Mr. Todd* doubts whether there be any such word in the language. He supposes that the passage taken from *Crashaw* has been corrupted by the copyist, from *staring* to *starring*.  
 “His eyes, the sullen dens of death and night,  
 Startle the dull air with a dismal red:  
 Such his fell glances as the fatal light  
 Of *staring* comets, that look kingdoms dead.”  
*Crawshaw's Poems*, 1670.
- Our word *starring*, with deference to so great an authority, has certainly no affinity or connection with the stars, but is cognate with *staring*, looking with astonishment.
- START**, A handle, as “*beesom start.*”
- STARTLY**, Apt to startle, or take fright.

**STATESMAN**, One who possesses landed property; an abbreviation of estates-man.

**STATTIES**, Statutes, or an annual fair held by statute; or *Qu.* may it be so called from servants standing like statues ready to be hired? There may be some grounds for this query, for though various fairs in this district are held by statute, none of them are called *statties*, except those in which servants stand to be hired.

“*Statutes* or petit sessions, kept yearly for the disposing of servants.”

*Coles.*

**STAUD**, }  
**STAWD**, } Cloyed.

2. When a horse refuses to draw, we say t' yaud's *staud*.

*Su. G. staa*, to stand. *A. S. stow*.

**STAUP**, To move heavily, to take long steps.

2. To break the surface of the ground, as cattle do with their feet.

**STAUPINS**, Holes made by the feet of cattle. *BELG. stoepen. Isl. staup, poculum.* The holes holding water like a vessel.

**STAUTER**, To stumble, to stagger.

**STAVV**, A stave.

**STAW**, To glut, to cloy. The corrupt pronunciation of to stall; to eat till one loaths it, *exsaturare* from the *A. S. stal. TEUT. stall*, a stable, by a metaphor drawn from the beast fatted in a stall. *Skinner.*

“Or olio that wad *staw* a sow.”

*Burns.*

2. To be restive, to refuse to draw.

**STAW-FED**, Fed or filled to satiety.

2. Fed in the stall.

**STECK**, To shut ; from the TEUT. and BELG. *stecken*.

“ *Steck* the door and come in,” a frequent request made *per. hysteron, proteron* to a stranger or visitor.

“ Now R . . . . . harangue nae mair  
But *steck* your gab for ever.”

*Burns' Ordination.*

—————“ How suld ye ask your fe  
The steid is stoun, *steik* the dure let see.”

*G. Douglas.*

“ Watch weel, ye tenants o' the air  
Wha hover round our heads unseen,  
Let dear Drumlanrig be your care,  
Or when he lifts or *stecks* his een.”

*A. Ramsay.*

“ Bade Bristle *steck* the door.”

*Idem.*

**STECK'D**, *p. p.* of *steck*.

“ And thereto eik sa eiger of thare willis  
That thay the porte, quhilk by Æneas charge  
Was commandit to be *steikkit*.”

*Douglas' Virg. p. 302.*

“ Arriv'd, he knock'd ; for doors were *steekit*  
Straight thro a window Bessy keekit.”

*A. Ramsay. The Monk & Miller's Wife.*

“ But by what way or passage can these spirits enter  
into these houses, seeing they alledge that they will  
enter, door and window being *stecked*.”

*King James' Dæmonologie, p. 124.*

**STED**, } A house or place. A. S. *steda, locus*. A  
**STEEAD**, } curious similarity, as remarked by a learned  
friend, occurs between this word and the Persian *istad*,  
he stood.

“ Then may he flien away out of this *stede*.”

*Chaucer.*

“ Be stywards of your *stedes*.”

*P. Plou.*

“ By force of Goddis above, fra every *stede*.”

*Douglas' Virg. 1st Bk.*

—————“ Thare I thee tell  
Is the rich place and *stede* for your cite.”

*Id. p. 36.*

STEE, *See steigh.*

STEEAP, Steep. A. S. *steap.*

STEEL, A stile. BELG. *stegen.*

STEEL-BOOT, Wood claimed of the Lord, by an owner of lands, within certain manors, for making a stile. *Vid. ploo-boot.* Though this word is not used in conversation, it is inserted in many leases in this neighbourhood.

STEEOD, Instead.

“*Stede of pasture thar he me sette.*”

*Hampole's Trans. xxiii. Ps. Todd.*

STEEPLE-HOUSE, An opprobrious name given by the Quakers to a Church.

STEG, A gander. ISL. *stegge.* The male of all birds.

STEG-MONTH, The month or period of a woman's confinement. Hence, when a man's wife is lying in, it is a common phrase, “it is *steg-month* with him.”

STEIGH, A ladder, also a stile or steps to pass from one field to another. A. S. *stigele.* BELG. *stigen, ascendere, Wendel steegher,* a winding staire. “To help a dog ower a *steigh,*” to be industrious in propagating a slanderous report. This substantive is very common, though I do not recollect that I ever heard the verb. *Wiclif,* on the contrary, makes use of the verb in various tenses, though I cannot find one single example of the substantive.

“And the smoke of the pitt *stighide* up as the smoke of a greet furneis.”

*Rev. ix. Wiclif.*

“And sche shall *stie* fro depnesse.”

*Rev. xvii. Idem.*

“And whanne the pape was left he *stiede* aloone into an hil for to preie.”

*Idem. Matt. xiv.*

“That yholed for our hele down went til helle

The thred dai, ros fro dede so felle

*Upsteigh* til heven sittes on right hand

Of God fadir alle mightand.”

*MSS. Bod. Lib. Dr. Hickes.*

From *Dr. Jamieson's Supplement*, it appears, that the verb is still used in Scotland, though I do not discover the substantive, whilst, in Craven, the substantive alone is retained. This substantive overlooked by *Dr. Johnson*, has not escaped the piercing eye of *Mr. Todd*, though he has given no authority. Is not the word *stirrup* derived from this noun, viz. from *steigh* and *rope*, of which materials, in ruder ages, the stirrup may have been made; hence, *steighrope* alias *stirrope*.

**STELE**, A handle, manubrium. SAX. *stele*. TEUT.

*stiel*. GR. *στῆλη*.

"They (the Saxons) used to carry hatchets, which they called byles, and whereof we yet retain the name of bil, but they had *short steles*."

*Verstegan*, p. 57.

"But that tale is not worth a rake-*stale*."

*Chaucer. Wife of Bath's Tale.*

"Who with few sowces of his yron *stale*  
Dispersed all their troop incontinent."

*Spenser.*

"The *steles* (stalks) he puld out everichone."

*Auchenleck MSS. Dr. Jamieson.*

"With a long *stale*."

*P. Plou.*

"Like a broad shack-fork with a slender *steel*."

*Hall's Satires. Nares.*

—————"Dull, stupid *Lentulus*

*My stale*, with whom I stalke."

*Ben Jonson. Cataline.*

"This (the shaft) has three parts, the *stale*, the feather and the head."

*R. Ascham Tos.*

**STELL**, To take shelter from the heat of the sun, as cattle do in hot weather. "Theebs are gaan to *stell*."

**STELLING**, A place where cattle retire to in hot weather. BELG. *stelling*. TEUT. *stelle, locus tutus*.

**STEMPLAR**, Timber to support the roof of a mine.

**STEP-MOTHER**, The name given to the flowers of the violet in general, but more particularly to those of the *viola tricolor*, pansies or hearts-ease, &c. "Step-mother's blessings;" small pieces of skin which rise near the nails, and cause considerable pain.

**STEUD**, Pret. of stand.

"Thare war hir armes, and here *stude* eik her chare."  
*Douglas' Virgil.*

**STEVVEN**, To order, to bespeak. A. S. *stefnian*, to speak or appoint.

**STEVVEN**, Voice, a loud noise. SAX. *stefne*.

"Whan I heare of her voice the *stevven*  
Me thinketh it is a blisse of heven."

*Gower.*

"That by hir both assent was set a *stevven*."

*Chaucer. Mars & Venus.*

"That she ne shal wel understond his *stevven*."

*Id. Sq. Tale.*

"My orisons I made with devout *stevin*."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 73.*

"Emong all this to romblen gan the Hevin  
The thunder rored with a grisly *stevven*."

*Chaucer. Legend of Good Women.*

"When little John heard his master speake  
Well knew he it was his *stevven*."

*Robin Hood. Percy Rel.*

"So loude crieden they with mery *stevven*."

*Chaucer. Knight's Tale.*

2. An appointment.

"It is ful faire a man to bere him even  
For al day meten men at unset *stevven*."

*Chaucer. Kn. Tale.*

This substantive is not in common use.

**STEW**, Vapour, dust, an offensive smell. "In a sad *stew*," in a state of great perplexity.

**STICHEL**, To stuff or cram, to load the stomach immoderately.

**STICK**, "A comical *stick*," a queer, sly, sarcastic fellow.

2. Stupid and inanimate, as a *stick* of a preacher.



**STICKING-PIECE**, That part of the neck of the animal where the butcher's knife is inserted.

**STICKLE**, Haste, consternation.

**STICKLE-BUTT**, Headlong, with great impetuosity.

**STICKLY**, Rough, bristly.

**STIDDY**, An anvil or stithy. A. S. *stid*. ISL. *stedic*.

This word, amongst numerous other provincial words, is added to *Johnson's Dictionary* by the learned and indefatigable *Mr. Todd*.

"As hard as a *stiddy*."

*Prov. Sim.*

"And strake with hammer on the *stiths*."

*Tuberville vide Nares.*

"Vulcan's *stithy*."

*Hamlet* iii. 2.

*Stiddy* or *stithy* never signifies a smith's shop, as *Dr. Johnson* asserts. *Mr. Moor* obstinately maintains, that the commentators on *Shakspeare* are wrong, who say that *stithy* is an anvil. It certainly has no other signification here. A blacksmith's shop is frequently called a *smithy*, but never a *stithy* or *stiddy*.

"The mind to strengthen and anneal  
While on the *stiddy* glows the steel."

*Rokeby.*

"While the armourers with hammers hard and great  
On *stithies* strong the sturdy steel do beat."

*Judith, by Hudson.*

**STIFF**, Proud, supercilious. "He's as *stiff* as if a'd swallowed a poker."

2. Fond of, delighted with. "He's feaful *stiff* of his bargain."

**STILT**, The handle of a plough. A. S. *stele*.

**STIN**, To groan. BELG. *stinen*. ISL. *styn, doleo*.

**STINGY**, Crabbed, ill humoured.

**STINK-HORN**, Fetid fungus, *phallus impudicus*.

**STINT**, A limited number of cattle gaits in common pastures.

**STINT**, To stint a pasture or common to a certain number of gaits.

**STIR**, "To have plenty to *stir* on," to be rich, to be in affluent circumstances.

**STIR-ABOUT**, Oatmeal and drippings stirr'd about in a frying pan.

**STIRK**, A heifer. A. S. *styr*c, *buculus*, *bucula*.

**STIRRAND**, Stirring. This present participle, still common in Scotland, is now obsolete, though, as appears in an ancient MSS. of the Monks of Bolton, it was in use.

"Ylke day *sterrand* it toged."

**STIRRINGS**, A bustle, a commotion. IsL. *stir*.

"And lo! a great *styring* was maad in the see."

*Matt.* viii. *Wicklif*.

**STIRRUP-GLASS**, } The parting glass, drunk on horse  
**STIRRUP-CUP**, } back, when taking leave.

"You should drink a *stirrup-cup* now."

*Pirate*, 1st vol. p. 66.

**STIRRUP-OIL**, "To give one *stirrup-oil*," a sound beating, aliquem fustigare. *Coles Dict*.

**STITCH**, "To go through *stitch*," to accomplish a business completely. *Un-passe-par-tout*, a resolute fellow, one that goes *through stitch* with every thing that he undertakes. *Cotgrave*. "Stop *stitch* while I put t' needle in," a proverbial expression applied to a person, when one wishes to check him in his discourse, or not to be in a hurry about any thing.

**STOAR**, Value. "I set naa *stoar* on't."

"Of whose takynge the Kynges uncles were right joyfull and sayde how they wolde make no *stoore* of hym."

*Froissart. Fol.* cxiii.

STOAR, } Harsh, deep-toned. BELG. *stooren*, angry,  
 STOUR, } morose. GERM. *stor*. ISL. *stoar*, *magnus*.  
 "And up and spake Lord Durie *sae stoor*."

*Minst. of S. B.*

STOB, A sharp stake. TEUT. *stobbe*.

"Of small ramel and *stobbes* of akin tree."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 362.*

STOCKEN, Shut, *p. p.* of *steck*.

STOCKIN, "Thrawin the *stockin*," was a curious ceremony used in Craven, the first evening after marriage. When it was announced to the young guests invited to the wedding, that the happy pair were retired, they instantly repaired to the bed-room, where the bride and bridegroom sat up in bed, in full dress, exclusive of their shoes and stockings. One of the bridesmaids repeated an epithalamium. Afterwards she took the bridegroom's stocking, and standing at the bottom of the bed, and with her back towards it, threw the stocking with her left hand over the right shoulder, aiming at the face of the bridegroom. This was done first by all the females in rotation; and afterwards the young men took the bride's stocking, and in the same manner threw it at her face. As the best *marksman* was to be married first, it is easy to conceive with what eagerness and anxiety this odd ceremony was performed by each party, as they doubtless supposed that the happiness of their future lives depended on the issue. It is not improbable but that this custom may, in part, have been borrowed from the Greeks, as the word epithalamium could not otherwise be appropriately applied.

STODGED, Crammed, quite full.

STOKEY, Sultry, close.

STOMACH, "To stick in the *stomach*," to remain in the memory with angry resentment.

"He spake not of a private hatred and in a *stomach* against their persons."

*Homily on certain places in Scripture.*

**STOMACH-FULL**, Proud, obstinate.

**STONE**, "To roll a *stone* on an estate," or "to git money at heed on't;" in other words, to mortgage it.

**STONE-DEAD**, As dead as a stone. Roide mort. *Miege*.

**STOODEN**, *p. part.* of stood.

"Forthwith his chamberleine also

To conceile had both two

And *stoden* by the chymnee

Together spekende all thre."

*Gower. Confess. Am.*

**STOOK**, To stoop in walking.

**STOOL**, The stump of a tree, not a shoot from the stump, according to *Dr. Johnson*; for it is called a stool at the moment the tree is felled. Stump or stoven is a more common term. *ТѢУТ. stul, sedes.*

**STOOP**, A post fastened in the ground; also a bed post. *Su. G. stolpe, fulcrum. Brockett.*

"He drave them back from the *stouples* in Southwarke."

*Howe's Hist. of Eng. p. 391.*

"Dalhousie of an auld descent

My chief, my *stoupe* and ornament."

*Allan Ramsay.*

**STOOTH**, To lath and plaster. *A. S. stuthe*, a stake.

**STOOTHING**, Lathing and plastering.

**STOP**, "To *stop* in," to plant.

**STOP-RODS**, The wattling of the shafts of a mine.

**STOPPORT-CHAISE**, Two women riding together on horseback, *Stoppport* is the Craven pronunciation of *Stock-port*.

**STORKEN**, To cool, to stiffen, as fat when it begins to cool. *MÆSO. G. sturknian. ISL. storkn-a, rigescere.*

**STORM**, A frost. I cannot find that this word was ever used in this sense by the Saxons.

"In feno empto ad bidentes in hieme in *tempestate* viijs. xd."

*Bolton Computus, MCCCXXIII.*

The use of the word *storm*, in the Northern sense, i. e. a long continued frost and snow? is very ancient. *Vid. Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 400.* When the frost is not attended with wind, this contradictory expression is frequently heard; "what a nice *caum storm* we hev." The *Ang. Norman MSS.* quoted by *Dr. Hickes*, proves the antiquity of the expression.

"Ther nil dunnir, slete, no hawle,  
No, non vile worme, no snawile;  
No non *storm*, rein no winde,  
Ther nis man no woman blinde."

"A breeding *storm*," a daily increase of snow.

**STORM**, To pinch with cold.

**STORM'D**, Starved, pinched with cold. "Ouer barns er seea ill cled, at they're partly *storm'd*."

**STORM-COCK**, Mistletoe thrush, the same as *chercock*, which see.

**STORY-TELLER**, A liar.

**STOT**, A young ox. A. S. *stod*. Sw. *stut*, not applied to a horse in this neighbourhood, as mentioned by *Mr. Todd*.

"— Grace of hus goodnesse gaf Piers four *stottes*."

*P. Plou.*

**STOT TUESDAY**, Called also Great Tuesday, first Tuesday after the 27th of October. On this day, a fair is held at Settle, for the sale (I suppose, as the name implies) of *stots* or *bullocks*, &c. It is very probable, that this fair is alluded to in *Henry Lord Clifford's Household Book*, in 1510.

"Sold. It. of lames of John Scotte yow-flocke this yere, besides the tythe xi.<sup>xx</sup>; y<sup>r</sup> of ix score lames drawn and solded for *vid.* a pece som payable at the *grete Tewsd*ay next."

STOUK, }  
STOOK, } Ten sheaves of corn.

STOUK, To set up sheaves in stouk.

STOUN, Stolen. *Ray*, in his proverbs, has *stowen*.

"Some ran to coffers and sume to kists  
But nought was *stowen* that could be mist."

*James V.*

"Fair and lovely as thou art  
Thou hast *stowen* my very heart,  
I can die—but canna part  
My bonie dearie."

*Burns.*

STOUPE, To stoop.

"Then shall thou *stoupe*."

*Chaucer.*

"Who will not *stoupe* with good shall be made *stoupe*  
with harm."

*Spenser.*

"Need made them *stoupe*, constraint does force content."

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

"They put forth themselves severally and were seen  
to *stoupe*."

*Ben Jonson. Masque.*

STOUPED, Stooped.

"Then should they not have *stouped*, contrary to their  
othes and allegiance to the Crown."

*Aylmer on the English Constitution.*

*McCrie's Life of Knox.*

"And *stouped* oft his head from shame to shield."

*Spenser.*

STOUR, Fierceness, contest, not obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson*  
supposed.

"Go and mak his pes, or he do ye more *stoure*."

*R. Brunne.*

"And sine in hands he has her tane  
She shook him by the shoulder bane,  
And held her hold full fast,  
He strave so stify in that *stoure*  
That through all his rich armour  
The blood came at the last."

*Felon Sowe. Dr. Whitaker's Richmondshire.*

“And hath no strength t’ abide a stormy *stour*.”

*Henry More.*

“The fift sorow yer after com, whan William conqueroure yat aryved on yis lond, Harold he slouh in *stoure*.”

*R. Brunne.*

**STOUR**, To raise dust. *Dr. Willan.*

**STOVVEN**, The stump, stub, or stool of a tree that has been felled.

**STOVVEN**, Split, riven.

**STOWER**, A long pole, by which boats are impelled.

**STRACKLE-BRAIN'D**, Wild, unsteady, unsettled.

**STRACKLIN**, A loose, fickle fellow.

**STRAKE**, To stroke. *A. S. stracan.*

2. To streak.

“Or maketh it like some wild beast, and *straketh* it over with red, and painteth it, and covereth every spot that is in it.”

*Wisdom, xiii. 14.*

**STRAKE**, Pret. of strike, not obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson* supposed.

“Seeing hope yield, when this wo *strake* him furst.”

*Astro. & Stella.*

“We *strake* sail and so were driven.”

*Acts, xxvii. 17.*

**STRAKER**, The iron rim of a wheel. *A. S. strack.*

**BELG. streke.** Strakan, radii rotæ, because, observes *Minshew*, it makes a *strake* in the ground as it goeth.

**STRANG**, Strong. *A. S. strang.* **ISL. straongur.**

**TEUT. and DAN. streng.**

**STRANGE**, Great. “A *strange* deal.”

**STRAP**, Credit, trust.

**STRAPPER**, A large, tall person.

**STRAVE**, Pret. of strive.

“But finding these North clymes doe coldly him embrace  
Not us’d to frozen clips he *strave* to find some part.”

*Sydney. Astro. & Stella.*

**STRAW**, To spread grass, when mown to strew. **GOTH.**  
*strawan.*

**STRAY**, A right of depasturing on commons. **ITAL.**  
*straviare.*

**STREA**, Straw. **SAX.** *strea.*

“Yet ben they not worth a *strea*.”

*Chaucer. Melebeus.*

“She hath been at London to call a *strea* a straw, and  
a wau a wall.”

*Ray.*

“To be in the *strea*,” to be confined in child-bed.

**STREACHETH**, Stretcheth.

“I enterid into Richmontshire that still *streacheth* up  
with that ripe to the hede of the Tese.”

*Leland's Itin.*

**STREAK**, To stretch, which *Dr. Johnson* says is obsolete,  
though very common here. **A. S.** *strekan.*

—————“Quiet and content  
And *streak* my limbs down easily  
Upon the bent.”

*Allan Ramsay.*

**STREAK'D**, Stretched.

“Hie up his neck *streakand* forgane the son.”

*Douglas' Virgil.*

**STREAKING**, Stretching.

“We have known him laid *streaking* for dead.”

*Phil. Holland's Translat. of Pliny, 1601.*

**STREAMERS**, The aurora borealis, the Northern  
Lights; so called, I suppose, from the fancied  
resemblance to the waving of a red flag.

“The eiry blood hound howled by night  
The *streamers* flaunted red.”

*Minst. of S. B. 3d vol. p. 290.*

**STRE-AMS**, Pronounced as a disyllable as in *Chaucer*.

“And with his *stre-ams* drieth in the greves.”

**STREAN**, To strain.

**STREAN**, A strain or sprain.



**STRENGTH, Strength.**

“Then let them gadder all their *strenth*,  
 And stryve to work my fall,  
 Thocht numerous, zit at length  
 I will owrcum them all.”

*Vision. A. Ramsay.*

“We trusted too much, dear sister, in our owne *strenth*.”  
*Knox's Letter to his Wife. Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox.*

**STRETCH, To strut, to walk with a haughty air.** “He *stretches* like a craw i a gutter.” “To *stretch* it,” to tell great lies.

**STRETCHER, A notorious lie.**

2. A piece of wood to expand the traces.

**STREUD, Pret. of stride.**

**STREUK, Pret. of strike.** *Spenser* uses *strooke*.

**STRICKLE, A piece of wood besmeared with grease and strewed with sand to sharpen scythes.** Perhaps from TEUT. *streichen* or BELG. *strickelen*, to stroke, because it strokes or rubs the scythe.

**STRIDDLE, To walk with a mincing or affected gait.**

2. To walk with the feet far asunder.

**STRIDE, To measure distances by pacing.** “Be seur, gang and *stride* it.”

**STRIKER, A flat piece of wood, for striking off the corn even with the top of the peck or measure.**

**STRING, A small vein of lead ore.**

**STRINKLE, To sprinkle.**

**STRIP, To draw the last milk from a cow.** BELG. *stroppen, stroopen*, to press hard.

**STRIPPINGS, The last milk of a cow.**

**STRICKEN, p. p. of strike.**

—————“Some golden vein  
 The *stricken* chords right sweetly shall resound.”

*H. More. Oracle.*

**STRUNT, To dock a horse's tail.**

**STRUNTY, Short.**

**STRUSHION**, Waste, ruin, confusion.

**STRUT**, To brace, a term used in carpentry.

—————“ And let  
Thy servant not thy own self sweat  
To *strut* thy barnes with sheafs of wheat.”

*Herrick's Hesperides*, 2d vol. p. 49.

**STUB**, An old nail, one from a horse's shoe.

**STUB**, To ruin, to reduce to poverty.

**STUBBED**, Ruined. “ Is quite *stubbed*.”

**STUDE**, Pret. of stood.

“ With this agane grete Hercules *stude* he.”

*Douglas' Virgil*.

“ For yf thay *stude* neuer so schort whyle styll  
All that on erthe es schuld perische and spille.”

*Stimulus Conscientie*. *Vid. Gent. Mag. Oct. 1827*.

**STUDY**, To astonish, to amaze. This sense seems to have been adopted actively, as  *muse* is also used by old authors for to wonder or be amazed. “ It partly *studies* me.”

**STUDY**, Astonishment, amazement.

“ This said brave Bristle said nae mair  
But cock'd his bonnet wi' an air,  
Wheel'd round, wi gloomy brows and muddy,  
An left his brother in a *study*.”

*Three Bonnets. A. Ramsay*.

**STUMP**, To pay ready money, “ *solvere super unguem*,”  
to pay down on the nail.

2. To beggar.

3. To walk clumsily. “ How thou *stumps* i thy gait.”

“ Cymon, a clown, who never dreamt of love,  
By chance was *stumping* to the neighbouring grove.”

*Song of Cym. & Iphig.*

*Vid. Todd's second edition.*

**STUMP AND RUMP**, Entirely. “ I's ruined *stump*  
and *rump*.”

**STUMPED**, Reduced to poverty.

**STUMPS, Legs.** "Stir your *stumps*." Remuez vous.  
*Miege.*

"Ive sturdy *stumps* the Lord be thankit  
And a' my gaits on foot I'll shank it."

*Burns.*

"Come on clownes, forsake your dumps  
And bestirre your hob-nailed *stumps*."

*Ben Jonson. Entertainment at Althorpe, 1603.*

**STUNTISH, Sullen.**

2. Ill thriven.

**STUPID, Not dull in capacity, but obstinate.**

**STURDY, A disease in sheep, by which the animal becomes *sturdy* or stupified, and remains motionless, the brain being affected by the hydatides. This is frequently cured by the shepherd, who, carefully examining the skull, finds one part of it very thin and tender. Here he inserts a quill, and through that absorbs a small bag or cist, in which the eggs of the insect are deposited. O. FR. *estourdi*.**

**STURRE, To stir.** This word is in the *Homilies*.

"If it please our Maister Christ to suffer them, they shall not be able to *sturre* one heare of your heades."

*Bishop Ridley's Letters.*

**STYLE, A narrow way, a bridle style or sty, a horse way. BELG. *stijgh*, a path.**

**SUCCESSFULLY, Successively.** This is a common corruption among the lower orders. "It rained three days *successfully*."

**SUD, Should.** This word was formerly spelt with l before the d.

"Quha (Malcolm) gave power to the Baronnes to have ane fut, quhair in Weemen condemned for theft, *suld* be drowned."

*Spelman Glos.*

"That fortune *suld* do so."

*Jas. I. Scot:*

**SUDS**, "To be in the *suds*," *Dr. Johnson* explains to be in any difficulty. In *Craven* it signifies to be cross or in a bad temper. *Cotgrave* uses it in the same sense.

"Estant en son vilain, being in the *suds* or sullen swelling with his ordinary, dogged or surly humours."

**SUE**, "To *sue* to," to apply vigorously, to perform with might and main.

2. To pursue or to follow. It is often used in this sense by *Wiclif*, but with us it is obsolete. *FR. suivre*.

**SUE**, To sew.

**SUGER**, Sugar; the *u* invariably pronounced long, and the *g* hard.

**SULK**, To be sullen and morose.

"Our Admiral, tho tide and winds say nay  
He'l row and work and *sulk* it all the day."

*Earl of Argyle. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.*

**SULKS**, Sulkiness. "He's ith *sulks*."

**SUMMAT**, Somewhat, something. "Summat's *summat*, and nought's nought," a common phrase or truism, signifying that a person had better take or gain a little, than lose the whole.

**SUMMER**, To take cattle to agist. It has not the signification given to it by *Dr. Johnson*, "to keep warm." We say a cow has been well *summered* when she has had abundance of grass.

"Maids well *summer'd* and warm kept."

*Shaks. H. V. 2.*

The copulative does not imply that "*well summered* and *warm kept*," are synonymous, as the *Dr.* understood it, but well fed and kept warm.

**SUMMER-BARMED**, When malt liquor begins to ferment, in warm weather, before the application of the barm, it is said to be *summer-barm'd*.

**SUMMER-GOOSE**, An exhalation from marshes. See *gossamer*.

**SUMMER-RUN**, If a horse has been at grass, during the summer, he is said to have a *summer's-run*.

**SUMMER-TREE**, A large beam reaching across a building, not a May-pole, as *Dr. Jamieson* conjectures it to be. *Trabs summaria, vel præcipua. Skinner.* **WELSH**, *swmer*, a beam. In *Minshew* and in *Johnson* it is simply called a *summer*. *Minshew* gives the **FR.** *sommier* as the synonym, quod significat etiam equum sarcinarium, sic dici potest summer et sommier, trabs illa, quasi onus cæterorum tignorum ferens, "bering the burden like a *sumpter-horse*." He has also *maister-beam* in the same sense. *Vide* also *Cotgrave sommier* and *summer*. The compound word *summer-tree* is invariably used here.

"Item. oon *somer* in oon bay, in tymber oon lode."

*Chandler's Life of Waynflete.*

**SUMP**, A hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. *Qu.* **LAT.** *sumptus* ?

**SUMPY**, Boggy or wet. **BELG.** *sompigh*, swampy.

**SUN**, "He's been ith *sun*," a common expression for a person who is drunk. "The *sun* wades." When the sun is covered by a dense atmosphere, it is said "to wade."

**SUNDAY**, "He was born in the middle of the week, and looked baath ways for *Sunday*," a burlesque expression for a person who squints. "When two *Sundays* come together," an impossibility, similar to "*ad Græcas calendas, Sunday-claas*." The best clothes, called also holiday *claas*, to distinguish them from wark-day *claas*.

"Here country John in Bonnet blue

An eke his *Sunday claes* on."

*Ferguson's Poems.*

**SUNNY-SIDE**, The south side of a hill.

**SUPERNACULUM**, Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left to wet one's nail. *Vox hybrida*, says *Todd*, from *LAT. super*, and *GERM. nagel*, a nail.

"To drink *super-nagulum* was an ancient custom not only in England but in several parts of Europe; which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of his cup, to drop it on his naile, and to make a pearle with that left, which, if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason there's too much, he must drink again for his pennance."

*Pierce Pennylesse. See Nares, Brand, Todd, & Moor.*

**SUPPER**, "To set one his *supper*," to do a feat which another cannot or dare not do.

**SURFEIT**, A cold, disorder, but it has not the general signification of repletion.

**SUS**, *Vid. soss.*

**SUTHO**, See thou. "*Sutho-bud*, only look."

**SWAB**, To dash water or any liquid over the top of a vessel.

**SWACK**, Blow, violence.

"Hie on an hill the jaw of the water brack  
And in an hepe come on them with an *swak*."

*Doug. Virg. Bk. 1.*

**SWACK**, To strike violently.

**SWACKING**. Very great. Large of stature, with corresponding bulkiness.

**SWAD**, Pod of a pea, a peascod. O. *TEUT. schabbe, operculum.*

2. A tall, slender person. "A mere *swad* of a fellow." This was used in quite a different sense in the quotation from *B. Jonson*, given by *Mr. Todd*.

**SWALLOW**, A deep hollow in the ground, in which the rain is swallowed or conveyed off.

"A small distance south-east of this Castle are several pits or *swallows*, filled with water, said to have sunk spontaneously."

*Grose Antiq. vol. 7, p. 57.*

SWAMOUS, }  
SWEAMISH, } Shy, bashful.

“Nor of sight be over *squamous*.”

*Chaucer. Court of Love.*

SWAMP, Small in the body ; generally applied to cattle that are thin for want of food. Perhaps from the TEUT. *schwanck*, macer. Felicissime alludit, GR. *σμφος*, inanis, fungosus, spongiosus. *Skinner.*

SWANKING, Great.

SWAPE, An iron bar over the fire for supporting boilers.

2. The handle of a pump, a lever. *Minshew* stiles this a *swipe*. BELG. *swinghel*, *ex swinghe*, *pertica putealis*.

SWARM, To climb. BELG. *swermen*.

“Near the gates to the North were erected two phalli (of the enormous height of thirty fathoms) one of which a man ascended twice every year, *swarming* it by a chain.”

*Christie on Vases. Gent. Mag. 1827.*

SWARM, “A virgin *swarm*,” a swarm of bees from a swarm in the same season.

SWARMER, A climber. “Isto a good *swarmer*.”

SWARTH, Sward, both of bacon and the ground.

SWARVE, Swerve.

“Turn not thy face from me, do not *swarve* from thy servant in anger.”

*Ps. xxvii. Primer.*

SWAT, To squat, to sit down, s' *asseoir*. *Miege.*

SWATCH, Kind, party, or sample.

SWATHE-BALKS, Ridges of grass, left by the scythe.

SWATTLE, To spend, to consume gradually. “To *swattle* away,” to waste. *Ray.*

SWEAL, To melt. A. S. *swelan*.

SWEAR, To spit like a cat.

“The puppy dogs snarl, and the pussy cats *swear*,  
Not knowing the wrong from the right.”

*Rural Scenes.*

**SWĒAR**, To swear. This word is spoken as a dissyllable.  
*Vid. Love's Lab. Lost.* The Editors of *Shakspeare*, supposing that swear was but one syllable, have erased the caret in ev'n, in order to make it a word of two syllables.

**SWEB**, To swoon. A. S. *on-swebban*.

**SWĒEAT**, To sweat.

**SWĒEP**, To drink off.

**SWEETNER**, A person engaged to bid at articles at a public sale, in order to raise the price, without any intention to purchase them.

**SWEETSIES**, Sweet Cicely. *Scandix odorata. Linn.*

**SWEET-TOOTH**, A person who is fond of sweet things.

**SWEIGHT**, Quantity. This is generally joined with main, as "main *sweight*."

"The great *sweight* doth it come all at once."

*Chaucer. Triol. & Cress.*

**SWELT**, To overpower with heat, so as to be ready to faint away. *Parum deflexo sensu ab A. S. sweltan, mori, vel a BELG. swellen, languescere. Skinner.*

—————"That nigh she *swelt*

For passing joy."

*Spenser.*

"The knightes *swelt* for lack of shade nie shent."

*Chaucer. Flower & Leaf.*

"Him were levere sounye oth' *swelt*."

*P. Plou.*

**SWERD**, Sword. A. S. *swurd* and *swyrd*.

"Yt wele durst strike with *swerd* and knife."

*Felon Sow.*

"So that the *swerd* (kept out by mayle) had nothing Romeus harm'd."

*Romeus & Jul.*

In Acts xii. *Wiclif* uses *sweard*.

"But stand fast and hold the buckler of faith, and with the *sweard* of God's promises smite him on the scalpe, that he may never be able to stand against you."

*Philpot's Letters, 1555.*



- SWERD DANCERS**, Mummers or Morris Dancers.
- SWEY**, To weigh, to lean upon. *ISL.* *sveigia*, *inclinare*.
- SWIDGE**, To ache, to feel a throbbing pain.
- SWIFT**, A wooden frame, fixed on a pivot, whirling round with great *swiftness* or velocity, for winding yarn, &c.
- SWIG**, Ale and toasted bread. **WELSH**, *swg*, soak or sop.  
 "A good *swig*," a large draught of liquor.
- SWILLING**, Drunkenness.  
 "Such as give themselves to *swilling* are indeed brute beasts, and therefore nothing almost will prevail with them."  
*Comment. on Prov. by P. M.* 1596.
- SWILLINGS**, The washings of vessels, hog wash. *Lavailles*, *Cotg.* *Colluvies*, *Holyoke*.
- SWILLING-TUB**, A tub in which swillings are preserved for swine; metaphorically, a great drinker. *Cotgrave* denominates a person of this character a *suck-pinte* or *swill-pot*, *humeux*. *Minshew* has *swill boule*, as synonymous, and gives the very appropriate British term *Cwrngest*, *cervisiæ barathrum*, "To make a *swilling-tub* of one's belly," to gormandise, to eat and drink greedily, regardless of quantity or quality.
- SWINE-HULL**, A hog-sty, a swine cote.
- SWINE SAME**, *Vid. same*.  
 "It will be better than *swine seam*  
 For any wramp or minyie."  
*Watson's Collect.*
- SWINE-THISTLE**, Sow-thistle.
- SWINGE**, To singe.
- SWINGLE-TREE**, The splinter bar. **TEUT.** *swingeler*, *vibrare*. *Vid. Brockett*.
- SWIRREL**, A squirrel; also a cant or metaphorical term for a prostitute, who, like that animal covers her back with her tail. *Meretrix corpore corpus alit*. *Menagiana* II. 128. *Grose*.

**SWIRT**, A syringe ; metaphorically, a diarræa. Cours de ventre. *Miege*. SWED. *squæta*, to eject. See *Thomson's Etymons*.

**SWITCH**, To whip, also to cut off. "Switch it off."

**SWITCHER**, A small pliant twig. Verge singlante. *Cotgrave*. A. S. *sweg*, *sarculus*.

**SWITHEN**, To burn.

**SWIZZEN**, To singe.

**SWOOND**, }  
**SWOUND**, } To swoon.

"Alas the sound of thy name doth make me swound for grief"

*Lilies Euphues*.

**SWOUND**, A swoon.

**SWOUNDED**, Swooned.

"She *swounded* almost at my pleasing tale."

*Shaks. Tit. Andron. v. 1.*

**SWUPPLE**, The upper joint or limb of a flail. In Cheshire it is called *swippo*, the thick part of a flail. *Wilbraham*. FR. *souple*.

**SYNE**, Since.

"For we have brent Northomberlonde  
 Thy eritage good and right,  
 And *syne* my logeying I have take  
 With my brande dubbed many a knight."

*Battle of Otterburne*.

"*Syne* sup together."

*Allan Ramsay*.

**SYPE**, To drop gently, to distil.

**SYPE-UP**, To drink up. ISL. *syp*. *sorbeo*.

**SYPING**, Dripping wet.

## T.

T, The. This article suffers an elision, not only when the next word begins with a vowel, but even when it begins with a consonant, as, "t' lad," the lad; "t' cow," the cow.

T, "Thou's done it to a *T*," that is, thou hast done it very nicely and exactly. *See Tee.*

TA, To. "*Ta* an' fray," to and from.

TA, Take. "*Ta* that, and be off."

TA, The one, an abbreviation of *t' ya*, *t'* being almost universally used for the article *the* and *ya* one.

"Hyr *ta* fute bare, and the bandis of threde  
Not fessinyt, bot hung by hyr lous wede."

*Doug. Virgil, p. 118.*

"*Ta* half of the mainland of Zeland is lost."

*Pirate, iii. p. 114.*

"William of Burghe, of the *ta* partie, and Richard Cracall, masone, on the tother."

*H. I. v. Whitaker's Richmondshire.*

TAA, A toe. A. S. *ta*.

"And with that word standand on his tip *tais*."

*Doug. Virgil.*

TAAD, A toad.

TAAD UNDER'T HARROW, "I's like a *taad* under't harrow," *i. e.* I am in a state of torture.  
*Vid. Brockett.*

TAAD-PIPES, Horse-tail. *Equisetum limosum. Linn.*

TAAD-SLUBBER, The mucus or gelly which incloses the eggs of toads.

TAAD-SPIT, A frothy matter on plants. *Vide cuckoo-spit.*

TAAN, The one, *t' yan. Vide taa.* "*Taan-tother*," one another. "*Taan-hauf*," one half.

TA'EN-OUT, Copied.

"Ill have the work *ta'en out*  
And give it to Iago."

*Shaks. Othello* iii. 3.

TABLE, To board, "I *table* with him;" je suis en  
pension chez lui, je mange á sa table. *Miege*.

"He, Sir Wm. Dugdale, *tabled* with his wife's father."  
*Life of Dugdale, by W. Hamper.*

TABLER, A boarder. *Tablier, Cotgrave*.

TACH, To fasten, to attach. FR. *attacher*. Hence the  
Scripture substantive, *tache*.

TACHING-END, A shoe-maker's waxed thread.

TACK, To take. Pret. *tuke* or *took*; *p. part. taen*.  
BELG. *tacken*.

2. "To *tack* to," to own, to acknowledge.
3. "To *tack* shame," to be ashamed.
4. "To *tack* after," to resemble. "He *tacks* after  
his dad."
5. "To *tack* up for one," to give surety, to protect, to  
assist. I do not find this sense in *Johnson*.
6. "To *tack* on him," to affect him much, to sympathise.  
"Take on with me and ne'er be satisfied with grief"  
*Shaks. Hen. VI. ii. 5.*

Take on with me, in this passage, does not (according  
to *Malone*), signify to be enraged at me, but sym-  
pathise in my sorrows. *Stephens* says this phrase  
signifies to persist in clamorous lamentation.  
*Robert Boyle* makes use of a similar expression.  
"You shall see a child *take on* more sadly for the  
scape of a sparrow, or the breaking of a rattle, than  
some will do for the loss of an estate."

7. To assume.
8. To associate with. "Shoe'l *tack* on wi ony body."

TACK, A lease.

TACK-AWAY, An appetite. "Our new sarvant's a  
good *tack-away*." This is not a very common phrase.

**TACKIN**, Condition, plight. "I's in a sad *tackin*."

"Quhen suddanly, ane wounder thyng to tell,  
Ane ferefull *takin* betid of great meruell."

*Doug. Virg. p. 61.*

**TAIL**, "To keep'th *tail* i'th watter," to prosper; a metaphorical expression taken from fish, which, when healthy, keep their tails under the water.

2. "He can hardly keep *tail* ith' water," he can with difficulty support himself.
3. "To flea the *tail*," to draw near the conclusion of a piece of work.

**TAIL-BAND**, A crupper, probably made formerly of cord or band.

**TAIL-BINDER**, A long stone in a building which rests upon the corner stone, and extends for some distance over the course of stones that it is level with, in order to *bind*, or give strength to the wall.

**TAILYER**, A tailor.

**TAILYERS MENSE**, A small portion left by way of good manners. In some parts of the North it is the custom for the village tailor to work at his customer's house, and to partake of the hospitality of the family board. On these occasions, the best fare is invariably provided; and the tailor, to shew that he has had enough, generally leaves a little on his plate, which is called *tailor's mense*. This term is also given to cuttings sent home by such of his unfortunate fraternity, against whom the old imputation of loving too much cabbage does not apply. *Brockett.*

**TAIS**, Takes, *see tay.*

**TAISTRILL**, A villain. *Teaze-trill*, a troublesome fellow. *Dr. Whitaker.*

**TAKING**, Catching, infectious.

**TALE**, "To tell a *tale*," to answer, to succeed, to turn to profit.

**TALE-PIET**, A tale bearer.

**TALLOW-CAKE**, The tallow of slaughtered animals made up in the form of a cake.

**TALLOW-CRAPPS**, The refuse or cracklings of tallow or hog's lard, after being rendered.

**TALLOW-HUED**, Pale, wan.

**TAN**, To beat. "I'll *tan* your hide."

**TANE**, One.

"If thou'rt the Lord of this castle  
Sae weel it pleases me,  
For e'er I cross the border Fells  
'The *tane* of us shall die."

*Battle of Otterburne.*

**TANE**, Taken.

"He was robb'd and *ta'en* away."

*Shaks. King John, v. 1.*

**TANG**, }  
**TENG**, } Sting.

"With tounes quhissing in thar mouthis red  
Thay lik the twynkilland *stangis* in thar hed."

*Doug. Virgil, p. 45.*

2. The prong of a fork. "A fork wi three *tangs*."

**TANG**, To sting.

**TANGS**, Tongs. **BELG.** *tanghe*. "I wadn't touch her wi a pair o' *tangs*," an expression denoting great dislike and aversion. "He brades of a pair o' *tangs*," this is applied to a person with long limbs.

**TANTLE**, To trifle, to walk about gently or feebly; to be busy without accomplishing any thing. **BELG.** *trantelen*, to go gently.

**TANTRIL**, An idle girl. *Ray* has *tantrels*, idle people, that will not fix on any employment.

**TANTRUMS**, Fits of passion, haughty or peevish airs, insolent behaviour. "My dame is in her *tantrums* to day." *Mr. Wilbraham* has *antrims*, whims, vagaries,

peevishness, which he says is the same as *tanterums* or anticks. GERM. *tand*, vanity.

"I thought where your *tantrums* would end.

*Jamieson's Pop. Ballads.*

TAP, To *tap* a note or sovereign, to get it changed.

TAP-LASH, Thick small beer; poor, vapid liquor of any kind. Qu. *tap-wash*?

TAR, Pret. of tear. "He *tar* his breeks to fatters."

TARN, A small lake. ISL. *tiorn*, *stagnum seu lacus*.

"They gleamed on many a dusky *tarn*

Haunted by the lonely *earn*"

*Lay of the Last Minstrel*, p. 95. Dr. *Jamieson's Supp.*

TARNAL, Eternal.

TARTAR, A covetous, griping person.

TASH, A dirty, fatiguing journey.

TASH, To bespatter.

TASS, To wet, to dirty.

TATOES, An abbreviation of potatoes. A *tatoe* pie, made of meat and potatoes, a common dish in farm houses.

TATTER-WALLOPS, A woman with ragged clothes.

TAUM, A fishing line. ISL. *taum*, a rope.

T'AUMEETY, The Almighty.

TAUM, To swoon, to fall sick; *ouer* is generally added, as, "to *taum ouer*." FR. *tombe*. GAEL. *taom*. Sc. *dwaum*. Coles, *deliquium pati*.

TAVE, To kick with the feet like a distracted person.

"Sick people are said to *tave* when they catch at any thing or wave their hands, when they want the use of reason." Ray. TEUT. *toven*, *furere*. Coles uses it in the same sense. "To *tave* in the mud," to be so entangled as scarcely to be able to move the feet.

TAW, Tow.

**TAW**, A piece of string or the end of a rope is said to *taw*, when it entwists.

**TAY**, Take. "*Tay* hod on't." *Gower* uses *tath* for he taketh.

"A pot of earth which he *tath*."

"Quhilk now I *tais*, as verrey God to me."

*Doug. Virg. p. 347.*

**TAZZY**, A mischievous child.

**TEAGLE**, A crane; *Qu.* an elision of the eagle? The eagle certainly bears as strong a resemblance of this instrument as the crane. It is very probable that those machines were originally made in the form of a bird's beak.

**TEAM**, A strong iron chain. Does not the junction of horses by this chain, give it the name of team?

**TEAR'D**, Pret. of tear.

"Yet first but wool, or feathers off he *teard'd*."

*Sydney.*

**TEARN**, To compare, to liken.

**TEASTER**, Tester.

"One old *teaster* of purple Velvett."

*Clifford's MSS. 1510.*

**TEASTY**, Testy. *Morosus. Coles.*

**TEATHY**, Peevish, cross.

**TED**, To spread grass. *WELSH, teddu. MÆESO G. tahidan. Thomson's Etymons.*

"The lass of paties mill  
So bonny, blyth, and gay,  
In spite of all my skill,  
She stole my heart away.  
When *tedding* of the hay  
Bare headed on the green  
Love 'midst her locks did play  
And wanton'd in her e'en.

*Burns.*

**TEDDIOUS**, Fretful, difficult to please. "This barn's feaful *teddious*."



“He is as I am informed in his owne conversation after such sorte as the quyet of the hous which shoulde depende anenst theyme is moch *tedews* and uncharitable.”

*H. Percy, Sixth Earl of Northumberland's Letter to Thos. Arundel, 1537. Grosse's Antiq. vol. 6, p. 102.*

**TEDDY**, Edward. *Colé's Dict.*

**TEE**, To tie.

**TEE**, A tie, a cow *tee*, made of hair to tie the legs of cows, when milked. “It fits to a *tee*,” that is, exactly joined, or *teed* together. In Scotland, according to *Dr. Jamieson*, *tee* is a mark set up in playing, but we have no word of that signification. In Northumberland, and in the East and North Riding, the phrase is “*tiv a tee*.” *Qu.* may it not be derived from the WELSH, *teli*, exactness?

**TEED**, Tied. “*Teed to't lag*,” married, and under petticoat government.

**TEEM**, To pour. DAN. *toymen*. “It rains and *teems*,” it rains and pours down.

2. “To *teem* a cart,” to unload it.

**TEEN**, Angry.

**TEEN-LATHE**, Tithe barn; from *teen* or *teinde*, tenth; and *lathe*, a barn. BELG. *teind*.

“Fray the Kyrk the *tendis* then  
He reft wyth mycht and gaive his men.”

*Wyntown. Vid. Dr. Jamieson.*

“Of holy Kirke's frute he gaf ye Kyng ye *tende*.”

*R. Brunne.*

**TELL**, To remember. “I can *tell* sin there war naa turnpike ower't moor.”

2. To know, to recognise; as, “I couldn't *tell* him, an I sa him.”

**TELL**, Report.

“Herde *tell* of this ladi.”

*Hist. of Joseph Translated in the 14th Cent. Todd.*

"As ich herd *telle*"

*P. Plou. Dobet 3 pass.*

"Of which when the Prince heard *tell*."

*Spenser.*

"For harde ye han often time herd *tell*."

*Chaucer. Somp. P. T.*

"One Leonin it herde *tella*."

*Gower. Conf. Am.*

"I herd never *telle*, for what maner discert."

*R. Brunne. Encyc. Metropo.*

**TELD, Told.**

"At Wynchestre he held his parlement ilk yere  
And yer men him *teld* who was his adversere."

*R. Brunne, p. 82.*

"And it was *teld* to him thi modir and thy brithren  
stonden without forth willinge to se thee."

*Luke viii. Wiclif.*

"Sir Calidore up chear'd and to her *teld*."

*Spenser.*

"And *teld* how the Lord hadde let him out of the  
prisoune."

*Wiclif, Dedis xii.*

*Wiclif* also uses *teelden*.

"And Jone's disciples *teelden* him of alle these things."

*Luke vii. Idem.*

**TELL-PYE, A tell-tale. See *plean-pye*.**

"Tho I had been called pick-thank and *tale pyet* for  
my pains."

*Abbot. Sir W. Scott.*

**TELLY, A single stalk of grass or corn.** "There's nut  
ya *telly* left i'th lathe."

**TEMPLET, A model.**

**TEMS, A sieve.** BELG. *teems, tems, cribrum*. FR. *tamis*.

**TEMS, To sift.** BELG. *temsen, teemsen*, or FR. *tamiser*.

**TEMS-BREEAD, Bread made of sifted or fine flour.**

*Cotgrave* has the word under *miche*, which, he says, is  
a fine manchet, or particularly that kind of manchet

which is otherwise termed *pain de chapitre*. The country people of France so call a loaf of boulded bread, or *tems bread*.

"Some mixeth to miller the rie with the wheat  
*Tems lofe* on his table, to have for to eat."

*Tusser.*

TEMSIN-BREED, *See eflir-temsins-breed.*

TENT, To prevent, to hinder.

"I'll *tent* thee, quoth Wood  
If I cannot rule my daughter, I'll rule my good."

*Ray.*

2. To watch, to attend to.

"Blasts and fogs upon thee  
The *untented* woundings of a Father's curse  
Pierce every sense about thee."

*Sh. King Lear* i. 1.

Without having recourse to the medical tent, may not the word *untented*, in this quotation, signify, in the Craven sense, neglected and unalleviated sufferings?

"And *tent* them daily neet and morn  
Wi teats o' hay and rips o'corn."

*Burns.*

TENT, Attention, observation. I have seldom heard this substantive used.

"Spy fer about gude *tent* thareto thou tak."

*Doug. Virg.* p. 287.

"And yet I trust, if ye will take narrow *tent*."

*King James' Law of Free Monarchies.*

"That ghe ghyve *tent* to prier."

*1st Cor.* vii. *Wiclif.*

TENTAAS, On foot.

"There is an old custom of having a roast goose to dinner on Michaelmas day. Goose *intentos*, as *Blount* tells us, is a word used in Lancashire, where the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a goose *intentos* on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost, which custom took its origin from the old Collect of that

day. Tua, nos quæsumus Domine, gratia semper præveniat et sequatur, ac bonis operibus præstet esse *intentos*. The common people very humourously mistake it for a goose with *ten toes*."

*Vid. Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

**TENTERS**, Watchers, moor-tenters.

**TETHER**, To bind cattle to a stake. This is in general use, and admitted in *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, though *Dr. Jamieson* says he has not met with any example of this verb in England.

**TEUGH**, } To labor. A. S. *teogan*. BELG. *tuylin*.  
**TEW**, } *Miege* has this word and refers to *tug*,  
 which is evidently corrupted from the SAX. *teogan*, as  
 our word is immediately from the BELG. *tuylin*.

"And travaileth and *tuleth*."

*P. Plou.*

"Charyte to *tulis*."

*Idem.*

The same author uses the substantive *tulye*, which I have never heard.

"And some he taughte *tulye*."

**TEUGH'D**, } Labored.  
**TEWED**, }

"I fear our herds are taen

An its sair born o' me that they are slain,

For they great dacker made and *tulyid* strang

Ere they wad yield an let the cattle gang."

*Ross' Helenore. Dr. Jam. Supp.*

2. Tired, exhausted. "I's parfitly *teughed* to deeach."
3. Tossed, restless. In this sense it is generally applied to a sick person, whom the nature of his disorder deprives of sleep. "He's done nout but *teugh'd* about au neet."
4. "He *teugh'd* mortar," he worked or mixed it well.

**TEUGHSOME**, Unquiet, restless. "For seur, this is a lile *teughsome* barn."

**TEUK**, Pret. of take.

**TEWET**, A pewit or plover. *Tringa vanellus*.

**THACK**, Thatch.

**THACK'D**, Thatched.

"The houses of these two tounnes be partly slatid,  
partly *thackk'd*."

*Leland's Itin.*

**THACKS**, Thatch. A. S. *thace, stipula, culmen*. ТБУТ.  
*dach, tectum, quo œdes teguntur.*

"That they would ever in houses of *thacks*  
Their lives lead and wear but blacke."

*Chaucer. Dream.*

"Rent turretis down and of hous hedes the *thák*."

*Doug. Virg.*

**THACK-PRICKS**, Sharpened twigs for the securing  
of thatch.

**THAMPY**, Damp.

**THANY**, The same as the preceding word, though not  
in frequent use; from A. S. *than*, moist.

**THAR**, There, they are.

"Thomas Alefe, Esquir, and Margaret hys wyff  
Ly under this playn ston;  
God grant her euerlastyng lyff,  
To whom we hop *thar* gon;  
He dyed as her ys to be sine  
On thousand five hundryd thirty nine."

*Weever's Fun. Monuments, 1631.*

**THAR-CAKE**, A heavy, unleavened cake. *Tim Bobbin*  
is inclined to consider it as a corruption of *hearth-cake*,  
from its being baked on the hearth. It is made, he  
says, of oatmeal unleavened, mixed with butter and  
treacle. It is much more probably a corruption or  
contraction of *tharf-cake*, from the A. S. *thorff*.

"And in the first day of *therfloove*."

*Matt. xxvi. Wicklif.*

"And the halyday of the *therflovcs* that is said, pask  
neighede."

*Luke xxii. Id.*

**THARF**, Stark, stiff; metaphorically, backward, unwilling.

**THARFY**, Stiff, unleavened bread.

**THARE**, There.

“And *thare* withall, the natural heat outquent  
And with ane puft of end the life forth went.”

*Douglas' Virgil.*

**THAT-THERE**, A redundant expression for that.

**THAT'S-WHAT**, That's the matter, that's very likely.

**THE**, Thee. The definite article is frequently used instead of the objective pronoun.

“Then sayde Absalom unto hym, see thy matter is  
good and righteous, and yet no manne is deputed of  
the Kyng to heare *the*.”

*2d Kings, xv. 1551.*

“Come, reader sit, come sit *the* downe by mee.”

*Sylvester's Du Bartas, p. 63.*

“I will no more threaten I promise *the* Cisse.”

*Tusser.*

“William I mak *the* a gentleman.”

*Wm. of Cloudesty, P. R.*

**THEAK**, To thatch. A. S. *thecan, tegere.*

“Wi ae lock o' his gowden hair  
We'll *theek* our nest when it grows bare.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

“While sleet, that freezes as it fa's,

*Theeks* as wi glass the divot (turf) wa's.”

*Allan Ramsay's Poems.*

**THEAKER**, A thatcher.

**THEEAR**, There.

“*There* to meet with Macbeth.”

1. 1.

*Mr. Malone* asserts that *there* is used as a dissyllable, which *Reed* seems to dispute and laments he has not produced an example—a licence in which, he says, *Shakspeare* has not indulged himself. Had he visited Craven, his ears would often have been assailed by this dissyllable.

“Painted with their names and verses, as token of so many bishops beried *there*.”

*Leland's Itin.*

"The clock bell sang not a note all the while her highness waz *thear*."

*Laneham's Kenilworth.*

THEASE, }  
THEOSE, } These.

"*Theose* foure the faith to *teche*."

*P. Plou.*

THEIGH, Thigh. A. S. *theoh*.

"He lappit me fast by baith the *theys*."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 88.*

THEIR, Is frequently used for the objective pronoun them, as "help *their selles*."

"The two knyghtes were sore chafed and shewed well how they had gret desyre to prove *their selves*."

*Froysart's Cronycle.*

THERE-A-WAY, There about, in that part.

THERE-FRA, Therefrom.

"By works flowing *therefra* before the world."

*K. Jas. Bas. Doron.*

THEW, Thawed.

THIBLE, A wooden spatula to stir pottage. *Spatha*, *Ainsworth*. In *Ray's* time it appears to have signified a *dibble*. Sc. *thivell*. A. S. *twy-bill*, *bipennis*.

"The *thivel* on the pottage pan  
Shall strike my hour to rise."

*Ross' Helenore. Dr. Jamieson.*

THICK, Intimate, familiar. "As *thick* as Inckle weavers," who, *Grose* observes, are a very brotherly set of people. "As *thick as thack*," is another common phrase.

2. "Too *thick*," criminally familiar.

3. "*Thick* nor thin." "We have neither *thick* nor thin i'th' house," *i. e.* we have neither meat nor drink.

THICK-HOTS, Porridge made of water and oatmeal.

THICK-SPINNIN, A metaphorical expression for bad conduct. "What, I guess thou's turn'd off for *thick spinnin*."

**THICK-SET**, Strong, lusty, well made.

2. Closely planted.

“Sprang up the grass as *thick isett*.”

*Chaucer.*

**THICK AND THIN**, “To go thro’ *thick and thin*,” to overcome every obstacle; not to succumb under any difficulties.

“We must not stick at any difficulties we may meet with, but go thro’ *thick and thin* to arrive at our Father’s house.”

*Hole on the Liturgy, vol. 1, p. 78.*

“All day thou trudgest thorou’ *thick and thin*.”

*Sylvester’s Translat. of Pierre Mathieu.*

**THIMBLE-PIE**, A fillip with the thimble.

**THINGEMBOBS**, Nameless trifles.

**THIN**, “To run *thin*,” to run off a bargain.

**THIN-DRINK**, Small beer.

“*Thin drink* doth so *over-ool* their blood.”

*2d p. of H. IV. iv. 3.*

—————“For I couthe sell

Bothe dregges and draf, and drawe at one hole

Thicke ale and *thin* ale.”

*P. Plou.*

**THINK-ON**, To remember. “Be seur to mind to *think-on*.”

**THINK-ME-ON**, Remind me.

**THINK-SHAME**, To be ashamed.

**THIRL**, The orifice of the nose; *nose-thirl*, alias nostril.

A. S. *thirlian*.

“At thare neis *thyries* the fyre fast snering out.”

*Doug. Virgil, p. 215.*

**THIRL**, To bore, to pierce, per *Metathasin, thrill*.

“And then he speaks wi sic a taking art,

His words they *thiri* like music thro’ my heart.”

“And hus herte *thorled*.”

*P. Plou.*

“That with a spere was *thirled* his brest bone.”

*Chaucer.*



**THIRLED, Bored, pierced.**

“For: love: of: the:

The: Jywss: smear’d: me:

W: schourguous: kyne: and: ssharp:

W: a: crwn: of: thorn:

My: hed: all: to: torn:

With: a: speyr: they: *therlyd*: my: hart.”

*An Inscription on the Roof of Almondbury Church.*

*Dr. Whitaker’s Leodis.*

**THIS-A-WAY, } Redundant expressions, for this way,  
THAT-A-WAY, } that way.**

**THIS’NE, After this manner.**

**THOF, Though.** This pronunciation of the word is not very common here, though, I believe, frequent in Northumberland.

“That *thof* he be God and man.”

*MSS. Antiq. Bod. Hicks.*

**THOLE, To endure.** ISL. *thol*, *patientia*. A. S. *tholian*.  
In *Coles, patior*.

“Happy is the man that *tholes* trouble.”

*Archbish. Hamilton’s Catechism. Dr. Jamieson.*

“To these we frankly shall pursue and *thole*

Th’ eternal heat and cold of either pole.”

*Du Bartas’ Judith, by Hudson.*

“May plenty flow upon thee for a cross

That thou mayst *thole* the pangs o’ mony a loss.”

*Gentle Shepherd.*

“That *gholed* for our hele, went down til helle

The thred day ros fro dede so fell.”

*MSS. Antiq. Bod. Hicks.*

“What penance he *tholede*.”

*P. Plou. Dow. pass 6.*

“Holy men, yat wule *tholede* martyrdom.”

*R. Gloucester.*

“The valiant Scots nae revers *thole*

To carry life away.”

*Hardyknute. Per. Rel.*

“And wad na langer *thola* hym go at large.”

*Douglas’ Virgil.*

“ But horrid pelting they did *thols*  
When glampin in the dark.”

*D. Anderson's Poems. Vid. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.*

2. To afford, to be able to sell. “ I cannot *thole* t' horse at onny sike price.” In the Southern part of the Deanery, this word is pronounced *thoil*.
3. To give or grant freely. “ I could *thole* him t' meat out o' my mouth.”

THONY, Damp. A TEUT. *tuncken, macerare. Skinner.*  
In *Cole's Dict. humidus.*

THOROUGH-GO-NIMBLE, A violent diarrhoea.

2. Small beer.

“ The small beer of the college, termed *thorough-go-nimble*, furnished a poor substitute.”

*Pirate.*

THOUGHTE, Thought.

“ As William bastard that was tho' duyk of Normann dye  
*Thoughte* to winne Englonde thorusg strength and felonye.”

*Life of St. Wolstan. Warton's Hist. of E. Poetry.*

THOUM, Thumb. “ A *thoum* poke,” a covering for the thumb.

“ After Cristene feith reseuyed, he kittide of his  
*thoumbe.*”

*Wiclif.*

THRAA, To throw ; also to turn in a lathe.

THRAA, A throw, a rider or break of the stratum of a rock. A. S. *thrawan*, to turn. *Ray.* Also a lathe.

THRANG, To be busy.

2. To incommode. “ Don't *thrang* me.”

THRANG, Busy. “ As *thrang* as Throop wife, when shoe hang'd hersell in her garter,” a proverbial simile applied to those who are very busy in trifling things. Also crowded ; “ as *thrang* as three in a bed.”

THRANG, A crowd, a bustle. A. S. *thrang.*

THRAST, Pret: of thrust.

“ But right anon a thousand peple *thrast.*”

*Chaucer. Doctor's Talk.*

"And to hym a spere he *thrauste*  
That all to shivers he it braste."

*Seven Champions. Per. Rel.*

THRAWN, }  
THRAAN, } Delayed, disappointed; *p. part.* of throw.

THREAP, To argue with pertinacity, to affirm positively. A. S. *threpian, urgere. Skinner. Redarguo, contendo. Ainsworth and Coles. Affirmer, soutenir. Miege.*

"Sol Gold is and Luna silver we *threpe*."

*Chaucer.*

"An fouk wad *threep* that she did grein."

*Ramsay.*

"To *threap* a thing upon one," is to be urgent and importunate with him to accept it.

"It's not for a man with a woman to *threpe*."

*Old Cloake. Per. Rel.*

"Some Lords weel learn'd upo' the beuk  
Wad *threap* aud folk the thing misteuk."

THREAP-DOWN, This has nearly the same signification as the former word.

THREAP, Argument.

"Bout onie *threap* when he and I fell out."

*Ross' Helenore.*

THREAVE, A thrave, 24 sheaves. A. S. *threaf, manipulus*, a handful, a bundle, a bottle.

THREED, Thread.

"The ladies ne the Knights made o' *threed*  
Drie on them, so dropping was their weed."

*Chaucer. Flower & L.*

"They may in spyte of foes draw forth my lively *threede*."

*Romeus & Jul.*

"The *threed* of my life."

*Basil. Doron.*

"No Serian worms he knows, that with their *threed*  
Draw out their silken lives."

*P. Island, p. 159.*

"I will not take of all that is thine, so much as a  
*threed* or shoe-latchet."

*Gen. xiv. 23.*

- It occurs frequently in the Bible. "From the *threede* to the needle," the whole, every particular relating to the subject. "Now I've tell'd you all fra't *threed* to't' needle," *i. e.* all I know of the matter. This curious expression is not of modern date, nor can it be considered as provincial slang, for it is a literal translation of *Cotgrave's* "*De fil en aiguille*," which he defines, "every jot of it," from point to point, from one end to the other. It is equivalent to the classical phrase, *Ab ovo usque ad mala*.
- THREE-MAN**, A threeman cluster of nuts; a cluster containing three nuts: also a fourman, &c. &c.
- THREE-NOOKED**, Having three corners or angles.  
"A *three-nooked* field."
- THREE-SQUARE**, Triangular.
- THREE-THRUMS**, The purring of a cat.
- THRESH**, To thrash, to beat. *TEUT.* *threschen*.
- THRESH-FOD**, Threshold.
- THRID**, To thread. Both *Shakspeare* and *Bacon* use *thrid*.
- THRIMBLE**, To pull or draw out with reluctance, to press. It is applied to a person of a covetous disposition, when something is demanded of him. "He *thrimbl'd* out his sixpence wi a deal to do," *i. e.* with much pressing and great entreaty. *Cotgrave* has *thrumble*, which seems nearly allied to our term. *Frotter entre les doigts*; and a covetous man will rub or turn his money long in his fingers before parting with it. *Thrimms* also in *Tim Bobbin's Glossary* is of the same meaning; "to finger too long as a miser does his money."
- "An intil his hidduous hand thame *thrimblit* and wrang  
And on the staris out their harnis dang."  
*Doug. Virg.*
- "An all the beistis bowellis *thrymlis* through."  
*Id. p. 345.*

**THRODDEN**, Well fed.

**THRODDY**, Fat, broad, bulky.

**THROPEN**, Part of threap.

**THROPPE**, The wind pipe. A. S. *throt-ball*, the bowl of the throat.

“And hyt the formast in the hals  
Till *throppill* and wesand yeid in 11.”

*Barbour. Dr. Jamieson.*

**THROPPE**, To throttle, to seize by the throat. In *Coles, strangulo.*

**THROSSEN**, Thrust; *p. part.*

“P<sup>d</sup> to Andrew, the surgeon of Lancaster, who tuck upon him to cure Robt. Bayne’s theigh, being both broken with a sword pointe, and also Rob. Bolde being *throssing* into his side with a sword at an affray maid at the somer assizes at Lancaster, between the Lord Strange’s men and the Lord Morley men xvii. xvis. vd.”

*Monteagle’s Papers. Dr. Whitaker’s Hist. of Lonsdale.*

“*Throssen* up,” fat, bulky. “He’s a little, *throssen* up body.” “Up met, and down *throssen*,” a measure heaped up and pressed down close.

**THROW**, A term in mining, to signify a disrapture of the beds or strata.

**THRUFF**, A bond stone, or thorough stone, passing *thro* a wall.

**THRUM**, Blunt, sullen, sour of aspect. Isl. *thrum-r, taciturnus.*

**THRUM**, A bundle of birch or twigs in a mash tub, to prevent the malt from escaping, and through which the liquor percolates.

**THRUMMY**, Fat, plump. Synonymous with *throddy*.

**THRUNCH**, Solemnly dissatisfied.

**THRUSH-LICE**, In *Cole’s, thurse-lice.* *Vid. Hob thrush lice*

**THRUTCH**, To thrust.

“Maxfield measure, heap and *thrutch*.”

*Ray's Prov.*

**THUMP**, “To *thump* it wi thinkin,” to be silent in company, whilst the thoughts are fully occupied with passing occurrences.

**THUMPING**, Large, great. “A *thumping* lass.” “A *thumping* lie.”

**THUNNER**, Thunder. “To look as foul as *thunner*,” to put on a grim, menacing aspect.

**THUNNER PACKS**, Large, white clouds, with their bases horizontal and summits pointed, always indicative of thunder.

**THUNNER-STAAAN**, A quartz pebble, ignorantly supposed to have been emitted by the thunder.

“Fear no more the lightening flash  
Nor th' all dread *thunderstone*.”

*Shaks. Cymbeline. Johnson.*

**THUR,** }  
**THIR,** } These.

“Sen thou has all *thir* at command and wyll  
Lat uther folkes in peace and rest dwell still.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 316.*

“*Thur* and them,” these and those, corresponding with the LAT. *hi et illi*.

“We give and graunt to the said John Scott, ane bordure of ffeure de lises about his coate of armes, sik as is our royal banner, and alsua ane bundall of launces above his helmet, with *thir* words.”

*King James V. Charter of Arms.*

**THUS**, “*Thus* and seea,” so, so, indifferent. “As *thus* mud I do.” I scarcely know how to express fully the meaning of this phrase; it may be, to do any thing according to custom, (*sicut meus est mos*) without any preconcerted design.

**THWAITE**, A field cleared of wood. A. S. *thwitan*.

**TIB-CAT**, A female cat, a Tabitha, though, in the following quotation from *Shakspeare*, it appears to signify the male.

—————"Why what is *Tyball*  
More than the *prince* of cats."

*Romeo & Jul.* ii. 4.

"*Tybert*, the name given to a cat, in the story book of  
Reynard the Fox."

*Warburton.*

"Tho' you were *Tybert*, the long-taild prince of cats."  
*Decker's Satiromastic. Steevens.*

**TICKLE-PITCHER**, A thirsty fellow, a sot. *Grose.*

**TICKLE-TAIL**, A rod.

**TIDE**, A feast; as Bingley *tide*, though the common acceptation of this word is time, season, &c.

**TIDY**, A work bag, &c.

**TIFFY-TAFFY**, An insignificant trifler; not signifying a difficult piece of work, as interpreted by *Mr. Brockett.*

**TIFLED**, Sprained in the back.

**TIFT**, A fit of anger, a tiff.

2. Great haste, precipitation.

**TIG**, To touch lightly; a common game amongst children, to have the last touch when leaving school. *Mæso. G. tek-an*, to touch.

**TIKE**, An awkward boy, a clumsy fellow.

"Base *tike*."

*H. V.* ii. 1.

"If you can like

A Yorkshire *tike*."

2. A little dog. *Isl. tyk.*

"As *tikes* and cheorles."

*P. Plou. Dobet.* 1 pass.

**TI-HE**, To laugh.

"And the wenches do so geare and *ti-he* at him."

*Ben Jonson.*

**TILL**, } Manure, compost; not the classical term of  
**TILLAGE**, } plowing or culture. *Till* also signifies  
*William* or *Will*.

**TIL, To.**

"Was turned from a woman *till* a bere."

*Chaucer.*

"He sett the sword's point *till* his brest."

*Glasgerion. Per. Rel.*

"I wist not what I said, and so do harm *tyll* him."

*"Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole, 14th Cent.*

"Her skirt kilted *till* her bare knee."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 23.*

*Tull* is more frequently used here; as, "gang *tull* him." In the East Riding *tiv* is common; as, "he gav it *tiv* him."

**TILT**, Impetuosity; a term most probably borrowed from the old tilt and tournament. "He ran full *tilt*," with a violent thrust.

**TILTÖS**, A contraction for—till thou hast. "I'll nut githe ya penny *tiltös* doon thy wark."

**TIME**, Apprenticeship. "I am out of my *time*." *J'ai fait mon apprentissage. Miede.*

**TIMES**, "I *times*," occasionally.

2. "*Times* about," in turns, in rotation.

3. "By *times*," early.

"There the Scottes rested for they came thydir by *times*."

*Froyssart, by Bouchier.*

**TIMMER**, Timber. **BELG.** *timmer.*

"Im sure ony woman maun a' had a cheap conceit o' hersell, that wad hae thought o' sic an object—and ony three parts o'a man too, for he had a *timmer* leg."

*The Last of the Lairds.*

"*Tymmer* to bete airis, and uther misteris."

*Doug. Virg. p. 30.*

**TIMMER-TOA**, Timber toe, a person with a wooden leg.

"I say begone;—with that he loudly knocks  
And *timber-toe* began to smell the stocks."

*Tim Bobbin.*

**TIMMERSOME**, Timorous.



**TIMOROUS**, Difficult to please, fretful; also, nice, particular in dress.

**TINE**, The prong of a fork. *Isl.* *tinne, dens*; also the tooth of a harrow.

“This preest toke up the silver *toine* anon.”

*Chaucer. Yeman's T.*

**TINE**, To shut. *A. S.* *tinan*. *Spenser* seems to use it in closing the eyes in death.

“And Eden, tho but small

Yet stained oft with blows of many a band

Of Scots and English both that's *tined* on his strand.”

This word is now used in Somersetshire.

“When the winter wines be crousty

An snaws dreav vast along

I hurry whim (home) tha door *tine*

An cheer er wi a zong.”

*Jenning's Somersetshire Words.*

“For sothe, withouten les

His lufe he wende to *tine*.”

*Sir Tristrem.*

**TING**, A sting. *See Tang.*

**TING**, To sting.

**TINKLER**, Tinker.

“Nae mair he'll scan wi anxious eye

The sandy shores of winding Reed,

Nae mair he'll tempt the finny fry,

The King o' *Tinklers*, Allen's dead.”

*Reed-water. Minstrell. Vid. Brockett.*

**TINNY**, Tiny, little.

“When that I was a little *tiny* boy.”

*Shaks. 12th Night.*

“Welcome my little *tine* theefe.”

*Id. H. IV. 2d pt.*

**TINT**, “*Tint* for tant,” a requital, similar to *tit for tat*.

**TIP-THE-BUCKET**, To die.

**TIP-TOP**, Excellent.

**TIPE**, “To *tipe* our,” to fall down, to swoon. “To *tipe* off,” to die.

**TIFE**, A mouse trap, consisting of a board suspended over a vessel of water, and nicely balanced on a pivot. At the farther end the bait is fastened, which the little animal fearlessly approaching, is precipitated into the gulf below. The *tife* then re-adjusts itself.

**TIPPY**, Smart, fine. "He's quite the *tippy*."

**TIPPY-BOB**, Showy, flaunty, gaudy in dress.

"He's *tippy bob*

And a watch in each fob."

**TIRLINS**, Small pebbles or coals. S. G. *trill-a rotare*.

**TISING**, Allurement. This substantive I have seldom heard, though the verb *tise* and the participle *tising* are very common.

"Let me not hearken to the *tising* of the ungodly."

*Primer, H. VIII.*

**TIT**, A small horse. Isl. *titt*, ready or convenient to mount. It is not, according to *Dr. Johnson*, spoken in contempt, for we often hear the phrase, "a bonny lile *tit*." "*Tit'le faw*," the tit will fall. See *Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary*.

**TIT**, "*Tit* for tat," an equivalent, a quid pro quo.

**TIT**, This, with its adjunct puss, is frequently used for calling a cat. WELSH, *titw*, a cat.

**TITE**, Soon, easily, well. BELG. *tijt*.

"Turned *tyte* up so down."

*P. Plou.*

"He callit his marschall till him *tyte*."

*Barbour.*

"And in hys scheid can with hir wingis smyte."

Ane new dolfness (dullness) dissolvit his membris *tyte*."

*D. Virg. p. 444.*

**TITTER**, Sooner. BELG. *tijt*. A. S. *tid*, time. In *Skinner* it is written *tider*, with this example. "The *tider* you ga, the *tider* you come."

"And nane may betray so *titter* than he."

*Barbour.*

“*Titter* or latter,” sooner or later. “To git *titter* gait in,” to have the start of another, to have the first word. “*Titter* up caw,” let him that rises first, call up the other.

**TITTERER**, A laugher.

“Alle tale, tellours and *tytterers*.”

*P. Plou. Dobest. pass 2.*

**TITTERIN**, Laughing.

“In *titering* and pursuit and delaiés.”

*Chau. Tro. & Cress.*

**TITTER-TOTTER**, In a wavering state, on the balance; etre prêt à tomber. *Miege*.

**TITTEST**, Soonest.

“That *tittest* the taidrel may tell an ill tale.”

*Montgomerie. Walton's Collection.*

**TITTUP**, A canter, by onomatopœia.

“With whip and spur he might be beat up  
Into a Canterbury *tit-up*;  
But then on's knees, he'd be so humble  
Each other step would be a stumble.”

*The Poet's Ramble.*

**TITTY-PUSSY**, A cat. *Vid. tit.*

**TO**, For. “Its nout good *to*,” it is of no value.

2. This. “Weve a famous clip *to* year,” that is, this year

3. Too.

“Nothing did seem *to* deare.”

*Romeus & Juliet.*

“He hath believed some *to* much.”

*Froysart.*

4. Thou. “Mind *to* dunnot clap thy hand to papper,”  
i. e. take care you do not sign the paper.

5. “To put *to*,” to shut.

**TO-A THREE**, Two or three, a few.

2. “A gay *to-a-three*,” many.

**TO AND AGAIN**, Backwards and forwards. *Pegge*.

**T'ODER**, The other.

“The one me biddeth love, the *t'oder* nay.”

*Chaucer. Ct. of Love.*

**TODDLE**, To waddle, to walk feebly or unsteadily.

Su. G. *tult-a*.

**TODDLES**, An endearing appellation of a child when just beginning to walk. "Come here my lile *toddles*."

**TODDY**, Very small. It is generally joined to little, and has the effect of forming the superlative degree; as, "gie me a lile *toddy* bit," i. e. the smallest bit.

**TOFFY**, } Treacle, boiled to a consistence so as to  
**TOUGHHEY**, } become clammy and *tough*. "To join for *toffy*," to club for making toffy, a custom still very frequent amongst young persons. Similar *societies* are formed for making parkins or cakes made of oatmeal and treacle. *Mr. Wilbraham* derives this word from the Fr. *taffia* or *taffiat*, sugar and brandy made into cakes.

**TOGITHER**, }  
**TOGIDRE**, } Together.

"He (St. Paul) doth every where knit, and as it were glewe *togither* this wonderful yoke, faith and love."

*Translation of St. Chrysostom on the Ephesians.*

"Here kirtel, her pilche of ermine  
 Here keuerchefs of silk here smok o' line  
 All *togidre*, with both fest  
 She to rent binethen her brest."

*Rom. of the Sevyn Sages.*

"For the space of three years *togither*."

*Fox. Martyrs.*

**TOIT**, *See tote*.

**TOLL-ON**, To entice, to draw on by degrees. Attirer, mener. *Cotgrave*.

"And is not this a great affront, indignity and dishonour to your Majesty; that your sacred health, your name and royal crown should be thus prophaned, and banded up and down in every drunkard's mouth, in every cup and can?—that the very offscouring, dregs and scum of men, should so farre debase and undervalue them, as to prostitute them to their

swinish sinnes and lusts, as to command and use them at their pleasures to enforce and *toll-on* others to drunkennes and excesse."

*Dedication of Healtie's Sicknesse to King Charles.*

After all, is not this word a corruption of the FR. *tróler*, to lead, to draw, as inserted by *Mr. Todd* in *Johnson's Dictionary*.

"The hope he is fed withal *trowls* him on."

*Goodman. Wint. Ev. Conf.*

**TOLL-BOOTH**, *Dr. Johnson* defines this word a prison, and *Mr. Todd* an exchange. In this district it signifies a Town Hall, where the Court Baron is held, and the rents and ameracements due to the Lord are paid; from *toll*, and WELSH *bnth*, a house.

"He saw Mathew sitlynge at a *tolbothe*."

*Matt. ix. Wicklif.*

**TOM-CAT**, A male cat.

**TOMMY**, A fool, a simpleton.

**TOM-NODDY**, Of the same signification; a tom-fool.

NORMAN FR. *naudin*, a fool.

**TON-SALE-BARGAIN**, A certain piece of ground in a mining field apportioned to the miner by the Lord of the Manor. In Craven, one fifth or sixth part of the lead raised is claimed by the Lord. In Cornwall it is raised by tribute, that is, a certain portion of the value of the ore is given as a compensation to the miner.

**TONE**, The one.

"He shall hate the *toon* and love the tother."

*Luke xvi. Wicklif.*

"Therfor the *ton* of us shall de this day."

*Chevy Chace.*

"Delivret to Mr. Stewart lxxxvi cheeses, the *tone* half at iiijd. a piece and t'other half iiid."

*MSS. Henry L. Clifford's Household Bk. 1510.*

"T<sup>one</sup> partie."

*Sir Thos. More.*

"Forasmuch as we found not that they dyd the *tone*,  
we thought it for certain theei wear sure of the  
toother."

*Patten.*

*See Sir W. Scott's Notes on the Fourth Canto of the  
Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

"Of *tone* of them both if a savour we smell  
House-keeping is godly, where ever we dwell."

*Tusser.*

**TONGUE**, "A dish of *tongue*," a good scolding, a smart  
reproof. "To be all *tongue*," to be a great talker.  
"As oud as my *tongue* and oulder ner my teeth," a  
saucy answer given to the question, "how oud isto?"  
"His *tongue* runs o' wheels," *i. e.* he talks fast,  
without consideration or adherence to truth.

**TONSE**, To dress, to deck, to trim.

**TONSED**, Dressed up. "Thou's finely *tonsed* this  
morning. *Qu. LAT. tonsor.*

**TOODLE**, A tooth, used in speaking to a child when it  
is cutting its teeth. "Let me feel thy *toodles*." *Ray*  
gives the following as a Northern proverb, in which a  
kindred word occurs. "Soon *todd*, soon with God,"  
and is used, he says, when a child has teeth too soon.

**TOOL**, Used by way of contempt; as, "he is a poor  
*tool*." *Homo misellus. Ainsworth.*

**TOOL**, To make a level surface on a stone.

**TOOLER**, A broad chissel used for the above purpose.

**TOOM**, Empty. *DAN. tom. ISL. tomur.*

"Mony a *toom* saddle there sall be."

*Minst. of S. B.*

"But little love or canty cheer can come  
Frae duddy doublets, an a pantry *toom*."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

"A *toom* purse makes a bleit (bashful) merchant."

*Ray's Prov.*

**TOOM**, To empty.

"And there *toom* thy brock-skin bag."

*Minst. of S. B.*

“Lang may ye help to *toom* a barrel.”

*Allan Ramsay.*

**TOOT**, To it, apply ; an abbreviation of this is used by *Shakspeare*.

“*Tot* o God’s name.”

*Taming of a Shrew*, i. 2.

**TOOTH**, Maintenance, keeping. “Times er seea slack, at cow ol niver pay for her *tooth*.”

**TOOTH-HOD**, Luxuriant pasture. “I’ve plenty o *tooth-hod* i my field.”

**TOP**, “He sleeps like a *top*,” a proverbial simile applied to a person who is in a sound sleep. A child’s *top*, from which the expression is borrowed, is said to be *asleep* (and appears to be motionless) when whirling steadily but with great velocity.

**TOP-HEAVY**, Drunk. Si plein de boisson qu’on ne sauroit tenir la tête droite. *Miege*.

**TOP-NER-TAIL**, Neither head nor foot.

**TOP-OWER-TAIL**, Topsy turvy. Dessous dessus. *Cotgrave*.

“The pryde of princes withowtтын fail  
Garris all the world rin *top our tail*.”

*Lindsay. Dr. Jamieson.*

“And quyte pervert or turnit *top ower tale*.”

*Douglas’ Virgil.*

**TOPPER**, An extraordinary person, often used ironically.

“He’s a *topper* !” Also, any thing that excels. “This coat’s a *topper* for turning rain.”

**TOPPING**, Excellent. “That lile lass, is a *topping* dancer. Un homme distingué. *Miege*.

**TOPPING**, A crest, a plume or tuft of feathers on the head of birds ; also, the hair on a person’s forehead. Houpe, a tuft or *topping*. *Cotgrave*. “Anto dunnot mind I’ll hev hod o thy *toppin*.” *Su. G. haertapp, floccus capillorum. Ihre.*

TOPPIN'D, Crested. "A *toppin'd* hen."

TOPPINGLY, Excellently.

"These *toppingly* guests be in number but ten."

*Tusser.*

TOPPLE, "To turn *topple* tail ower," to turn topsy turvy.

TOPPL'D OWER, Tumbled over.

TOPSMAN, A principal hind or bailiff.

TOP-STRING, The strap which binds the harness to the horse's collar.

TORFIL, To die. A. S. *torfian*, to shoot. Probably, according to *Dr. Whitaker*, "To shoot the dart of death."

TOSSICATED, Tossed, perplexed. Also, drunk.

TOT, An endearing appellation of a child. "Ah thou's a bonny lile *tot*."

"Wow! Jenny, can there greater pleasure be  
Than see sic wee *tots* toolying at your knee."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

2. A cup or glass. "We'll hev a *tot* together for oud lang syne."

TOTE, The whole. This redundant expression is in common use. "The *haal tote* on em." LAT. *totus*.

T'OTHER, The other.

"And covetis of eyes called was the *o'other*."

*P. Plouhman.*

TOTTLE, To walk feebly, *see toddle*.

TOTTY, Half drunk, tipsy.

"Siker thy head very *tottie* is."

*Spenser.*

TOUCH, "He's a *touch* o't' oud lad in him," *i. e.* he's ill disposed, *devilish*.

TOUCHER, A little, a jot.

2. An exact fit. "It hits to a *toucher*," *i. e.* so exactly that the joints touch each other.

T'OU DEN, The old one, the devil.



**T'OU D LAD**, Of the same signification.

**T'OU D SHOE**, When a young person was leaving his family or friends, it was very common to throw an old shoe after him for luck.

“Hurl after him an *old shoe*  
I'll be merry whatever I do.”

*Ben Jonson. Nares.*

“And home agayne hitherward quick as a bee,  
Now, for good lucke, cast an *olde shoe* after me.”

*J. Heywoode. Brand.*

**TOUT**, Taught.

“By parents train'd the Tartars wilde are *tout*.”

*Sydney's Arcadia.*

**TRAATH**, Troth.

**TRAFFICK**, Lumber, trash. “There wor a deal of oud *traffick* to sell.”

2. Rabble, low, rascally people, the canaille.

**TRACE-WAY**, Stones built longitudinally in the front of a wall, having little bond, are said to be built trace way; an insecure mode of building.

**TRAIL**, To loiter. *LAT. traho.*

**TRAILING**, Loitering, dragging the feet with difficulty.

**TRAIL-TRIPES**, A slattern.

**TRAMP**, To travel on foot. *BELG. trant* or *trampen.*

*WELSH, tramp.*

**TRAMP**, A pedlar; called also a *tramper*, an itinerant tinker, or one who travels with any kind of wares.

2. A journey or excursion. “To be on the *tramp*,” to be travelling about in search of employment.

**TRANSMOGRIFIED**, Metamorphosed. *Transformè.*

*Miege.* This word is also used as a threat; as, “I'll *transmogri*fy thee,” or I'll give thee such a beating as will change thy appearance.

**TRANSLATOR**, A cobbler.

**TRAP**, An old trap, an ewe, or a worn-out animal.

TRAP, "To be up to *trap*," to be cunning in business, to be sharp-witted in promoting self-interest. Both *Ainsworth* and *Miege* have the same or equivalent expressions. The former renders this phrase by *Naris est emunctæ, cor illi sapit*; and the latter, "Vous n'entendez pas finesse." As an improvement, our trap—knowing Cravenites add *dog feight*; as, "I's up to *trap* and *dog feight*."

TRAP, To pinch. "Dunnot *trap* my finger."

TRAPS, Small tools or implements, always used in the plural number; equivalent to the classical *arma*. "Gang an sam up thy *traps*."

TRAP STICKS, Small legs of equal dimensions throughout.

TRASH, Unripe fruit.

2. A tiresome, unpleasant walk, in a dirty road.

3. In the plural *trashes*, a pair of worn-out shoes.

TRASH, To trudge or tramp about with fatigue.

"She hath thee *trashed* without wene."

*Rt. Rose.*

TRASHING, Walking laboriously, with the feet perpetually fast in the mire. This sense of the word, which is very common here, will, I conceive, explain *Mr. Nares'* extract from the Puritan, better than "dashing and making a flourish."

"A guarded lackey to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing* after it."

TRASHMENT, Any thing worthless.

TRASH-MIRE, A slut.

TRAVE, To walk in long grass, heath, &c. which impedes the motion of the feet. *Dr. Johnson* has the word *trave*, a machine for shoeing unruly horses. Our word invariably includes the idea of having the feet fettered in grass, and may be derived, according to *Dr. Johnson*, from the French word *travail*.

"And she sprong as a colt doth in a *trave*."

*Chaucer. Miller's Tale.*

I never heard *trave* used in this sense.

**TREACLE-BUTTER-CAKE**, Oat cake spread over with treacle.

**TREACLE-PARKIN**, *Vid. parkin.*

**TREMMLE**. "To be au of a *tremmle*," to shake in every limb.

**TRENCHER**, "A good *trencher-man*," a hearty eater; synonymous with "to play a good knife and fork." A trencher is a platter of wood scooped hollow, which was both double and single. The double ones reached across the dining table, and had a small cavity for salt in the centre, but are now nearly out of use.

—————"No more  
I'll scrape *trencher* or wash dish."

*Sh. Tempest.*

**TRESSEL**, A frame to support a scaffold, made of three feet. **WELSH**, *trestyl*, three stele or three feet.

**GR.** *τριπυλος*, according to *Thompson.*

**TRICKY**, Wily, full of tricks, fraudulent.

**TRIDLINS**, Excrement of sheep. *Qu.* a corruption of *terlins*, round balls, from *Su. G. trill-a rotari.*

**TRIG**, To fill. *A. S. trig, alveus. Todd.* "He's *trigg'd* his hamper;" that is, he has filled his belly. The adjective is not in common use.

**TRIM**, To beat, to drub. "I'll *trim* thee thy jacket."

**TRINKLE**, To trickle.

**TRIP**, Race, family; probably a corruption of *tribe.*

*Mr. Todd* and *Dr. Jamieson* have this word to denote a flock or herd of goats. **ISL.** *thrypa, caterva.*

—————"Lo, we see  
Flokki and herdis of oxin and of fee  
Fat and tydy, rakand over all quhare  
And *trippis* eik of gait but ony kepare."

*Doug. Virg.*

**TROD**, A foot path. *Dr. Johnson* has *trode*, but not exactly of the same signification. "A sheep *trod*," a track, frequently meandering with great beauty along the hills, made by sheep. A. S. *trod, vestigium*.

"They never set foot on that same *trode*  
But baulke their right way and strain abroad."

*Spenser.*

**TROLLIBOBS**, This *elegant* word is generally preceded by tripes ; as, "tripes and *trollibobs*," intestines.

**TRIPPET**, The cat or piece of wood in the game of tip-cat. It is about three inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter in the middle, and diminished at the ends in the form of a double cone. In playing the game, it is placed on a flat stone, and the player, with his bat, called a *trippet* stick, strikes it smartly at the end, which causes it to rise in a rotatory motion, high enough to strike it before it falls.

**TRONES**, A steel-yard, always used in the plural number, as, "a pair of *trones*." *Trone* or *trutina*, says *Dr. Jamieson*, is equivalent to crane. *Isl. triona*, a beak or crane. *FR. troyne*, a beak.

**TROOT**, Trout. "As sound as a *troot*," applied (but why I know not) to a person of a sound or good constitution. In the South of England "as sound as a roach."

"33 pearch and *troot* from Mawater for my Ld.  
Judge 2s. 6d."

*L. H. Clifford. H. Book, 1609.*

**TROT**, A contemptuous appellation of an infirm, old woman, derived by *Mr. Todd*, from the *GERM. trat, mulier, anus*.

"What sayest thou, *Trot*?"

*Shaks. M. for M. iii. 2.*

"And an olde *trot*  
That can I wot."

*Sir Thos. More.*

Veille sempiternelle ; an everlasting hag, a tough or toothless *trot*. *Cotgrave*.

TROWS, Troughs, used only in the plural number.

DAN. *trou*. SAX. *troh*. A small boat, consisting of two parts or troughs, fastened at some distance from the ends by cross bars, for the purpose of passing rivers, and rowed by a paddle like a canoe. It is not improbable, but that these humble vessels were originally formed of two trees, scooped out. He that used the paddle had one foot in each trough.

“Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam  
An useless drift, which rudely cut within  
And hollowed, first a floating *trough* became  
And cross some rivulet passage did begin.”

*Dryden.*

“Cavat arbore lintres.”

*Virgil.*

“Lintribus junctis transibant.”

*Cæsar.*

“One therefore ventures on a plank to row.”

One in a chest, another in a *trough*.”

*Sylvester's Transl. of Du Bartas, p. 19.*

TRUNLIN, A large coal.

TRUNNLE, A wheel. “A barrow *trunnle*.” A. S. *trendle*.

TRUNTLEMENT, Trifling things of little value, trumpery.

TUBBER, A cooper.

TUKE, Pret. of take.

“That I na les cure *tuke* of thine Enee.”

*Doug. Virgil, p. 155.*

“And in my tyme more ink and paper spent

To lyte effect I *tuke* conclusion

Sum new thing to write.”

*Jas. I. Scotland.*

TUL, To. “I gav it *tul* him.” In the East Riding, *tiv* is used in that sense.

TULLY, A little wretch.

**TULT**, To it.

**TUM**, To card wool for the first time, on a pair of coarse cards.

**TUMMA**, To me.

**TUMMLE**, To tumble. Sw. *trummel* on *tummel*, topsy turvy.

“The bludy erde he bate, and as he sweltis  
Apoun his wound oft writhit, *tumlis* and *weltis*.”

*Douglas' Virg.* p. 388.

**TUNNEL**, An arched drain. This is in *Johnson*, but in a different sense.

**TUP**, A ram, of which *Dr. Johnson* says he knows not the original. It is derived from the BELG. *tulpe*, to strike or push. *Othello*, i. 1.

**TURK**, A hard hearted man, one devoid of the feelings of humanity. Hence, the prov. sim. “as hard as a *Turk*,” which is applied both to an inhuman person, and also to one who is indefatigable, or is never exhausted by hard labour.

**TURMAT**, A turnip.

**TURN**, To curdle, in the act of churning; also to turn sour.

**TURPIN**, A cant name for a kettle.

**TUSDOON**, A corruption of “thou hast done.”

**TUSH**, Tusk.

“Some with keen *tushes*, some with crooked beaks.”

*Trans. of Du Bartas, by Sylvester.*

**TUSSLE**, To contend.

“Dragleit thro dirty dubs and dykes  
*Tousled* and *tuggled* with town-tykes.”

*Montgomerie. Watson's Collect.*

“Now in the midst of them I scream  
Quhan *tooslin* on the haugh  
Than quhidder by thaim down the stream  
Loud nicherin in a laugh.

*Walter Kelpie. Dr. Jamieson.*

- TUSSLE**, A contest. GERM. *tussel-en*, to struggle.
- TUSSEY**, A low, drunken person.
- TUTTLE**, To whisper.
2. To carry tales.
- TWAA**, Two.  
 "Tween you *tway*."  
*Sh. H. V. iii. 2.*  
 "Hys *tueye* sones he gef hys lond."  
*Robt. of Gloucester.*  
 "But also burned *twa* townes nye adjoining thereunto."  
*Letter of the E. of North. 6th H. VIII. 1522.*
- TWA-BLADE**, A plant with two leaves. *Ophrys ovata*.  
*Linn. SAX. tva and blad.*
- TWANG**, An acute pain.
- TWANGLES**, A weak, sickly child or person; also, a small legged horse.
- TWANGLING**, Small, weak: having small legs.
- TWANKER**, A large, bulky person; any thing large.
- TWANKING**, Great, large, bulky.
- TWIG**, To beat.
2. To do any thing strenuously, to work with might and main.
- TWILL**, To weave in a particular manner, which *Mr. Todd* derives from SAX. *twæd* or *twa*, two-fold; and *dæl*, part.
- TWILL**, A quill.
- TWILT**, A quilt.  
 "Blankets, sheets, and strypit tykin  
*Twills* an cov'rins to your likin."  
*Duff's Poems. Vid. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.*
- TWINE**, To murmur, to be fretful, to be crabbed or peevish.
- TWINED**, Peevish, fretful, cross-grained. "Thou's a *twin'd* piece."
- TWINGE**, An ear-wig.
- TWINING**, Whining, murmuring, cross.

**TWINTER**, A beast, aged two winters. A. S. *twy-winter*.

“Fyve *twinters* britnyt he (sacrificed) as was the gyis  
And als mony swine, and tydy qwyis.”

*Doug. Virgil, p. 130.*

**TWINY**, Fretful, uneasy.

**TWIST**, The perinæum, the hollow or seam betwixt the thighs. That part of the body from whence the thighs do part. I think we call it the *twist*. *Cotgrave*.

*Art. Fourcheure*. It is generally used of cattle.

“Mouse-hole or pinhole, hole by *twist*.”

*Mar. 24.*

2. “To have a good *twist*,” to have a good appetite.
3. “This cow’s a mortal good *twist* ;” i. e. the perinæum is prominent with fat.

**TWIT**, An acute angle.

2. Any thing entangled. “There’s a *twit* ith’ garn.”

**TWITCHER**, A severe blow. *Brockett*.

**TWITTER**, To entangle, as thread which is too hard twisted. According to *Ray*, it is to spin uneven.

“To be au at *twitter*,” to be uneasy.

**TWITTER-BONE**, An excrescence on a horse’s hoof, in consequence of a contraction.

**TYL**, To.

———“That falle mad him afright  
He stode alle dismaied, than said *tyl* him a knight.”

*R. Brunne.*



## U

**UMPSTRIDDEN**, Astride, or astraddle. *Ray*, in his *North Country Words*, has it *umstrid*, which he explains *astride*, *astridlands*.

**UNBANE**, Inconvenient, distant; from *un*, and *BELG. bane*, a way; *i. e.* out of the way.

**UNBETHINK**, Recollect.

**UNCLIPPED**, Unshorn.

“Let lambs be *unclipp'd* til June be half worn  
The better the fleeces will grow to be shorn.”

*Tusser.*

**UNCOME**, Not come.

**UNCOME-AT-ABLE**, Unattainable; *quod quis consequi non possit.* *Coles.*

**UNCOTH**, Uncouth, strange, unknown, unpolished, the accent, laid as formerly, on the first syllable. *A. S. uncuth.*

“Sic apud Saxones nostros lex de hospitibus, pro quibus pater familias respondere tenebatur, forman night, *uncouth*; twa night, *geste*; third night, *domesticus.*”

*Spelman.*

“*Uncouth* in arms yclad and strange disguise.”

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

“So *uncouth* and so rich.”

*Chaucer.*

“All suddenly an *uncouth* sight I spide.”

*Dr. H. More's Poems, 1647.*

“For I maun away, and I may not stay  
To some *uncouth* land, which I never knew.”

*Graham. Minst. of S. B.*

“I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear.”

*Sh. Tit. Andron. ii. 4.*

“To tack *uncouth*,” to feel strange and uncomfortable.

**UNCOTHS**, News. Sc. *uncos*. "What *uncoths*?" A learned friend derives this word from the Arabic *unka*, a fabulous bird, used proverbially for rarity.

"Each tells the *uncos* that he sees or hears."

*Burns' Cott. Sat. Night.*

"The wimpled meaning o' your *unoo*' tale."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

**UNCUSTOMED**, Smuggled, for which no custom has been paid.

**UNDASENT**, Indecent, unbecoming.

**UNDER**, "At an *under*;" an elliptical expression for at an under value.

2. To be kept in subjection.

"To hald Scotland at *undyr* evirmair

For God above has made thar mycht to par."

*Wallace. Dr. Jam.*

3. At under, in the following quotation, seems redundant.

"Some trifles composed at *under* twenty."

*Milton.*

**UNDER-BREET**, A bright light appearing under the clouds in the horizon.

**UNDER-BRIGG**, An arch under a road to open a communication between two fields.

**UNDERCUMSTAND**, To understand.

**UNDER-DRAWING**, Ceiling.

**UNDER-MIND**, To undermine.

"We holk (dig) a *ndmynde* the corneris for the nanis,  
(purpose)

Qubil doun belife we tumlit all atanis."

*Doug. Virg. p. 54.*

"*Undermyndis* round about the towne."

*Doug. Virg. p. 59.*

"But with shifts and wiles did *underminde*."

*Spenser. F. Q.*

**UNDERSORT**, The vulgar; "la lie du peuple" the *undersort*. *Miege*.

**UNDER THE ROSE**, I admit this phrase, common throughout the kingdom, merely to introduce a striking derivation from the Persian given by a learned friend, *andir raz*, in secrecy.

**UNEASE**, Uneasiness.

**UNGAIN**, Round about, indirect, inconvenient. **BELG.** *om-gaen*, to go about. See *unbane*.

**UNGEAR**, To loose from the gears, to unharness.

**UNGEARED**, Unharnessed. A mill is also said to be *ungeared*, when the water is turned off or the machinery displaced.

**UNGODLY**, Insatiable, or squeamish and nice; used of the stomach or guts. "An *ungodly* gut," venter improbus, gula insatiata et delicata. *Ains.*

—"For the future let me tell ye  
You must not pamper your *ungodly* belly."

*Tim Bobbin.*

**UNGONE**, Not gone. "He's just *ungone*;" i. e. at the point of death.

**UN-GRUND**, Not grinded.

**UN-HECKLED**, Disordered in dress.

**UNHEPPEN**, Untidy, indecent in dress, unbecoming.

**UNHONEST**, Dishonest.

"They made the holy place, a place for their unlawful and *unhonest* gain by usury."

*Bp. Jewell's Sermons, 1603.*

**UNKEMB'D**, Uncombed.

"Besides disorder'd and *unkemb'd* his crowne."

*Procus et Puella. Thos. Heywood.*

**UNLICKED**, Unpolished. "An *unlicked* cub." It has not the sense of *shapeless*, given to it by *Dr. Johnson*, but signifies in a state of nature.

"Like to a chaos, or *unlicked* bear whelp."

*Henry VI. iii. 2.*

**UNLICKLY**, Improbable, unlikely.

**UNMENSEFUL**, Indecent, unmannerly.

UNMELLED-ON, Not meddled with.

UNMOTHERLY, Unlike a mother, unkind.

UNNATURABLE, Ungenial; as, "*unnaturable* weather."

2. Unfeeling. "Shoe's an *unnaturable* mother." Under the word *natural* I omitted to insert the remark made by *Dr. Jamieson* in his *Supplement*, in which he says that the adjective *naturail* is used in a sense directly the reverse of that of the term in England signifying *lawful*, as opposed to illegitimate. It certainly has not that sense in *Dr. Johnson*, though a person about to marry a minor, before he can obtain a license, is required to make oath that the *natural* and *lawful* parent of the minor is consenting to the intended marriage.

"Our heavenly Father would not spare his own *natural* Son."

*1st Homily on Death.*

UNPOSSABLE, Impossible.

"For us to levy power proportionate to the enemy  
Is all *unpossible*."

*Sh. Rich. ii. 4.*

UNREGULAR, Irregular.

UNRID, Untidy, disorderly, filthy. BELG. *onraedt*.

TRUT. *onraed, sordes*.

UNSENSIBLE, Insensible.

UNSIDED, Confused, disarranged. A. S. *unsidum*.

UNSHACKEN, Not cracked.

"Now saw out thy timber, for board and for pale  
To have it *unshaken* and ready for sale."

*Tusser.*

UNSHOOLED, Not shovelled, unclesaned.

UNSNECKED, Unlatched.

"Tip-tae she tript it o'er the floor  
She drew the bar, *unsneck'd* the door."

*Jamieson's Pop. Ballads. Dr. Ja.*

**UNSTOKEN, Unshut.**

"For as these olde bokes telle  
 What cometh therein lasse or more  
 It shall depart nevermore ;  
 Thus when he hath his coffer token,  
 It shall hereafter ben *unstoken*."

*Gower's Confess. Amant. MSS. p. 83.*

**UNTILL, Unto.**

"I trust in God, how dare ye then  
 Say thus my soule *untill*."

*Ps. xi. 1. Sternhold & Hopkins.*

"*Until* his ordre he was a noble post."

*Chaucer.*

**UPBRAID, To rise on the stomach.****UPDAALS, Up the vallies or dales.**

**UP-HEEDED, Having the horns growing up nearly perpendicularly. Also, metaphorically, peevish, ill tempered, of a woman of this sort we say, "shoe's an *up-heeded* an, shoe war sarra'd in a strait piggin ;" insinuating, I suppose, that the horns had not room to grow forwards.**

**UPHOD, To support.** "I'll *uphod* this brig for seven year."

2. To assure. "I'll *uphodlo*," I'll assure you.

**UP-HOUD-IT, "I'll *up-houd-it*," I'll maintain it. *Lancashire Dialect.***

**UP-MET, Filled above the measure, from *up* and *mete*, to measure. Hence, the expression "*up-met* and *down throsten*," excellent measure, not only up-heaped, but pressed down. Also, "he's a rogue, *up-met* and *down throsten* ;" *i. e.* a complete villain.**

**UP-NER-DOWN, "I can find him nayther *up-ner-down* ;" *i. e.* I can find him no where.**

**UPPER-STORY, The brain. "He's nut reight in his *upper-story* ;" he's non compos.**

**UPPING, Point, crisis.**

**UP-SITTING, A week after accouchment, when the recovering matron first sits up, the neighbouring**

females are invited to tea, generally on a Sunday, verifying the old proverb, "the better day the better deed." Amongst the lower orders, it is customary for each guest to bring to the entertainment a pound of sugar or butter.

UPSTROKE, Conclusion.

UPTACK, A person not to be equalled, matchless.

2. When a man, having found any article which had been lost, restores it to the owner, he demands something for the *up-tack*.

UP-WAXEN, Grown up to manhood.

URCHIN, A hedge-hog.

"Ten thousand swelling loads, as many *urchins*."

*Sh. Tit. And. ii. 3.*

"Like sharpe *urchons* his heere was grow."

*Chaucer. Romt. of the Rose.*

2. A term of reproach to a wayward child. "Thou lile *urchin* thou."

URE, Ore.

URL, To be pinched with cold.

URLED, Spoken of those who do not grow. *Ray.*

URLING, A dwarf. *Idem.*

US, This plural pronoun is frequently used for the objective singular, as, "give *us* some bread," *i. e.* give me some bread.

USER, Useful animal; a cow is said to be a good *user*, when she yields abundance of milk, &c.

UVVER, Upper, over. GR. *υπερ*. GERM. *über*. GOTH. *ufer*.

"Hire *over-lippe* wiped she so clene,  
That in her cup was no ferthing seen."

*Chaucer. Prol. Cant. Tales.*

"And Ramsay wyth the *ovyrhand*."

*Wynntown.*

UZ, Us.

## V

VALABLE, Valuable.

2. Respecting quantity, as, "he ate nout *valable*," i. e. he ate but little.

VALIDUM, Value, size. "Nyt *validum* o'th' black under my nail."

VAMPER, To vapour, to boast.

VARA DEEAL, Very much. An expression somewhat similar is used by *Chaucer*.

—————"For it full wele  
With orfraies laid was *every dele*."

*Romt. of the Rose.*

VARA-MAAST, Generally.

VARA WEEL, Very well.

VARDITE, Verdict, opinion.

"And will say my *verdite* faire and swithe."

*Chaucer. Ass. of Fowles.*

"Thou has a jury of sure free-holders, that gave a *verdite* against them."

*Ajax.*

VARMENT, Vermine.

"For many who smell like a kirkish *verment*  
Can now, Sir, put on a lamb-like garment."

*Husnance, Monitor.*

VARRA, Very.

VARSAL, Universal.

"She looks as pale as any clout  
In the *varsal* world."

*Sh. Romeo & Juliet.*

VAST, A deal, a great quantity. "It'll do the a *vast* o' good, man."

2. A large number. "His money gangs fast, for he keeps a *vast* o' servants." I do not find the substantive *vast*, in this sense, in *Johnson*.

VENGEANCE, Belly-vengeance. Sour beer.

VENT, The opening of the breast of a shirt, or of the sleeve, &c.

VEREL, }  
FEREL, } A small iron hoop.

VEW, Yew.

VIDUAL, Single, a corruption of *individual*.

VIEWLY, Handsome, agreeable to the eye.

VIRGIN'S GARLANDS, Many of the Churches in the Deanery of Craven are adorned with these garlands, which were made of flowers, or of variegated coloured paper, fastened to small sticks, crossing each other at the top, and fixed at the bottom by a similar hoop, which was also covered with paper. From the top were suspended two papers, cut in the form of gloves, on which the name and age of the deceased Virgin were written. One of these votive garlands was solemnly borne before the corpse by two girls, who placed it on the coffin in the Church during the service. Thence it was conveyed in the same manner to the grave, and afterwards was carefully deposited on the skreen dividing the choir from the nave, either as an emblem of virgin purity, or of the frailty and uncertainty of human life.

"Whose beauty shall be a fading flower."

*Isaiah.*

"A Garland shall be framed  
By art and nature's skill  
Of sundry coloured flowers  
In token of good will."

*Corydon's Doleful Knell. Per. Rel.*



## W

WA, Yes, well; a corruption of the Fr. *oui*, which I have heard thus pronounced in Switzerland. Some years ago, a poor woman went to York Assizes to appear against a prisoner, who had committed a burglary in her house. Speaking a broad Yorkshire dialect, the judge frequently interrupted her, to require an explanation. So soon as he comprehended her, he said, now you may go on. She replied with great simplicity, "*wa*, I will then." One of the Council, disgusted with this uncouth answer, told her she ought to say my Lord, not *wa*, when she addressed the Judge. "*Wa* then," she said, "I will nesht time." "My good woman, don't mind him," replied the Judge, "but go on with your evidence." Then, proceeding with her deposition, she said, "it happen mud be about midneet, an I hears a feaful scrattin at t'window; seea i a crack, I yarks up reight on end i bed, an I skirled out, what the d—l are ye doin thear, my Lord, says I?" The whole Court was instantaneously convulsed with laughter at the old woman's first attempt to be polite, and at her very ungracious mode of introducing his Lordship.

WAA, Woe. A. S. *wa*. MÆSO. G. *wai*.

WAA, Oppressed with woe, sorry.

"I am *woe* for't."

*Temp.* v. 1.

In this quotation it is an adjective, and it is now here in very common use. SAX. *wa*.

"*Woe* is me for Gloucester."

*2d pt. H.* VI.

WAA-WORTH, Woe betide ye, or woe be to you. A.S.

*wa-wurthan*, to betide, to be, to happen,

“*Wae-worth* the loun that made the laws.”

*Gilderoy. Per. Rel.*

“Howl ye *wo-worth* the day.”

*Esek. xxx. 2.*

“*Wo worth* thee devil, *wo worth* thee devil, and all thy angels.”

*Latimer's Serm. vol. 1. p. 57.*

“Lete the catt *worth* (be.)”

*P. Plou.*

“Backe him not bote lete him *worth*.”

*Idem.*

“And holy Churche thorw him *worth* harmed for ever.”

*Idem.*

WAALY, Oppressed with woe.

WAAM, } Womb, belly. ISL. *wemb*.  
WOMB, }

“A horse wi a *waam*

And a meear wi naan.”

This Craven distich denotes that a horse should have a large paunch and a mare a small one.

“His tail that on his rig before times lay  
Under his *wame* lattis fall abastily.”

*Doug. Virgil.*

“Thycke man he was ynou, round and nocht wel long,  
Thoru out red, myd gret *wombe*, wel yboned and strong.”

*R. Gloucester.*

“Wel swetter to man's *wombe*  
Ovir honi and to kombe.”

*MSS. Transl. of 19th Ps. Bod. Lib.*

*See Warton's Eng. Poetry.*

WAAST-HEART, Alas! or waa is my heart!

WAD, A large quantity. “We've a *wad* o' hay to year.”

WAD, Would.

“And if I were thine and in thy propine  
O! what *wad* ye do to me.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

**WADEABLE**, Fordable; or, when a river may, with safety, be waded. *Vadosus. Coles.*

**WAD-E**, Would I. "He *wad at wadhe*," he would, that would he.

**WAD-N'T**, Would not.

**WAD-TO**, Wouldest thou?

**WACKERSOME**, Wakeful.

**WADE**, The sun is said to *wade*, when under a cloud.

"I saw my Meg come linkan o'er the lee,  
I saw my Meg, but Meggy saw nae me,  
For yet the sun was *wading* thro the mist,  
And she was close upon me e'er she wist."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

"The moon which had now extricated herself from the clouds, which she was formerly *wading*."

*Quentin Durward, 2d vol. p. 80.*

**WAFF**, To puff up in the act of boiling. "Lutho bud, how't' thick-hots *waff*."

2. To bark gently.

**WAF'T**, A blast, a puff. "There's not a *waf't* o' wind."

"The strongst sort of smells are best in a *wef't* afarre off."

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. p. 177.*

**WAGE**, Wages, hire. The singular number is still frequently used, though *Dr. Johnson* thought it obsolete. "To give his *wage*," to beat him. See *Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary*.

**WAGGLE**, To shake, to tatter. *BELG. wagghe.*

**WAIF**, Strayed cattle, &c. claimed by the Lord of the Manor, who, after a limited time, due notice being given, sells them for his own benefit. It is not, as *Dr. Johnson* says, that they are claimed by nobody; for animals are not called *waifs* till they are absolutely in possession of the Lord. Before this they are denominated *strays*.

"But yours the *waif* the high prerogative."

*Spenser.*

"Of Wards and wardemote *wayves* and strayaes."

*P. Plou.*

*Ben Jonson*, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, says,

"The Lord of the soil has all *wefts* and strays."

i. l.

"My master has a right to all *waifs* and strays."

*Woodstock.*

WAIN, To wean.

WAIN-HOUSE, Wagon house or cart house.

WAINED, Weaned.

"But Hannah went not up, for she said unto her husband, I will tarry until the child be *wained*."

*1st Sam. i. 22.*

WAIS, A wreath of straw or cloth worn on the head, to relieve the pressure of burdens. *TEUT. wasen, cœspes, instar cespitis. Skinner. Vid. Cooper and Ainsworth.*

WAITER, A small tray; not in *Johnson*. "A dumb *waiter*," a piece of furniture with shelves of different heights, to supply the lack of a listening, blabbing waiter.

WAITS, Nightly musicians or watchmen about Christmas.

*GERM. wahts, vigilia. Todd.*

WAKE, Weak.

"My Father was sa *wake* of blude and bane."

*Per. Rel.*

"Ich am to *waik* to worche."

*P. Plou.*

"With *wake* power they durst him nocht persew."

*Wallace.*

WAKELY, Weakly.

WALL-EEN, White or grey eyes. *BELG. walcken*, to blanch. The etymology of this word is not satisfactory either in *Skinner*, *Johnson*, or *Nares*. *Skinner* supposes that they resemble the eyes of a whale, from A. S.

*hwale*. I think it is more likely to be derived from the WELSH, *gwawl*, light; hence *gwawl-een*, light eyes.  
 "Wall-eyed wrath."

*Shaks. King John*, iv. 3.

It frequently happens that when a person is in an excessive passion, a large portion of the white of the eye is visible. This confirms the propriety and force of the above expression. *Mr. Todd* has done me the honour of admitting this etymon in his second edition of *Johnson*. *Mr. Archdeacon Nares* derives the adjective *whally*, discoloured eyes, from *whaule* or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called glaucoma. But I never understood that *gwawl-eyed* animals were subject, more than others, to diseases in the eyes, or to defect of vision.

WALL-PLATE, } A piece of timber lying on the top of  
 WALL-PAN, } the wall, to which the timbers or  
 spars are attached. *Su. G. paen-a*, to extend, or  
*tak-panna, tegula*. *Dr. Jamieson*. This timber is some-  
 times called *wall-pan*. *Exteriores vero trabes, quas*  
*spargas vocamus, eo quod ordinem continent parietum*  
*&c. Anglis fortè the wall-plate. Vide Spelman.*

WALLOP, To beat.

2. To bend in the gait.

3. To move with rapidity. *TEUT. wal-oppe*.

WALLOP; A blow, an undulating; also a rapid motion.

"Think when your castigated pulse

Gies now and then a *wallop*."

*Burns.*

WALLOW, Flat, insipid. *Sapor crudus, fastidiosus.*  
*Skinner.*

WALLOWISH, Unsavoury, tasteless. *Insipide, Cot-*  
*grave. TEUT. walghe, nausea.* "Wallowish medicine."  
*Sydney's Arcadia*. This word is very probably the  
 root of the following word.

WALSH, Insipid ; a contraction of wallowish.

"By gousty (desert) places *welsche* sauorit, moist and hare  
Quhare profound nycht perpetuallie doith repare."

*Doug. Virg. p. 180.*

WAMBLE, To roll the meat in the mouth, when too  
large to swallow. DUTCH, *wemmelen*.

2. To move and twist the body.

WAME, *See naam*.

WAN, The pret. of win.

WAND, A rod, a collection of twigs, used for correction.

WAND, Pret. of wind.

WANDED CHAIR, A chair made of twisted twigs,  
*Cathedra viminea. Coles.*

WANDY, Long and flexible, like a wand.

WANKLE-HOD, Loose-hold.

WANG-TOOTH, Axle tooth, which see. A. S. *wang*,  
the cheek-bone. This word is become nearly obsolete.

"And of this asses cheke, that was so dreye  
Out of a *wang-tothe* sprang anon a welle."

*Chaucer. Monke's Tale.*

WANKLE, Weak, loose. BELG. *wanckel*.

"But, Thomas, truly I the say  
This world is wonder *wankill*."

*Jamieson's Ball.*

WANT, A deficiency or hollow place in a piece of timber,  
or the edge of a board. *Ray*, in his *North Country  
Words*, calls these *wood-wants*.

WANTEAU, } A surcingle, a *wain-tie*, alias a *wanty*.  
WANTY, } *Dr. Johnson* acknowledges that he  
knows not whence *wanty* is derived. *Mr. Thomson*  
derives it from *wamb*, the belly, a *wamb-tie*, which is  
not improbable, as the pack saddle, now nearly out of  
use, was always secured by the *wanty*, which encircled  
the body of the animal. A *wanteau* was generally  
made of hemp, to which was attached an iron hoop, to

fasten sacks on pack-saddles. *Mr. Moor* says, he knows not what *wanty* is, but gives the following quotation from *Tusser*.

"A pannel and *wanty*, pack-saddle, and ped,  
A line to fetch litter and halters for head."

WANTY, Deficient. "This boowards rayther *wanty*."

WAP, A blow or thump.

2. A bundle of straw, called also a loggin.

WAR, } To spend, to lay out. WELSH, *gwarrio*. "To

WARE, } *ware* one's money," to lay it out in *ware*. *Ray*.

Bestowyn in buying. Commutor. prompt. parvul.

*Vid. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.* A. S. *ware, merx*.

"Dame, he seyde, be goddys are  
Hast any money thou woldyst *ware*?"

*Gower.*

—————"That's wisely said

An what he *wares* that way shall weel be paid."

*Genile Shepherd.*

"To *ware't* on words wad border on a crime."

*Idem.*

WAR, Aware. A. S. *warnian, cavere*. "*War aigre*,"

beware of the rush of the tide; a common warning of its approach on the banks of the Ouse.

"Be ye *war* of the sour dough of Farisees and of Saduceis."

*Matt. xvi. Wickif.*

"He was sone forth ywent, er any man were *war*."

*R. Gloucester.*

"*War horse*, beware of the horse. *War horns*, ho!"

*Troil. & Cress. v. 8.*

"*War* ye fro' that synne."

*P. Plou.*

"Now *ware* you, sires, and let this man have place."

*Chaucer.*

"Till he was *war*, that Jacob would advance

Against his Panim force and arrogance."

*Du Bartas' Judith, by Hudson.*

WAR, Was, were.

"The same Lords *war* myzhty and in consorte w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> contrari p'tie."

*Evidences of Hornby Castle.*

WAR, }  
 WARSE, } Worse. SAX. *wyrs*. GOTH. *wairs*.

"They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont."

*Spenser.*

"Now seeing men have not only forgotten the congruity, and uneth (scarcely) can speake one whole sentence in Latin, but that *wars* is, have all learning in derision."

*Sir Thos. Elyot.*

"As to my beryall and sprete apertenyt  
 Bot my hard fatis war *wars* than thou wenynt."

*Doug. Virg. p. 181.*

"Its neither your colt nor your cow that I crave  
 But gie me your wife, man, and her I shall have.  
 Oh, welcome most kindly, the glad carle said,  
 Ye'll no keep her long,—of that I'm afraid!  
 I'll lay baith my plow and my pettle to wad  
 That if ye can match her yere *waer* than ye're ca'd."

*Earl of Kelliburn Braes.*

WAR AND WAR, Worse and worse.

WARBLES, The larvæ of the ox gad fly. *Æstrus bovis*.

*Linn. A. S. wear*. TEUT. *weer*, a knot. These larvæ, deposited under the skin of the animal, generally occasion a considerable protuberance or knot.

WARD, World.

"And as thay tell, and redis in mony ryme  
 Of gold the *world* was in that Kingis time."

*Doug. Virg. p. 253.*

"My lady is my *world's* meed."

*Minst. of S. B.*

WARE, *See war*.

WARISH, Unsavoury.

WARISH, To recover from sickness. *It. guarire*. *Ab ægritudine liberatus*. *Coles*.

"Al *warished* of his bitter peines smerte."

*Chaucer. Frank's Tale.*

"Daily she dress'd him and did the best  
 His grievous hurt to *guarish* that she might."

*Spenser.*



*Mr. Todd*, in his second edition of *Johnson*, supposes that this word *guarish*, is obsolete. Though not very common, I have frequently heard our word *warish*.

**WARK, Work.**

“It for a horse to Mr. John Carr and a harness of goldsmith *warke* with a saddyll xxii.”

*Lord. H. Clifford MSS. Household Book, 1510.*

“So oft a day I mote thy *werks* renew.”

*Chaucer.*

It also occurs in *Sternhold and Hopkins*.

“God shews his judgments which were good  
For every man to make;  
When as you see the wicked man  
Lie trapt in his owne *warke*.”

*Ps. ix. 16.*

**WARK, To ache.** A. S. *wærc*.

“For laick of quhilks my heid does *wark* and yeik.”

*Lament. L. Scott. Dr. Jamieson.*

**WARK-FOLK, Labourers.**

**WARKMANLY, Well executed.**

“All manner of warkmanship needful to be done by Carpenters in the foresaid werk wele and *warkmanly* doon.”

*Chandler's Life of Waynflete.*

**WARM, To beat.** “I'll *warm* thee.”

**WARN'T, Was not.**

**WARR'D, Spent.** Isl. *veria*, to sell, to purchase.

**WELSH, gwariad.**

“Well will I think it *wair'd* at sic a tyde  
Now when my lassie is your honour's bride.”

*Ross' Helenore.*

**WARRIDGE, Withers of a horse.**

**WARS, Worse.**

**WARSEN, To grow worse.**

**WART-DAY, A work day.**

**WARTH**, A ford. *ISL. vad.* *LAT. vadum.* A. S. *wad*, from *wadan*, to pass over; hence, to wade. Places ending in *worth*, *warth* or *wath*, are generally situated on the banks of a river near a ford, as *Wigglesworth*, *Wandsworth*, *Chatsworth*.

**WASE**, *See wais.* *TEUT. wase.*

**WASHER**, A moveable ring put round the axis of a wheel, to prevent too much play. *Vid. Dr. Jam. Supp.*

**WASSAIL**, "As wake as a *wassail*," is a very common phrase to denote excessive weakness; a comparison most probably borrowed from one who has partaken too copiously of the *wassail* bowl, which was a mixture of apples and ale well seasoned, from *SAX. waes hæl*, your health, according to *Johnson*. A ring was frequently put into the *wassail* bowl, which was dived for by the young people. He who obtained the ring was to be married first. I think this important part of the ceremony is omitted by *Brand*.

**WASTER**, Any thing among wares that is damaged or of inferior workmanship.

**WATCHET**, The name of a fly among Craven anglers, because it is of a *watchet* colour, or pale blue. *SAX. wudchet*, the colour of the dye of woad. The etymon given by *Johnson*, *SAX. wæced*, weak, seems irrelevant.

"As in the rainbow's many-coloured hew,  
Here we see *watchet* deepened with a blue."

*Browne's Brit. Past. Nares.*

**WATERS**, "Heaven's *waters*," the rain. "As the heaven's *water* sheds or deals," is a common expression for the boundaries of manors on the ridge of a hill, where the rain runs on each side of it, the summit being the boundary. *Vid. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.*

**WATH**, A ford. *Vox septentrionale Angliæ propria.* *Skinner. Vid. warth.*

**WATS, Oats.** This pronunciation is more common in the East Riding.

**WATTER, Water ;** also, a river.

**WATTER BLOBS,** Bubbles of air rising to the surface of the water.

2. Pearls of dew.

“Her e'en the clearest *blob* o' dew outshines.”

*Gentle Shepherd.*

3. Water lilies.

**WATTER-BEWITCHED,** Weak tea, or any kind of weak liquor, of which water is the principal ingredient.

**WATTER-BLETHER,** A thin bag protruded by a cow, denoting immediate parturition. Is not this the kell or amnion in which the fœtus is enveloped?

**WATTER-BRASH,** Water, in consequence of indigestion arising from the stomach, and causing sickness. Brassen, intus ardere. *Dr. Willan.*

**WATTER-CASTER,** A quack, one who pretends to discover the nature and cure of diseases by inspecting the patient's urine.

**WATTER-ICLES,** Stalactites.

**WATTER-SHACKEN,** Land soaked, or shaking with water.

**WATTER-SWODE,** Saturated with water ; also, stiff or heavy. In the former sense it is usually applied to land, and in the latter to a potatoe.

**WATTER-TAUMS,** Water on the stomach. In Lancashire, according to the dialectical difference of pronunciation, they are called *weter-tawms*, which *Tim Bobbin*, in his *Glossary*, says, are sick fits, water-qualms. As this complaint is frequently attended with bilious, ropy phlegm, may not the term be borrowed from *taum*, a line to which it may bear some resemblance?

**WATTER-WOOD,** A fleece of wool, waved or watered, synonymous with pearly coated, which see.

WAU, Wall. SAX. *wah*.

"She hath been in London to call streea, a straw, and a wau, a wall."

*Grose's Prov. Gloss.*

"Right as weodis waxen in wose and in dung."

*P. Plou.*

WAUF, Insipid, tasteless; also, faint, of an earthy taste.

WAUFISH, Sick, loathing.

WAX, To grow; this is in common use, though *Dr. Johnson* says it is obsolete.

WAX, "A man of *wax*," a smart cleverish fellow. *Moor's Suffolk Words*.

"A man, young lady! Lady!—such a man  
As all the world—why, he's a man of *wax*!"

*Rom. & Jul. i. 3.*

WAXEN, Grown.

WAX-KERNEL, A glandular swelling near the ear, &c.

A. S. *cyrnæl, nucleus, glandula*.

WAY, "To be in a hinging *way*," neither well nor ill.

WEAKY, Moist. GERM. *weiken*, to soak.

WEAL, To pick, to choose.

WEALED, Picked, chosen.

WEAR, *See weer*.

WEARING, A consumption.

WEARY, Very, exceeding; as, "this a *weary* lile hawporth."

2. Bad; as, "ye've a *weary* fire." A friend of mine thinks this word savours of cockneyism, by substituting *weary* or *weary*, for very; as, "*weary* bad fire."

WEAT, To search, to examine; it is always applied to the *searching* operation of examining the head of a child for lice, which is elegantly termed *lousing* it. In *Cotgrave*, *wait*, pouiller. *Capitis pediculos venari. Coles*. This *searching* operation cannot be better explained than by the following quotation from *Rome in the 19th Century*.

“The only active diversion of the common people here, is one I scarcely know how to name to ears polite. It is a sort of chace—a hunting of heads—not for ideas, but for things much more tangible and abundant. You see them eagerly engaged in this pursuit on a Sunday or Festa, sitting at their doors or windows, or in the open streets; often three, one above another; the middle one at once hunting and hunted.”

**WEATHER-BREEDER**, A cloudless sky, after a succession of rainy weather, denotes rain, and is said to be a *weather-breeder*.

**WEATHER-GALL**, A secondary or broken rain-bow. **GERM.** *wasser-gall, repercussio Iridis*. **WELSH**, *gwawl*, a reflected light, in this sense. In *Shakspeare* it is *water-gall*, which *Dr. Johnson* derives, I think, improperly, from *water* and *gall*. If the Dr. had alluded to the **WELSH** *gwawl*, it would have been correct, the ray of light being refracted by the vapour.

**WEATHER-GLEAM**, To descry, to see a person, animal, or other object at a distance, in the sensible horizon. In this situation, as *Dr. Willan* elegantly remarks, a man looks gigantic; he seems to tread on air, and to be clad with radiance, like one of *Ossian's* departed heroes.

**WEA-WORTH-YOU**, Woe worth you, væ tibi. *Coles*.

**WEBSTER**, A weaver. **SAX.** *webstre*, a woman weaver. *Todd*. “A *lin-webster*,” a linen weaver. A weaver of wool is never called a *webster*, though it is used in that sense by *Tusser*.

“Sell *webster* thy wool  
Fruit gather, grapes pull.”

**WEDDINGER**, One who attends a wedding.

**WEE**, Little. “A lile *wee* bit.”

“The Quene Dido astonyt ane littell *we*  
At the first sicht behalding his bewte.”

*Douglas' Virgil.*

"Bowand toward the altere ane littell *we*."

*Idem.*

"A little *wee* face."

*M. Wives of W. i. 4.*

WEED, We had.

WEEDY, Long and thin. "A *weedy* beost."

WEEK, "Monday come a *week*," on Monday se'nnight.

WEEL, A whirlpool. BELG. *weel*. A. S. *wheal*, vortex.

"With swirland *welis* and mekill zallow sand."

*Doug. Virg. p. 205.*

"My mare is young and very skeigh-

And in the *weil* she will drown me."

*Minst. of S. B. 1st vol. p. 285.*

WEEL, Well.

"Fro *wel* to better in all manner thing."

*Chaucer. Flower & Leaf*

"Therein a flash of arrowes feather'd *weel*."

*Fairfax's Tasso.*

"Spend *wel* therefore the remnant of the day."

*Jas. I. Scot.*

"*Weel* to do," to be in good circumstances. Avoir les piez chauds. *Miege*. "*Weel*-fitten," violently scolded.

WEEL-COM'D, Well descended.

WEER, A dam of a river.

2. An embankment against its encroachment. BELG. *weer*, a guard. It is not a pool in a river, as conjectured by *Dr. Willan*, but a dam, or as it is generally called, *dam stakes*, which occasion that pool. A. S. *wær*. septum piscatorium.

WEER, To make a protection of a bank. A. S. *wæran*, *defendere*.

WEET, With the.

WEET, Wet. A. S. *waet*.

"And than I drynke a bitter swete

With drie lippe and eien *wete*."

*Gower. Confess. Am.*

**WEET**, To wet.

“And cease bleak clouds to shed or *weet* or *snaw*.”

*Ramsay.*

“He may with moisture mildly *wete* the land.”

*Du Bartas Judith, by Hudson.*

**WEIGH-BALK**, The beam of a pair of scales. Sc. *weyes*.

**WEIGHT**, Abundance, many.

**WELCOME-HOME-HUSBAND**, Cypress Spurge.

*Euphorbia Cyparissias. Linn.*

**WELL**, To weld, to forge. Su. G. *waella, aestuare*.

Isl. *vell, ebullio*.

“And thei schulen *welle* togidre her swerdis into scharis,  
and her speris into sikelis or sithis.”

*Wickl. Is. iv. 2.*

**WELLY**, Nearly, almost, *well-nigh*.

“So that *well nigh* I sterve for the paine.”

*Chaucer.*

**WELT**, The turning down of the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened.

**WELT**, To overturn. *Ray* writes it *walt*, to totter, or lean one way; to overthrow, from the old Sax. *wæltan*, to tumble or roll. *Cotgrave* also has *wault*, verser un chariot, to wault it.

“He *welits* ouer and zaldis up the breith.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 339.*

“*Welltis* down in woddis grete maistis and naything sparis.”

*Douglas' Virg. p. 113.*

*Dr. Johnson* has this word, but confines it merely to wallow in the dirt.

**WELTED**, Overturned. Isl. *velltt*. Grass or corn is said to be *welted* when it is beaten down by wind or rain, &c.

“In sunder slidis *ouerweltit* eik with airis.”

*Douglas' Virg. p. 132.*

“The rageand stormes *ouerwellerand* wally seis.”

*Id.*

WER, Our. "*Wer awn*," our own.

WERRIT, To teaze, probably a corruption of *worry*.

*Ruddiman* derives it from TEUT. *weurgen, excruciare*,

WERSELLS, Ourselves.

WESH, To wash.

"Her body *weshe* with water of a well."

*Chaucer.*

"*Wesh* here feet and wypede them."

*P. Plou. Dobet, p. 2.*

"To *wesche* their handis serwandes brocht water clere."

*Doug. Virg.*

WESH, Urine. TEUT. *wash, lotura*, generally denominated *oud wesh*, which some careful housewives in Craven kept in a trough, and frequently near the entrance, doubtless, to diffuse a fragrant smell into their dwellings, and for the purpose of cleansing dirty stockings, &c. by which was effected a considerable saving in labour and soap.

"Thou fals heretick, said that hollie water is not so guid as *wesch*."

*Piscottie. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.*

WESH-DUB, A pool to wash sheep in.

WESH-FOUD, A fold in which sheep are enclosed previous to washing.

WEZZON, Wesand, wind-pipe. *Minshew* calls the epiglottis the *weasell* of the throat.

WHA, Well.

WHACK, A heavy blow, a thump, also a fall with great force, a corruption of *thwack*, as *Mr. Todd* supposes.

WHACK, To fall with great violence.

WHACKER, To tremble, to shake, to quake.

WHACKER, Wakeful, easy to be awaked.

WHACKERIN-GERSE, } Cow quakes. *Briza media.*

WHACKER-GERSE, } *Linn.*

WHACKIN, Stcut, lusty.

WHAIN'T, Strange. *Qu.* from *quaint*.



**WHAKE**, To quake. "Whent' taan dees for age t' other may *whake* for fear."

**WHALE**, To beat, *Qu.* aspirated from *quell*? A. S. *walan*.

"O my blessed Saviour, was it not enough that thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes."

*Bp. Hall.*

2. To cast out with violence or exertion.

"What's that to you? Gae get my Sunday's coat;  
*Wale* out the whitest o' my bobbit bands."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

**WHALING**, A beating, a lashing. **WELSH**, *gwial*, twigs.

**WHAM**, A bog, a morass. *ISL.* *hwamm'r*. *Sc.* *quham*.

**WHANG**, To throw with violence.

"I'd just streak'd down and with a swish  
*Whang'd* off my hat soak'd like a fish."

*Clare's Poems.*

**WHANG**, A thong. A. S. *thwang*.

"Of other men's leather men take large *whangs*."

*Ray.*

"The twa with kindly sport and glee  
Cut frae a new cheese a *whang*."

*Gaberlunsi.*

"The hardy brogue a sew'd wi *whang*."

*Galloway's Poems.*

"*Quhilkis* thay with *lynzellis* and *quhayngis* lang out  
threw."

*Douglas' Virg. p. 301.*

**WHANGBY**, Cheese made of old or skimmed milk, which, when old, is exceedingly hard and tough, indeed tough enough almost to make whangs of, and almost defies the power of mastication. May not this word be derived from *wang*, the cheek or jaw tooth? *Skinner* derives *wang tooth* or *jaw tooth*, from the A. S. *wang*, *wong*, *mandibula*, or from the *TEUT.* *wange*, *mala*, *gena*: and certainly, both the teeth and jaws

are in high requisition with those, whose hard fate it is to eat *whangby*. It has been remarked, that farmer's servants, or others, who are condemned to this kind of food, find the time spent in eating it, the hardest part of their day's work. Cheese of this description in Suffolk, is called *Suffolk Thump*; and there is a *striking* analogy between these two Yorkshire and Suffolk words, as *whang* and *thump*, to strike or beat, are perfectly synonymous.

WHANGING, Stout, lusty.

WHAP, } Violence, blow. "He fell wi sike a *whap*."  
WAP, }

"He hit him on the wame ane *wap*  
It buft like ony bledder."

*Ch. Kirk.*

"As speedily as the *wap* of a falcon's wing."

*Abbot.*

WHAP, To throw, to dash.

"That after when the storm is all ago  
Yet woll the water *quappe* a day or two."

*Chaucer. Leg. of Good Wom.*

"And *wap* them to our ship's side."

*Minst. of S. B.*

2. To shut or close with violence, as, "twind *waps* door tull."

WHAPPER, Large, any thing great or bulky.

WHAR, Where.

"Up a river of swet milk  
*Whar* is plenty grete of silk."

*Hicke's Thesaurus.*

WHARF-STEEAD, A ford in a river. In *Ray*, it is *warstead*, *q. d. waterstead*.

WHARLE, A small wheel on a spindle. Sw. *hworla*, *rotare*.—*Verticulum. Rider.*

WHARLE-DALE, Wharfdale.

WHARRIL, A square pane of glass.

WHASE, Whose.

“Within *whase* bosom save despair  
Nae kinder spirits dwell.”

*Burns.*

WHAT FOR, Wherefore, why; the preposition being put after the relative.

“*What for* are all these ill looking men.”

*Pirate, 3d vol. p. 173.*

WHATSOMIVVER, Whatsoever, or whatever.

“All and *whatsomever* within this realm.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

“All beistis and byrdis of diuers collours sere  
And *quhatsumeuer* in the brade lochis were.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 118.*

WHATS WHAT, What is useful or convenient.

“I know *what's what*. I know on which side  
My bread is buttered.”

*Ford. The Lady's Trial, ii. 1.*

WHAUVE, To cover over, to whelm.

WHEA, Who. It is pronounced in two syllables.

“*Whe'a's* that,” who is that.

WHEAN, A woman of mean character; a quean. ISL.  
*kwinna, mulier.*

“Go, go, you *col-quean* go.”

*Rom. & Jul. iv. 4.*

WHEAN-CAT, A female cat, a tib cat.

WHEAN-CAT, A female cat.

WHEARE, Where.

“Uncertain *whears* to find them, with  
The eagle or the dorr.”

*Warner's Albion's England.*

WHEAR'S'TO, Where hast thou. “*Whear's'to* been,”  
where hast thou been.

WHE'AS, Whose. “*Whe'as* tit's tat?”

WHE'AS, Who has. “*Whe'as* onny sheep to sell?”

WHEAZE, A puff, a blast. “There's nut a *whaeze* o'  
wind stirring.”

**WHEEK**, To squeak. I believe it is also used of a young horse that winces or frisks, and shews impatience in the act of saddling or mounting.

**WHEEL**, A whirlpool. *See weel.*

**WHEEL-PIT**, A whirlpool.

**WHEELS**, "To be au o' *wheels*," to be all in confusion or disorder. "To throw au o' *wheels*," is another phrase of the same import. "To take the cart off the *wheels*," to break off a connection or engagement. "To keep cart on *wheels*," to be in a state to carry on business, &c. as usual.

"If fate's so kind to lets be doing,  
That's—just keep cart on *wheels* a going."

*Clare's Poems*, p. 89.

**WHEEM**, Smooth, calm, unruffled; applied to the surface of water unruffled by a breeze. Also, a *wheem* walker or dancer, when it is done without any apparent effort. *Cotgrave* has *unwheemly*, mal adroit.

**WHEEMLY**, Smoothly, quietly. **TEUT.** *quemlich*, *commode*.

**WHEERFORE**, Wherefore, the last syllable pronounced long.

"God could have made all rich, or all men poore,  
But why he did not, let me tell *wherefore* :  
Had all been rich, where then had patience been ?  
Had all been poore, who had his bounty seen ?"

*Richis & Poverty. Herrick.*

**WHELK**, A noise made by a heavy body falling.

2. A blow.

3. A quantity; as, "a *whelk* o' snaw."

**WHELKIN**, Large. "A *whelkin* tyke."

**WHEMMLE**, To turn over, to whelm. **TEUT.** *wemelen*.

**WHEN'TD**, When I had.

**WHENT**, Strange.

**WHEREBY**, Whereas.

- WHERKEN**, To sob convulsively, to breathe with difficulty. *GOTH. quark*, the throat. *Todd.*
- WHERKENED**, Almost choked, affected with a convulsive obstruction of the breath. *Noyè suffoqué. Cotgrave. Querkened, suffocatus. Ainsworth. Strangulatus. Coles.*
- WHERRY**, A fit of laughter; as, "he set up a girl *wherry o' laughing.*"
- WHERRY**, To laugh violently.
- WHETHER**, "I cannot tell *whether* is *whether*," I cannot distinguish one from the other. "To *whether*," at all events, as, "I'll come haam to morn to *whether*."
- WHETHERS**, "To be at *whethers*," to be in a state of doubt or uncertainty. "I steud at *whethers*," I stood in doubt.
- WHEW**, To throw. "To *whew* off," to turn off abruptly, to depart without ceremony.
- WHEW**, A sudden transition.  
 "A pantomime, in which with a *whew* all the scenery changes."  
*Dr. E. D. Clarke's Life.*
- WHEW**, An interjection.  
 "*Whew!* it has been prescribed sax or seven years syne."  
*St. Ronan's Well, 1st vol. p. 185.*  
 "*Whew!* away with inscriptions."  
*Dr. E. D. Clarke's Life, 2d vol.*
- WHEWT**, To whistle.
- WHEY-WORMS**, Pimples, from which exudes a whey-like moisture.
- WHIAT**, Quiet. "Be *whiat*, witto nut," i. e. wilt thou not be quiet.
- WHICK**, Quick. "*Whick* and hearty," alive and well.  
 "O closet garden all void of weedis *wicke.*"  
*Chaucer.*

- WHICKEN**, To quicken ; also, a cow is said to *whicken*, when she shews symptoms of being with calf, by an enlargement of the udder, &c.
- WHICKENING**, Yeast, or the quantity of yeast sufficient for one brewing.
- WHICKEN**, Mountain ash. *Sorbus aucuparia*. Linn.  
*See royn tree.*
- WHICKING**, Clearing land from whicks, or couch grass and other weeds.
- WHICKS**, Dog grass or couch grass. *Triticum repens*. Linn. A. S. *cwic*. It is called dog grass, because dogs, when unwell, eat it to excite vomiting.
2. Young thorns, quicksets.
- WHIFF**, A transient view, a glimpse.
- WHIFFLE**, To trifle, to hesitate ; from the A. S. *wæflan*, *blaterare*, or the BELG. *weyfelan*, *vacillare*, *animo fluctuare*. Skinner.
- WHIFFLE-WHAFFLE**, A person of unsteady, vacillating character.
- WHIG**, Thin or *secondary* whey, frequently called *green wey*, from its being of a greenish colour. Dr. Johnson styles it sour, thin milk, or whey, from SAX. *hwæg*. Vid. *fleetings*. *Whig* seems to be understood in different ways by different writers. Cotgrave anglicises Babeure, by whig or butter milk. Holyoke renders it, by serum lactis tenue et acidum, of which Dr. Jamieson's definition is nearly a translation, viz, a thin and sour liquor of the lacteous kind. Miede considers it synonymous with very small beer, de la petite biere ; and Dr. Willan, in his *West Riding Words*, has *whey-wig*, which he defines, "whey impregnated with mint, balm, and walnut leaves." *Whiggened whey*, says Mr. Brockett, in his *Glossary of North Country Words*, is a pleasant liquor made by infusing various aromatic herbs in whey, and suffering it to undergo a fermen-

tation. *Mr. Archdeacon Nares* makes a quotation from the Commentator of the Ancient Drama, who defines it thus:—"Whig is formed from the whey of milk, after the cheese curd has been separated from it by Runnet; a second and inferiour curd being separated from the whey by an acid mixture, the remainder also being slightly fermented, is called *whig*."

"With green cheese and clouted cream, with flaws  
and custards stor'd

*Whig*, cyder and whey, I domineer a Lord."

*Drayton, Muses Elys. Nymph.*

**WHILE, Until.** "Stop *while* I come."

"I purposit, gif sa had been possible to have spoken  
with my wyfe, whilk now I persave is nathing  
apeirand *whill* God offer sum better occasion."

*J. Knos's Letter to his Mother. M'Crise.*

—"We will keep ourself

Till supper time alone; *while* then, God bless you."

*Macbeth* iii. 1.

"So was he used in Eske and Liddisdail

*While* (till) she get blood no fleeing might avail."

*Henry the Minstrel. Lay of Last Minst. p. 231.*

**WHILES,** "Between *whiles*," in the intervening space of time, at intervals. This is not out of use, as *Dr. Johnson* reports."

"When I came thither (Oxford) to live there *between whiles*."

*Lloyd Bish. of Wor. 1710.*

**WHIMMY,** Capricious, full of whims. *Isl. hwima.*

**WHIMPER,** To break silence, to betray a secret. In this sense it is generally used negatively; as, "mind thou don't *whimper* about what I've tell'd the."

**WHIMS,** A windlass, a wince.

**WHINGE,** To whine, to moan as a dog. *Su. G. whenga, plorare.*

**WHINGIN,** Whining.

"Thare *quhyngeing*, and thare questing at hys will"

*Douglas' Virg. p. 459.*

**WHINNERNEB**, A person thin nosed, or thin visaged.

*WELSH*, *wyneb*, a visage. It also frequently implies a parsimonious disposition.

**WHIPPER-SNAPPER**, A busy, insignificant person.

**WHIRR**, To flutter, to fly away with noise, as partridge, moor-game. *ISL. bir, ventus.*

**WHIRR**, A noise.

"The sour shaft flew quhissilland wyth ane *quhir*."

*Douglas' Virgil.*

**WHIRRING**, Flying with noise, noisy.

"The moorcock spring on *whirring* wings  
Among the blooming heather."

**WHIRL-BAAN**, The cap of the knee. *Patella, Cole's Dict.*

**WHISHINS**, Cushions.

"Halfe a doz. *whysshens xis*."

*MSS. Household Bk. H. Lord Clyfford, 1510.*

"And doune she set her by him on a stone of Jasper  
upan a *quisschen* of gold ybete."

*Chaucer. Tro. & Cress.*

**WHISHT**, Whist. *Sw. hwisk-a*, to whisper. This word is used as a verb, a substantive, an adjective, and an interjection. As a verb, to be silent; "an he dunnot *whisht*, I'll tan him his hide." As an adjective, still, silent; "as *whisht* as mice." As an interjection or an imperative verb, be silent, hush; as, "*whisht!*"

"But *whisht!* it is the Knight in masquerade  
That comes hid in a cloud to see his lad."

*Ramsay's Poems.*

As a substantive, used by *Latimer, Serm. vol. 1, p. 86.*

"When he perceived that Solomon, by the advice of  
his Father was anointed King, by and by there  
was all *whist*."

"Ye need na doubt, I held my *whist*."

*Burns' Poems.*



**WHISK, Whist.**

“And all as lively and as brisk  
As Ma'am, d'ye chuse a game at *whisk*.”

*Table Talk. St. Ronan's Well.*

**WISKET, A small clothes basket.****WHISSON-SUNDAY, Whitsunday.**

“It: for offerand *Whisson-Sunday*.”

*H. Lord Clyfford MSS. Household B.*

“Other fyve m<sup>th</sup> at *Whisson* then next following.  
Given at Middleham iiiith day of Maye. H. 6 after  
conquist neen.”

*Harl. MSS.*

**WHISTLE, The throat.** It is never used in this sense except in the phrase to “wet one's *whistle*,” to take a draught of liquor. It is a corruption of *weesle*, an old term for the weasand or windpipe. *Dr. Johnson*, however, takes no notice of this very probable corruption. *Vide Cotgrave, gargouille*, from which, or perhaps rather from the verb *gargouiller*, comes our word to gargle. So that to *wet the whistle* or *weesle*, is to gargle or wash the throat. *Curculio*, the *nesel* or weasand. *Holyoke*.

“So was hire joly *whistle* wel ywette.”

*Chaucer. Reeve's Tale.*

“Let's turn to the fire, drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*.”

*Isaak Walton.*

“As clean as a *whistle*,” a proverbial simile, signifying completely, entirely; as, “I've lost my knife as clean as a *whistle*,” but I know not the propriety of this simile.

**WHISTLE, “To go *whistle*,” to labour ineffectually, to use exertions to no purpose. “*Thou mud as weel whistle*, as try to mak an oud drunkard sober.”**

"You see not Christ, nor to him bow and fall  
But to the altar, not Christ's throne at all;  
There is no altar-table in the Text  
You may go *whistle* then, what say you next?"

*Prynne's Pleasant Purge*, p. 157.

"Both parliament and people will understand our  
deceit; and then Sir John may go *whistle*."

*Prynne's Fresh Discovery*, p. 12.

"Which, if the ship at once should juttle,  
Yfaith Sir Gyas might go *whistle*."

*Mar.* p. 37.

"To *whistle* the lav'rocks out of the lift," a fruitless  
attempt.

**WHITE**, To whittle, to cut with a knife; from *thwite*.  
A. S. *thwitan*: hence *thwaite*, ground cleared from  
wood. *Ray* has it *thwite*, and adds as an example  
this proverb: "He hath *thwitten* a mill post into a  
pudding prick."

"In threshyng in thatchyng, in *thwytyngs* pynnes."

*P. Plou.* 9 p.

F'or he's far aboon Dunkel the night  
Maun *white* the stick an au that."

*Burns.*

2. To requite; as, "o'd *white* him." ISL. *vijte*, *noxæ*.
3. To know. A. S. *witan*. The substantive, witting,  
knowledge, is very common, but this verb I never  
heard, though used by *P. Plou.* p. 7.

"Then may we *white* what he is worth."

**WHITE**, A word used for calling ducks.

**WHITE-FROST**, A hoar frost.

**WHITE MEAT**, Food made of milk.

"Of milke there are divers sorts of meat made, which  
in a common appellation are termed *white meats*."

*Dr. Venner*, 1620.

"Leave Lot with his pillar, good Cisley, alone  
Much saltness in *white meat* is ill for the stone."

*Tusser.*

"So rides he mounted on the market day  
 Upon a straw-stuff panel all the way  
 With a maund charged with household merchandize  
 With eggs or *white meate* from both dairies."

*Half's Sat.*

**WHITE-SWELLING**, A ludicrous term for pregnancy.

**WHITHER**, Violence, noise occasioned by resistance of the air; *voces ex sono factæ*, says *Ruddiman*. *Mr. Wilbraham* conjectures that it is derived from A. S. *witherian*, to contend.

"Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane *quhiddier*."

*Doug. Virgil*, p. 147.

"Thay semyt samyn ruschand all togiddir

Quhill all the sey vpstouris with an *quhiddier*."

*Idem* p. 268.

**WHITHER**, To throw with violence.

**WHITHERING**, Large. "He's a girt *withering* tike."

**WHITTEN**, *p. p.* of white. In *Chaucer thwitten*.

"And it was painted well and *thwitten*."

**WHITTLE**, A large knife, such as is generally used by butchers. *Sax. whitel*.

"A Shefeld *thwitel* bare he in his hose."

*Chaucer. Reeves' Tale.*

**WHITTLE-GAIT**, A right of partaking of another's table.

**WHIZZEN**, To whine.

**WHO,** }  
**WOY,** } A word used to stop horses in a team.

**WHOO-UP**, The shout of the hunters at the death of a hare. Probably a corruption or lengthening of whoop. In *Colgrave*, "*whoo-whup*," or whooping of huntsmen at the death of their chace. *Vid. Forhu*. Hence the Craven phrase, "To be *whoo-up* with a person, signifying that he is ruined or reduced to beggary.

**WHOTE, Hot.**

“We may not come to the Lord and draw nigh to him with our lippes, and leave our hearts elsewhere, lest the Lord’s wrath wax *whote*.”

*Letters of Bradford, burnt in 1553.*

“Take the juice of a white onion, honey, vinaigre, the juice of rue and St. John’s wort, of eche of them a like quantity; mix all together, and give the patient to drink thereof two thirde deales of a glasse full, but let him have it *whote*, and before the sixth hour after the paine shall have taken hym. This doone, make him sweate as much as he may in his bedde. Thys has been founde of great perfection, and experimented in divers men.”

*A preservative against the plague, oftentimes proved.*

*Secrets of Alexis of Piemont, 1559.*

**WHREET, A carpenter.** A. S. *whryta*, a worker.

**WHREETING, Carpentry.**

**WHY, A heifer.** DAN. *quie*. “A *why* cauf,” a female calf.

**WI, With.**

**WI-THE, These words are frequently used redundantly; as, “git away *wi the*,” “git away *wi ye*,” i. e. begone.**

**WIA, Well.** This word is often reduplicated; as, *wia, wia*.

**WIDDIFUL, Industrious, laborious, plodding.** It is applicable to a hard-working man, who never complains of fatigue, and is derived from *widdy*; of such a character it is often said, “he’s as tough as a *widdy*.”

**WIDDY, Twigs of willows or hazles dried partially in the fire, and then twisted into wreaths for many agricultural purposes.** SAX. *withig*. This is now in general superseded by an iron ring, which slides up and down the *boose* post, to which cattle are bound in the cow house. It is sometimes called the *red widdy* and *swipple*. The scripture term is *with*.

“And she said unto him, the Philistines be upon thee Sampson. And he brake the *withs*, as a thread of tow is broken, when it toucheth the fire.”

*Judges xvi. 9.*

*Dr. Johnson* has *withy*, and quotes *Evelyn* as his authority.

WIDE-COAT, Great, or top coat.

WIDNESS, Width.

WIDOW, This word is indiscriminately applied to male or female.

“My threefold zeal to those blessings whereof they would have so violently made us all *widows*.”

*King Jas. Gunpowder Tr.*

WIDOW, “A *widow* bewitched,” a woman deserted by her husband.

WIFE, “To bury one’s old *wife*,” an entertainment given by a young person when loose from his apprenticeship. “Old *wife’s* fair,” the second day of the fair.

WIGAN, *See royn-tree.*

WIGGLE-WAGGLE, Quivering, vibrating.

WIKES, The corners of the mouth. S. G. *wik*, *angulus*.

WILD-MARE-HINCH, String halt. *Shaks. H. VIII.*  
i. 3. *Spring halt.*

WILL, Is frequently used for *is*; as, “how far is’t to Girston? let me see, *it’ll* be about eighteen miles.”

“Where on 40 Acres ther *will* be *xiiis. ivd.* per acre yerely for rent.”

*Hornby Priory, 1584.*

WILLOT,  
WINNA,  
WINNOT, } Will not.  
WONOT, }

“My message *winna* waite.”

*Gil. Morice. P. Rel.*

“And to leave the place, while the lad is in jeopardy, that I *wonot*.”

*Abbot.*

**WILLY-NILLY**, Willing or unwilling. "*Will he, nill he.*" **LAT.** *nolens, volens.*

"*Will you, nill you.*"

*Taming of a Shrew.* ii. 1. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

"And carried a sort of us off *will ye, nill ye.*"

*Pirate*, 2d vol. p. 32.

"To *will* or *nill*, to thinke things good or bad  
Alike with me."

*Ben Jonson. Cataline.*

"Ye'll quat your quill ! that were ill-willy  
Ye'se sing some mair yet, *nill-ye will ye.*"

*Allan Ramsay's Poems.*

"And thelde sal thai *nil thai, ne will*  
Of thair awen deeds il  
And that wel haf doun that dai  
Sal go to lif that lastes ai."

*Anglo Norm. MSS. vid. Hickes.*

**WILLY-WIT-WISP**, Called also a Willy-wisp ; an ignis fatuus, or Jack with a lantern.

**WILTO-SHALTO**, Of the same signification as the preceding expression *willy-nilly*.

**WIND-BANDS**, Long clouds, supposed to betoken wind or stormy weather.

**WINDED**, Hay light in the stack, and exposed to the air.

**WIND-EGG**, An egg with a thin skin instead of a shell.

*Dr. Johnson* supposed that an egg of this kind was not impregnated. *Mr. Moor* is of opinion that it is occasioned by the hens having no access to calcareous matter. *Colgrave*, under the word *harde*, says, "an egge laied with a soft skin or filme about it, instead of a shell, a soft sheld egge, a *wind egge.*"

**WINDER**, To winnow.

**WINDER**, A window. Our Craven corruption approaches much nearer the presumed etymology, *wind-door*. Is not the Islandic word, *vindur, ventus*, the origin of our term window ? Before the general introduction of glass into this country, it is very probable, that the

openings of habitations for air and light were closed, as *Skinner* supposes, by *wind-doors* or shutters. The pronunciation of the cockneys of the present day confirms the supposition that the word is derived from the Is. *vindur*.

“Knowing they were of doubtful gender  
And that they came in at a *windore*.”

*Hudibras*.

“I will go see her, though but at her *windore*.”

*The Foxe*.

—————“Another was seene  
In a velvet gowne, at the *windore*.”

*Alchemist*. *B. Jonson*.

“As death enters in at the *windores*, that is, thro the outward senses, so life goes in that way chiefly thro the eares, for faith cometh by hearing.”

*Herbert's Careful Father*.

**WINDING-SHEET**, The excrescence of a candle resembling, or supposed to resemble, a sheet, and striking terror on the superstitious observer.

**WINDLESTREEA**, A stalk of grass. A. S. *windle-streecowe*, a reed.

“He that is redd for *windlestraws*, should not sleep in lees.”

“They, *windle-straws*, were stoutest of the two  
They kept their ground, away the prophet flew.”

*Pennycuik's Poems*.

“Now piece and piece the sickness wears away  
But she's as dweble as a *windle-stras*.”

“Not a *windel straw* moves on the heath.”

*Pirate*.

**WINDOW-PEEPER**, A surveyor of taxes.

**WIND-RAW**, A row of hay, put in order to *win* or to carry. Ordo fæni rastris conversus. *Coles*. TEUT. *winn-en colligere, fructus terræ*. *Vid. Dr. Jamieson*.

“For syndry cornys that they bar  
Wax ryp to *wyn*, to manny's fud.”

*Barbour*. *Idem*.

**WIND-SHACKS**, Cracks in wood, supposed to be occasioned by the wind.

**WINDY**, Talkative, noisy.

**WINE-BERRIES**, Currants.

“She led hym into a fayr herbere  
Thar frute groand wi gret plenti  
The fygge, and also the *wine berry*.”

*Jamieson's Pop. Ballads.*

**WINKING**, “Like *winking*,” with the greatest ease and expedition; in a *twinkling*.

“Snap went the sheers, then in a *wink*  
The sang was stow'd behind a *bink*.”

*Morison's Poems.*

**WINKERS**, The eyes.

**WINTER-HEDGE**, Clothes horse. *Piper and Pegge.*

**WINTERIDGE**, A corruption of winter eatage, the same as average, which see.

**WI'OR**, With our. “We doot *wi'or* awn sarvants.”

**WIRE-DRAWER**, A covetous person, a penurious wretch.

**WISE-MAN**, A wizard, a fortune teller; the influence or assumed knowledge of whom I cannot better explain than by introducing the following narrative of a fact, which was sent me by a learned friend. “The Prickshaw witch (the hero of *Tim Bobbin's* humourous story,) blown up, or the conjuror out conjured,” was not far from the truth, when he designated his hero, as a kind of a mongrel between fool and knave. The members of the *sapient* fraternity do not, however, confine themselves solely to the business of telling fortunes, calculating nativities, and assisting people in the discovery of lost or stolen goods, but they frequently take upon themselves the practice of medicine; and as a specimen and proof of their qualifications for this branch of science, I beg leave to present my readers with an original recipe for the



tooth-ache, by one of these *wisecres*. I think it is a pity that such a *valuable* relic should be lost, and as the conductors of our modern medical journals might perhaps, from *jealousy*, refuse it admission into their pages, I know no channel by which it can be so properly handed down to posterity, especially when the orthography is considered, as in a Glossary of local words, and I am confident that it may puzzle the whole College of Physicians fairly to decypher it at first sight. But here it is without further preface:

“Ass Sant Petter Sat at the Geats of Jerusalem our  
Blesed Lord and Sevour Jesus Crist Pased by and  
Sead, What Eleth thee hee Sead Lord My Teeth  
Ecketh he Sead arise and folow Mee and thy Teeth  
shall Never Eake Eney Moor

fiat x fiat x fiat x.”

This elegant *morceau* is copied verbatim et literatim from the original scrap of paper which fell into my hands a short time ago. The occasion was this. A female acquaintance, now beyond the reach of pain or sorrow, who was subject to severe attacks of the tooth-ache, was induced, in one of her paroxysms, to apply for relief to a celebrated conjurer and quack, though I am informed not without some violence to the dictates of her own better judgment. But what will not people do to be delivered from the rack of violent pain? After going through some preliminary forms of incantation, which, I understand, are indispensable on such important occasions, he gave her the above recipe, most carefully sealed up, with a thundering injunction not to open it, and also a direction to wear it in the inside of her stays, over the left breast. From the marks of stitches in the paper, it appears that this direction was duly complied

with, but what success attended the charm I have not ascertained, though I am at no loss to form a probable conjecture. Strange, indeed, it is, that in a nation like England, which boasts, and not without reason, of its pre-eminence in science, and is so highly favoured with the light of the Gospel, any person should be found so void of common sense, as to suffer himself to become a dupe of such ignorant, unprincipled impostors. If any of my readers, who may unfortunately be afflicted with this "hell of diseases," as *Burns* emphatically styles it, should possess such unaccountable credulity, they are at full liberty to make trial of this wonderful nostrum! I do not, however, engage that their "*Teeth shall Never Eake Eney Moor,*" but I can assure them, that it will be equally efficacious when copied from the *Craven Glossary*, and used *secundum artem*, as if they received it from the hand, and under the seal, of an ignorant, impious, fortune-telling quack. Other practitioners in this nefarious and intolerably disgusting traffic, pretend, I am told, to charm the teeth by cutting a small portion from every nail, both of the fingers and toes of their patients, and by wrapping up the precious parings in a piece of enchanted paper, with a small quantity of the inner bark of some *particular* tree. No cure can be effected, except this packet remain in the possession of the *holy* operator, though I suspect that he keeps it no longer than he has fingered his fee and seen his ignorant dupes fairly over his threshold, and then consigns it to the flames. Requests have been made to the *Doctor* to disclose the name of the tree which produces this magical bark, but with a mystic shake of the head, and an

air which shewed that he was desirous of having the credit of superior wisdom, he declined, naturally enough, to make any such disclosure. I am inclined to think, that either the inner or outer bark of any tree, or no bark at all, would equally answer the purpose; but if any one has a desire to commence this lucrative trade of plausible pocket-picking, I would recommend him to try, in the first instance, the bark of the witch hazel or mountain ash, which has, from time immemorial, been accounted a tree of wonderful efficacy in enchantments. And I can, moreover, inform him, that the custom of the trade authorises him to charge the sum of one, two, or three shillings, according to the circumstances of his simple and deluded victims. Ohe! jam satis.

WISH-WASH, }  
 WISHY-WASHY, } Weak, insipid liquor.

WIT, With the.

“ *Wi't hande.*”

*P. Plou.*

WIT, Wet. “ A *wit* an a tippler,” one who likes to *wet* or moisten his clay.

WIT, To rain gently. “ It rather *wits.*”

WITCH, This word is not confined to a female, but is frequently used for wizard, or fortune teller, as appears, from *Wiclif*, to be the custom of former times.

“ There was a man in that citee, whos name was Symond a *wicche.*”

*Dedis, viij.*

“ But Elymas the *wicche* withstood them.”

*Dedis, xiii.*

WITCH-HAZEL, Mountain-ash, *See Royme Tree.*

“ Young Branhholm peep'd and puirly spake

Until he did his ain men see

With *witches-hazel*, in each steel cap

In scorn of soule's gramarye.”

*Bord. Minst.*

**WITHIN-WERSELLS**, Of our own produce, without purchase. An expression of an opposite signification is used by *Shaks. H. VIII. i. 2.*

“And never seek for aid out of himself.”

**WITHY**, See *widdy*.

**WIT-SHACK**, A bog, shaking with water.

**WIT-SHOD**, Wet shoes or feet.

**WITTERING**, A hint, a secret report.

“King Robert, that had *wittering* then  
That he lay there with mekill might.”

*Barbour. Dr. Jamieson.*

“And had *wittryng* off thair cummyng.”

*Idem.*

“Langyng ful sare eftir his hame cummyng  
And of his mynd to haue sure *wittering*.”

*Doug. Virg. p. 281.*

**WITTIN**, Knowledge, judgment. A. S. *witan*. ISL. *vit*.

“Bout my *wittin*,” without my knowledge.

“Much greater than was ever in her *weesting*.”

*Spenser.*

**WIV**, With. This pronunciation is not so frequent here as in the North and East Riding.

**WIZZEN**, To wither, to parch. A. S. *weoznian*, *tabescere*.

**WIZZEN'D**, Withered.

“His *wysnyt* throte, hauand of blude sic thrist  
Generis of lang fast sic ane appetite.”

*Douglas' Virg. p. 276.*

“Fast by my chalmer on hie *wisnit* treis.”

*Idem. Prol. of 7 Book.*

“Or like the *wissen'd* beardless wights  
Wha herd the wives of Eastern Knights.”

*Ramsay's Poems, p. 268.*

“Can it be for the puir body, M. Durk's health, to  
gang about like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty  
morning, with his puir *wisened* houghs as blue as a  
Blawart.”

*St. Ronan's Well.*

WIZZEL, A weasel.

WOD, }  
WOLD, } Would.

"Some *wolde* Sarazin habben her to wive."

*St. Margarete.*

WODTO, Wouldest thou. "Thou *wod wodto*."

"Thou *wot, wot thou!*"

*Sh. 2d pt. H. IV. ii. 1.*

WOE, Sorrowful, afflicted. This adjective omitted by *Dr. Johnson*, are added by *Todd*.

"When thou for sinne dost man rebuke

He waxeth *woe* and wan."

*Ps. xxxix. 12. Stern. & Hop.*

"He wexed wondrous *woe*."

*Spenser. F. Q.*

WOLF, An enormous and unnatural appetite, vulgarly supposed to be a wolf in the stomach.

WOO, Wool.

"So may his flock increase and grow

To score o' lambs and packs o' woo."

*Burns.*

"A flock o lambs, cheese, butter and some *woo*

Shall first be sald, to pay the Lord his due."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

WOOD, Mad, rhyming with *food*. This word is rarely used.

WOOD-RUFFEE, Woodroof. *Asperula odorata. Linn.*

The repetition of double letters, says *Dr. Withering*, affords great amusement to children learning to spell.

WOOL-GATHERING, "Your wits are gone o' *wool-gathering*;" said of an absent, inattentive person. *Moor.*

"I grew indeed in a little time, perfectly distracted, my wit run a *wool-gathering*."

*Crispin the Cobbler's Confutation of Ben Hoadly, p. 4.*

*Miege* also, vo. *egarè*, has this phrase. "Il a l'esprit tout *egarè*;" his mind is wandering, unsettled, or goes a *wool-gathering*, he hath a worm in his head.

**WOOSTER**, A lover, a wooer.

**WOR**, Was or were.

**WORD**, "O' my *word*," truly, on my veracity.

"O' my *word*, I have written to effect."

*Sh. Tit. And.* iv. 3.

"To speak nine *words* at once," to talk fast or inarticulately. *Cotgrave* has this curious phrase.

**WORD O' MOUTH**, "To drink by *word o' mouth*," to drink out of a bottle without pouring out the liquor, and to pass it in rotation to the rest of the party.

**WORM-ITH' TAIL**, A disease in the tails of cattle.

To effect a cure, the tail is opened by a knife. By a long continuance and irritability of the complaint, the animal ceases to thrive. From the A. S. *wyrms*, *tabes*.

**WORSEN**, To grow worse, *v. n.* "I will not *worsen* mysell." *v. a.*

"It *worsens* and slugs the most learned."

*Milton. Vid. Todd.*

**WORSER**, The comparative of worse, a barbarous word.

*Johnson.*

"Were my state far *worser* than it is."

*Tnm. of a Shrew*, i. 2. *Othello*, iv. 1.

"In time go and bargain lest *worser* you fal  
For fewel for making for carriage and all."

*Tusser.*

**WORSET**, Worsted.

"xvi. elne of blakke *worset*."

*H. Lord Clyfford. MSS. Household Book.*

"Calendrin of *worseds*."

*Cowell.*

**WORSET-MAN**, A man, who, at stated periods, carries worsted and distributes it to be spun by the hand. Since the general introduction of machinery, the regular visits of the *worset* man are discontinued.

**WORSLE**, To wrestle, to contend. *BELG. worstelen.*

"And eik quha best on fute can ryn lat se  
To preif his pith, or *wersill*, and bere the gre."

*Doug. Virg. p. 129.*

"As thay war wount at hame with oile enoynt,  
Nakit *worsling* and strugling at nyce poynt."

*Idem*, p. 77.

"According to your desire, sir, we shall *worsle* with  
God."

*Boyd's Last Battell.*

"But some strange thing has Bauldy's sp'rit opprest."  
He's seen some witch, or *warsled* wi a ghaist."

*Gentle Shepherd.*

"Quha with this world dois *warsell* and stryfe."

*Dunbar.*

**TO WORSLE UP**, To clear up by degrees, used of the  
weather. The same expression is frequently applied  
to a person recovering from a lingering sickness.

"I think i my heart he'll *worsle up* yet."

**WORSLER**, A wrestler.

**WORSLING**, Wrestling. BELG. *worstelinge*.

"They fall to *worsling* on the goldin sand."

*Douglas' Virg.* p. 187.

**WOW**, To cry as a cat, to howl.

**WRAAT**, }  
**WRATE**, } Wrote.

"He *wrote* the lives of good princes in verses  
eloquently."

*Sir Thos. Elyot.*

"For if that which any one Apostle *wrote* be canonical,  
much more that which all the Apostles decreed and  
ordered."

*Dial. between a Papist and a Protestant.*

"Those arguments of love-craft *wrote* not on his face."

*Romeus & Juliet.*

**WRAITH**, The shaft of a cart.

**WRANG**, Pret of ring. A. S. *wrange*.

"Of the most cruell of cruell slaves that wrath and  
death ay *wrang*."

*Romeus & Juliet.*

"And therefore I observe and distinguish in this action  
betwixt the part of God that *wrang* his glory out of  
their corruption without their knowledge."

*King J. Inauguration.*

WRANG, Wrong.

"I think the world is a' run *wrang*  
When ilka wife her man wad rule."

*Scottish Song.*

WRANGOUS, Wrong or wrongfully, unjust.

WRANGOUSLY, Wrongly, or wrongfully, unjustly.

WRATE, *See wraat.*

WREATH, The mark and swelling on the skin occasioned by a blow.

WRECKLIN, *See recklin.*

WRINKLE, "To get a *wrinkle* more, &c." to gain a fresh piece of knowledge.

WRITH, The haulm or stalk of potatoes.

WROUT, Wrought.

"And wrightes yat hit *wroghten.*"

*P. Plou.*

WUFF, }  
WAFF, } The low, suppressed bark of a dog.

WULL, Will. This is not very common, except in that part of Craven which borders on Lancashire.

"Now *woll* I shortly here reherce."

*Chaucer.*

"And folwe that the flesh *wole.*"

*P. Plou.*

"Y *wole* be thou maad clene."

*Wiclif. Luke, v.*

"Whom of the two *wolen* ye."

*Matt. xxvii. Wiclif.*

"You did not shake it, did you John? enquired a master of his lad, who was handing a bottle of Port. No, but I *wull*, said the boy, shaking it heartily."

*Moor.*

WUMMLE, A wimble. *TEUT. wemelen, terebrare.*

WUN, To live, to dwell. "Where *wonest* thou?"

*Chaucer. BELG. woonen. A. S. nunian.*

"And that I *wone* in the house of the Lord."

*Hampole's Trans. of Psalm xxxiii.*



"Deth as ich livede  
*Wonsede in two wones.*"

*P. Plou.*

"Vow yee and pay to Jaa your God  
 All that about him *wonne.*"

*Ainsworth. Psalms, p. 87.*

"And tho you *won* here in this world of sin  
 Thou art as happy as Heav'ns angels bin."

*Sylvester's Translat. of Du Bartas, p. 63.*

WUNNEN, } A dwelling. In some parts of Craven  
 WUNNING, } this word is nearly extinct. When a  
 cottage is divided into two parts, or habitations, it is  
 called a house with two *wunnings*.

"His *wonning* was full fayre upon the heth."

*Chaucer.*

"Temple devout, ther God chese his *wonning.*"

*Idem.*

"With him to wend unto his *wonning* neare."

*Spenser.*

"Whose *wonne* this glorious lustre doth embrace."

*Rev. H. More's Poems, 1647.*

"And forte wyte in what stude his *wonyng* were."

*Robt. of Glouc.*

WURST, Wrist. A. S. *wyrest, wyrst.*

WYMEBLING, To linger or to be dilatory, with an  
 intention of accomplishing some object generally  
 indirectly, *Qu.* the etymon?

## Y

YA, } One. "Ya good turn desarves another." "Nivver  
YAN, } at *yan*," never the same, indecisive. "Much  
at *yan*," much the same.

"Must needs be granted to be much *at one*."

*Sh. H. V. v. 2.*

"If gentlemen or other of that contree

Were wroth, she wolde bringen hem *at on*."

*Chaucer, Ct. T.*

YAA, Ewe. "The aad *yaa*," the old ewe. *See yow.*

YAFF,

YAFFLE, } To bark. A. S. *yealp-an*.

YALL, Ale. "*Yall-house*," ale house. This pronunciation is more common in the North and East Ridings.

YAMMER, To make a loud, disagreeable noise.

YANCE, Once.

"Step on thy feet, come of man *al at anes*."

*Chaucer.*

"Consider it werly, rede ofter than *any*s

Weil at ane blenk ale poetry not tane is."

*Douglas' Pref. p. 5.*

YANSELL, One's self.

YAR,

YARTH, } Earth.

YEARTH, }

"O Lorde, which art our Lorde, how marvelous is thy name over all the *yearth*."

*H. VIII. Primer, Translation of Ps. viii. 1546.*

"The God of love hath *yerth* in governance."

*Chaucer. Ct. of Love.*

"In *yearth* is not our country."

*Romt. of the Rose.*

"There were many cast to the *yerth*."

*Froissart.*

"Thy wyl be done in *yerth*, as it is in heaven."

*H. VIII. Primer.*

"I have now no more to dooe on *yearthe*."

*Udall, Pref. to the King.*

YAR, Sour.

YAR-NUT, Earth nut, or pig-nut. *Bunecum flexuosum.*

*Linn.* The roots eaten raw, boiled, or roasted, are very little inferior to chesnuts, and would be an agreeable addition to our winter deserts. *Dr. Withering.*

*Ray* writes it *jur-nut*.

YARK, To rise hastily. "He *yarks* up i'th' snert of a cat." *GOTH. yercken.*

2. To strike with violence. "He *yarks* his spurs into't horses side, and t'horse *yarked* out baath his hinder fit."

3. To seize any thing by stealth. "He *yarkt* it up."

4. To beat.

"Who having in his hand a whip  
He therewith *yirks*."

*Spenser. F. Q.*

YARK, A lash, a stroke.

2. A snatch, a pluck.

YARRISH, Of a harsh taste. *WELSH, garn,* rough.

*Bailey.* *Harrish* occurs in *Bacon's Natural History,* p. 11.

"Such a striction is found in things of an *harrish* taste."

YAT,  
YATE, } A gate.  
YUT, }

"One *yate* for another, good fellow."

*Ray.*

"But with glad chere to the *yate* he went  
With other folk, to grete the markisesse."

*Chaucer. Clerk's Tale.*

"Within an yle me thought I was  
Where wall and *yate* was all of glass."

*Idem. Dream.*

"To openen and undo the hye *yates* of hevене."

*Piers Plou. 8. pass.*

"Sperre the *yate* fast, for teare of fraude."

*Spenser.*

*Bishop Douglas* uses *zet*, a corruption of our *yate*.

“His folk and shep of his fode,

In gos his *yhates* that are gode.”

*Version of St. Jerome Fr. Psalter. See Warton's  
Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

**YAUD**, A horse ; from the A. S. *yeode*. The substantive is common, though I never heard the verb as used by *Spenser, F. Q.*

“On either side disparted with his rod.

Till all the army dry-foot through them *yod*.”

—————“In haste he *yode*

The cause to weet and fault to remedy.”

*Idem.*

“Cupide (quod I) and rose and *yede* my way

And in the temple, as I *yede*, I say.”

*Chaucer. Court of Love.*

**YAWN**, To howl like a dog.

**YEA**, “By fair *yea* and nay,” by a solemn affirmation.

**YEAP’M**, To hiccup, to belch.

**YEAR**, The singular number of this noun is generally used for the plural ; as—

“This *twenty yere* I have been with thee.”

*Gen. xxxi. 38. Geneva Edit.*

“So Joseph died when he was a hundreth and tenne *yeere* old.”

*Gen. l. 26.*

“An image I saw lying there an *9 yere* sins.”

*Leland.*

It is used also in the same manner by *Chaucer*.

“Sin that his Lord was *twenty yere* of age.”

“The Jewis seiden to him thou hast not yet fefty *yeer* and hast thou seyen Abraham.”

*John x. Wiclif.*

“Clerc he was god ynou, and yut, as mē telleth me He was more yan *ten yer old*, as he couthe his a b c.”

*R. Gloucester.*

**YEARTHEN**, Earthen.

“Take a litle *yearthen* potte, and putte into it a nutmeg two scruples of the sticke of cloves, two scruples of the sticke of sinamone, fower scruples of storax

calamita, rose water or the water of spike, or some other sweet water and seethe it. Then put it into a pot sharde with a few hote ashes and coals under it, and set in the chamber, and the smoke thereof shall give a very sweet amiable and hartly savour."

*Secrets of Alexis of Piemont, 1559.*

**YEBBLE**, Able.

**YEES**, Ye shall.

**YEIGH**, Yes; used only on the borders of Lancashire.

**YELLOW-YOWRING**, A yellow hammer. *Emberiza citrinella*. Linn. Sir W. Scott has *goldring*. In *Cotgrave* it is *yewle-ring*.

**YER**, Your.

**YERD**, Yard. BELG. *gheerde*.

"It. 2 *yerds* and a halfe of clothe of gold and di a q' viii.  
It. for x *yerds* and a halfe of frees for covryng of side  
saddlyes.

It. to my Lady for her smokkes xs."

*MSS. H. L. Clyfford H. Book, 1510.*

"He toke a white *yard* in his hand."

*Squire of Low Degree. Strutt.*

"For ye makyng of oon new place of square con-  
tenyng xvii. *yerds* and di *yerds* in ye lengthe, and  
x *yerds* in brede."

*2d of Rich. III. Whitaker's Richmondshire.*

**YERD-BAND**, A rod of a yard in length. "The  
*Ladies yerd-band*," the belt of Orion.

**YET**, A gate. See *Yat*. "To be as far as ivver *yet*  
*clapped*;" an hyperbolical expression used for any  
person or thing that is a great way off, equivalent to  
being at the world's end.

**YETHER**, A long pliant twig with which hedges are  
bound. *Tusser* uses *edder* in the same sense.

"In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake  
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make."

"Then said the hermit you and your's shall hold your  
lands of the Abbot of Whitby and his successors in  
this manner, that upon Ascension day, you or some

of you, shall come to the wood of the Stray Heads, which is in Eskdale Side, the same day at sun rising, and there shall the Abbot's officer blow his horn and he shall deliver unto you Wm. Bruce, 10 stakes, 11 stout stowers, and 11 *yethers*, to be cut by you or some for you, with a knife of 1d."

*Grose's Antiq. vol. 6, p. 90.*

**YLK**, Each, one. *Ylk* or *ilk* is thought to be peculiar to the Scottish Dialect. It is now obsolete here, though it was used some centuries ago by the Canons of Bolton, as appears from an ancient MSS.

"Set all togyd' in a hatte oven, and late it stand xiiii dayes or mare, and styre all togyd' *ylk* a day."

**YOCKEN**, To make a noise in the throat in the act of swallowing any thing liquid.

**YOLLO**, Yellow.

**YONDERLY**, Grave, sullen, distant. I have not often heard this word, nor do I know whence it is derived, except it be from *yonder*.

**YOUNGONS**, Young ones.

"Thou woldest that I shulde shew the those thynges that be meete for the inclination of that age and whiche shuld by and by be taughte the *yongons*."

*Skyrrey's Translat. of Erasmus.*

**YORN**, Yours; an abbreviation of *your own*. This word is not very common.

**YOU-AND-ALL**, "As'ts *you-and-all* I'll doo't;" i. e. I will do it particularly on your account, for whom I have so great a regard.

**YOWTH**, Youth. This word is frequently used in a bad sense, denoting a villain, or a person of a waggish or disorderly character; as, "beware on him, as I know him to be a *yowth*."

**YOW**, An ewe. A. S. *ewe*. BELG. *ouwe, oye*.

"It's a silly flock, where the *yowe* bears the bell."

*Ray.*

"This (crone) properly is the appellation of an old *yeow*, and applied in anger upon an old elderly woman."

*Verstegan*, p. 334.

"Or, aiblins Maggies ta'en the *yow*  
And thus beguil'd your ee,  
Hey, Robbie man, and like enowe,  
For I hae naa rowan tree."

*Minst. of S. B.* 3d vol. p. 45.

**YOW, You.** This word is not in general use, except on the Western borders of Craven. It is used by Queen Elizabeth in a letter to his Grace of York.

"We require *yow* earnestlye to take such order, as the advocac'n may be revoked into your hands again."

20 June, 1580.

"Good my Lord Cranborne, let me putt *yow* in mind that *yow* were borne and brought up in the true religion."

*Archbishop Hutton*, 1604.

**YOWER, An udder.** BELG. *uyer*. In *Ray* it is *ure*.

**YOWER-JOINT,** The joint near the udder or thigh of the horse, opposite the hock or hough.

**YOWER, Your.**

Also that *yours* patrone yeff' yow every day hote mete twyes at too melys."

*Wey's Itin. MSS. Bodl. 16 Cent. Vid. Gent. Mag.*  
July, 1827.

**YOWL,** To howl, or bark like a dog. Also, to whine or cry as a child. In *Cotgrave* it is *yawle*.

"Then Gyas in a fury falls  
And *yauls* and bawls and calls and *yauls*."

*Mar.*

"With duleful shriek and waling all is confundit  
The holl houses *soulit* and resoundit."

*Douglas' Virg.* p. 55.

"And oft with wyld scryke the nycht oule  
Hie on the rufe allane was harde *youle*."

*Id.*

**YOWLIN,** Howling. ISL. *yle, ululatus*.

"And darkness cover'd a' the hall  
Where they sat at the meat,  
The grey dogs *yowling* left their food  
And crept to Henries feet."

*King Henric. Minst. of S. B.*

**YOY, Yes.** This word is not common, except in the South West borders of Craven.

**YULE-CLOG,** A large log of wood, generally laid on the fire on Christmas eve. This is not entirely consumed, but a part of it is religiously reserved by the superstitious for the following year.

“Kindle the Christmas brand and then  
Till sun-set let it burne,  
Which quencht, then lay it up agen  
Till Christmas next returne.”

*Herrick's Hesper. 2d vol. p. 124.*

A friend, learned in the Eastern languages, and an acute etymologist, derives *yule day* or *Christmas day*, from the Arabic *yulida*, he is born.

**YULING,** Christmas feasting. **WELSH,** *gwyl*, a festival.

**DAN.** *jule, jule dag. Natalis Christi.* **ISL.** *jol. Skinner.*

**YUNCE,** Once.

**YUS, Yes.**

“*Yus redelyche quath repentaunce.*”

*P. Plou.*

**YUSTERNEET,** Last night.

**YUT, Yet.**

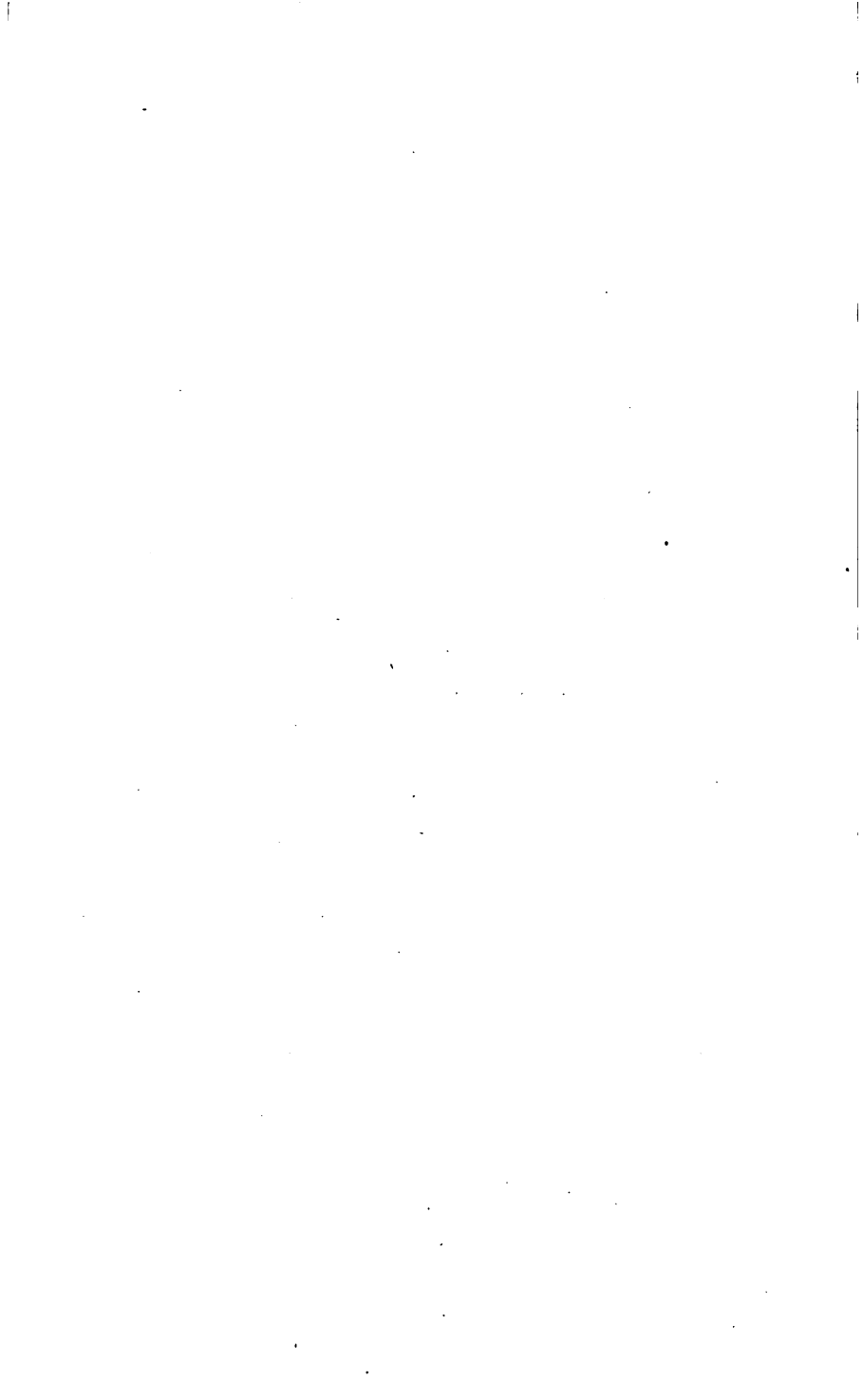
“And *yut* be thy bedman.”

*P. Plou.*

“All these a man may joyes of hevene call  
Ac *yutte* the most sovereyn joy of alle,  
Is the sight of Goddes bright face  
In wham resteth alle manere grace.”

*Richard Rolle p. of Conscience.*





# EXPLANATION

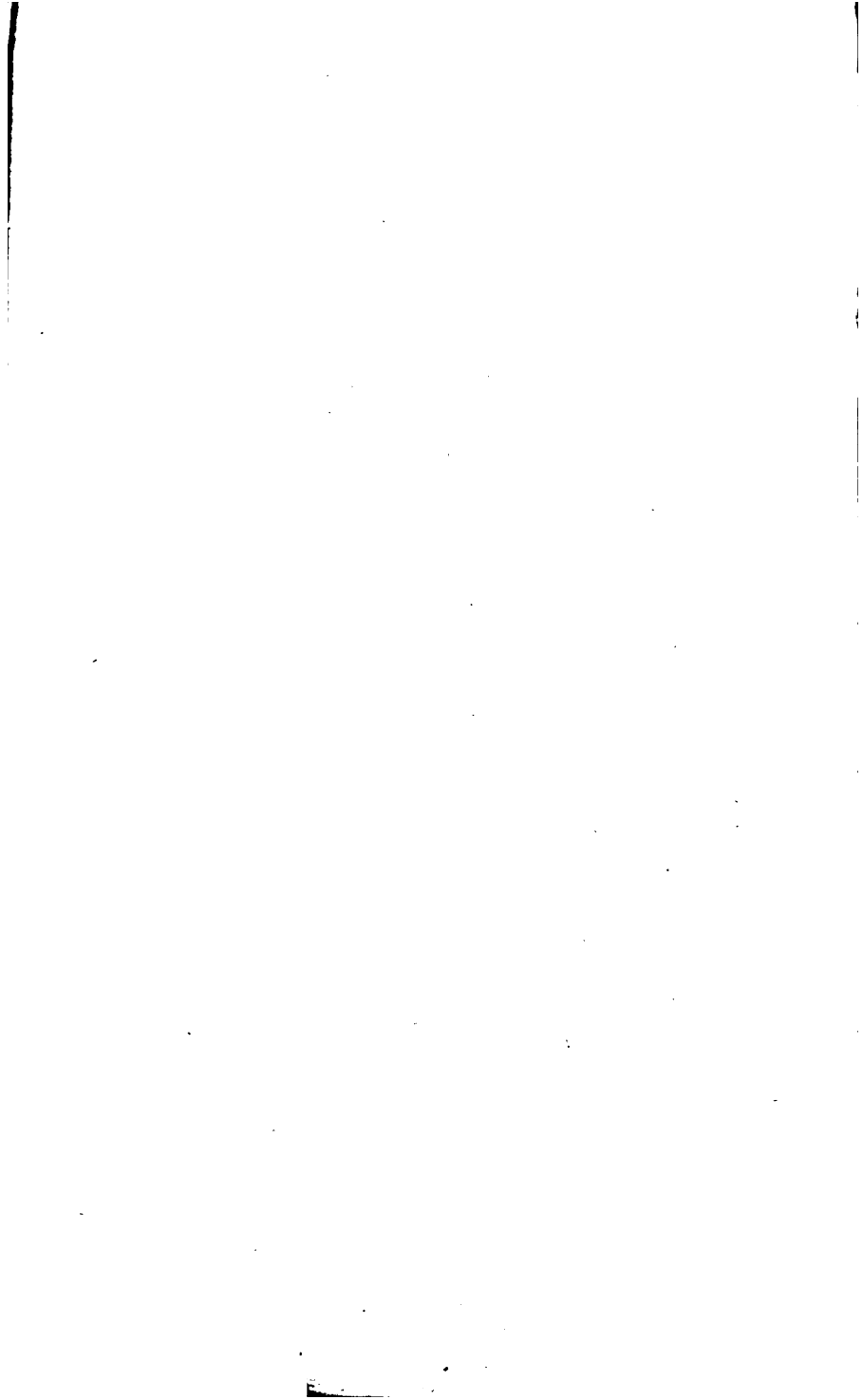
OF

## CONTRACTIONS IN THE GLOSSARY.

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**AINS.**—Ainsworth's Dictionary.  
**A. S.**—Anglo-Saxon Language.  
**BELG.**—Belgic.  
**B. MIN.**—Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.  
**CHAU.**—Chaucer.  
**DAN.**—Danish.  
**D. VIRG.**—Gawin Douglas' Translation of Virgil.  
**FR.**—French.  
**GAEL.**—Gaelic.  
**GENT. SHEP.**—Gentle Shepherd.  
**GERM.**—German.  
**GOWER, C. A.**—Gower's Confessio Amantis.  
**GOTH.**—Gothic.  
**GR.**—Greek.  
**HEB.**—Hebrew.  
**IR.**—Irish.  
**ISL.**—Islandic.  
**IT.**—Italian.

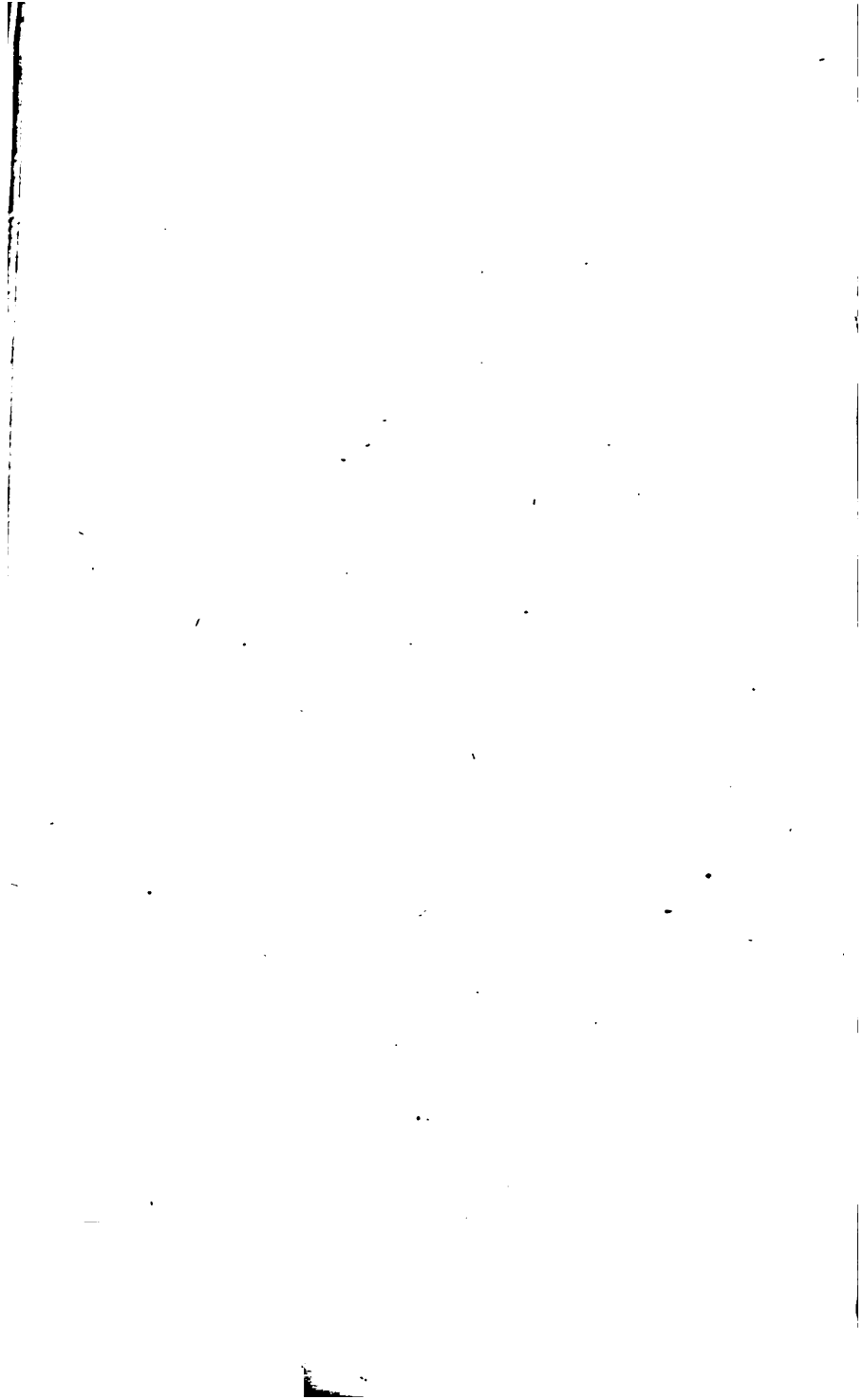
**DR. JAM.**—Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. and Supplement.  
**LAT.**—Latin.  
**MARO.**—Maronides. Virgil's Travesties.  
**MET.**—Metathesis.  
**MÆSO. G.**—Mæso Gothic.  
**P. P.**—Past Participle.  
**P. PLOU.**—Piers Plouhman's Visions, by Robert Langland.  
**PER. REL.**—Dr. Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry.  
**PRET.**—Preterite.  
**PROV. SIM.**—Proverbial Simile.  
**SC.**—Scottish Language or Dialect.  
**SHAK.**—Shakspeare.  
**SU. G.**—Suiio Gothic or Ancient Language of Sweden.  
**SW.**—Modern Language of Sweden.  
**TEUT.**—Teutonic.  
**WEL.**—Welsh.



**TWO DIALOGUES**

**BETWEEN**

**FARMER GILES AND HIS NEIGHBOUR  
BRIDGET.**



## DIALOGUE I.

BETWEEN

FARMER GILES AND HIS NEIGHBOUR  
BRIDGET.

---

*Giles.* Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

*Bridget.* Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

*Giles.* Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

*Brid.* What thinksto o't' weather? Our house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges and reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nout bud soote an muck.

*Giles.* It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

*Brid.* I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t'element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaummy sky.

*Giles.* Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, its a strang sign of a pash.

*Brid.* I've oft obsarved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for seure, I cannot gaum mich be our chimla at prisent, its seea smoored up wi mull an brash. Yusterday about noon, t' summer goose flackered at naya

lile rate, an t'element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knaws that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem at efter.

*Giles.* Whear's yawer Tom, I've been laten him i'th' mista, but cannot leet on him.

*Brid.* Mista, barn ! wha, he's gaan aboon two howers sin weet Fadder to git eldin, nabody knaws how far ; an th' gaite fray'th moor is seea dree, unbane, an parlous ; lang Rig brow is seea brant, at they're foarced to stangth' cart ; an't' wham, boon't' gill heead, is seea mortal sumpy an soft, at it tacks cart up tot knaff ommost iv'ry yerd. Gangin ower some heealdin grund, they welted't' cart ower yusterday, an brak'th barkum, haams, and two felks. It hoins't' galloway feafully, seea that I dunnot lite on em mich afore neet ; an I's seure Joan's vara unfit to be oute lat ; for hees lang been vara indifferent, and hees now nobbud thus an seea, for hees niver warish'd o't' surfeit he gat last Kersmas wi' bloazing and wi' trashin i'th' snaw broth eftert' hares. An he doesn't kest it soon, I'se flaid it'l turn out to be t' shakken i'th' end.

*Giles.* Wheaz cart hey the ?

*Brid.* Wer awn. It wor crazy an wankle enif wi' boonin for't' landlord, an leadin hedge-rise last spring ; bud now it's au etow, it'l nut hod togither bout wantaus an o'erlays, it sarras for nout bud a mackshift. Our lile Dick sud a hug'th' dad his dinner to't' moor, bud as lads, thou knaws, er oft i' a mischief, an, etraath, there niver wor't' marrow to him, what hed he to do, lile gauvison, bud gang an climth' stee i' our heigh laithe, cleeam'd up ageeant' black havver-strea moo, an neck an heels down he tummeld lang-streeak'd at laithe floor.

*Giles.* How leet it ?

*Brid.* Thou minds I'd been reedin an kemmin our Sal, idle scallops, an her hair war seea felter'd an cotter'd

wi' elflocks, for want o' powin, sin shoe'dt' reef, at I lugg'd her a bit wi' lashin. What did shoe do, lile tetchy, calletin monkey, bud tack pet, and gang off in a girt hig and whither. Lile Dick hed naa sooner gitten his poddish an a shive o' breed cleem'd wi' treacle, ner out he tacks efter her, to lake at chicken chow i't' laithe. For ill condition'd, cross-grain'd, monkie, their tempers pan sea weel, at for aut ward they're like cayter cousins. They're seea thick, at they're nivver fray taentother. They'll nut do a hand's turn. There's nut a pin to chuse between Sall an her broo, for they'll nut be *said*. Look what'll come on 'em at last! Sall, outoponner, girt lither, lingey, wallopin gammer-stang, hed nout else to do bud climth' stee, an he hard efter her. When shoe'd clum to't' top stavv, they begins a fratchin an rockin'th stee; out, thou minds, it sherls at foote, an down t'lad drops. As stee wer rosseled, fram, gor an masker'd, it brack au to smash. I'd nobbud brout inth' claaths at were just blaaned, an war sindin out kit an piggan, I hears a sow i'th' air, an as fast as foote cud faw, I tacks toth' laithe door; I sees Dick sprahlin at grund. I githers him up, thou minds, and he begins to ratch an boaken, his noaz aw clung wi' bloode, an his forhead rauk'd a bit; I fully thowt he wad a sounded away, for he war parfitly as coud as an iceshackle.—Howsomivver, efter eed wesh'd his face an snited his noaz, he soon com to his sell ageean. I happens to glent up my ee, an wheea sud I spy bud our Sal clickin fast wi' baith hands tot' bawk, fidging like mad wi' her fit, flaid shoe sud faw an breck her neck; I tacks off, helter skelter, to Joan Thompson's, o'th Gill Bodhum, for their stee; I finns nabody i't' house bud Mally, I wor seea out o' wind at I wheaz'd gin I wor bellon'd, at I could hardly tell her mee eearand. I'th' end, I gat her to help me to hug'th' stee. E commin back ageean ower't slaap hippins,



weet stee on'o'r shooders, down we baath drops, soos intot' beck! I hurt buft o' my arm an ya theigh seea ill, at it wark'd past bidin. Mally spreeans ya whirlbaan, jowls her heeod an left chaff, an grazes her hug-baan. Shoe meaned hersel like a cowshut, for au shoe wor seea full o' pain, herpled an hobbled seea, (an thou knaws shoe's nut yan at hauts at a lile sair,) I pray'd on her to mak sharp, an to git endays as fast as shoe could. I wor feaful flaid shoe'd nivver a dreed toth' uvver side o'th Gill; for shoe ollas pleeans feafully o' nang-nails. Mally war seea slaw o' foote, at I yarks stee off her shooder, an pashes afoar her, an I soon hears her roarin out, "titter up't' brant hovver." As soon as ivver we gat tot' laithe, I looks up for Sall, an, God forgimme, I cudn't hod fray laughin, when I sees her kronkin astride o'th bawk, her hair au full of attercops, mackin a feaful heyba, and gloarin wi' her een like onny hullet in a loup hole. We soon rear'd up'th stee, bud happenin to be full wee't' shorts't we samm'd up to-a-three desses o' hay, an put 'em on't, an seea we gat her down saaf. I paid her, an fettl'd her reight, an gav her, a lile, threapen, complin Dannot, my vardite, I sighed her lugs for her, an warm'd her jerkin wi' a sound switching, an bensil'd her purely, to mack her think on, girt sled-hoffs, how she com theear nesht time.

*Giles.* War Dick mich war?

*Brid.* Hees gitten a girt cowl on his heeod, an hurt his shooder baan. He becom stark efter a bit, an roopy wi' bellin an roarin. He blother'd an slavver'd like onny bull cauf. He wor seea sadly flaid, at he sweat while he reek'd ageean. But what griev'd me mare ner aw wor, hees riven a par o' breeks ommost to fatters, at wor maad for him brand new to gang a yewlin in last Kersmus. I thoute, forseure, when I gat up, that chatterin nanpie, peark'd i'th' ran-tree, betided naa good, at did 'E.

*Giles.* Is yawer Tom strang enif now to grave flahs?

*Brid.* Ay, barn! hees waxen a gay, leathewake, fendible, whelkin, haspenald tike, and thou sees, i' thur hard times, we mun teugh an addle summat, an as t'weather hez just taan up, we mun lig too't.

*Giles.* Wha, wha, as t'weather hez been seea unsartin, an t'rain hez faun seea mich i' planets, titter and better.

*Brid.* Thou hezn't tell'd me yet, Giles, what to wanted wi' ower Tom.

*Giles.* I wanted him to drive me some beeos an sheep to Girston, to summer theear. Thou minds, t'weather, soon on i'th' spring, eftert' breck o' that caum storm, wor seea pelsy, coud, and raty, followed wi' sitch a snithe, hask wind, at I've hardly ony gerse o'th' land, at I winter-ferr'd, grund war seea kizzin'd; seea I'se i' some meser foarced to fest owte two ousen, neen gimmer mugg'd hogs, hauf a score a spaaned lambs, a dozen dinmans, a why, two stirks, an three twinters. I'd aimed to a sent wi' 'em ower dodded seg. Bud hees gaan back o'lat, as fast as dike watter, his harl sticks up, for au t'ward, like an urchin back. I mist my chap sadly. Bout two months sin, butcher Roberts put earles into my hand, an bad me ten pund neen for him, an I wor to a geen him hauf-a-crown ageean; bud as I bout him in at seea heigh an end at Aprac fair, for he wor a mortal nice, viewly, wandy beast, at war he, when E bout him in, I cud not thoal him at onny sike figure. Sin sine, I mud a swapt him wi' Jammy Tennant, for a dozen Scotch yows; bud, girt hobbil at E war, as times are seea slack, I mist my chance, I didn't coup wi' him. Sudn't he creutin up soon, I sall be foorc'd, efter au, to send him to Colne market. Our hay war seea leet an winded, aut average, seea cowarse an roody, my stock hez thriven vara ill; they're nout at au bud kite. It's time for me to lap up, I sall be parfitly shigg'd an I gang on mich langer seea, for three stirks an

a Scotch runt torfill'd autogither last A-vril. How dos't cow prove at yower Joan bout o' me?

*Brid.* We thowt how wee'd warred ower brass to a good end, an hed sped weel, as shoe gav a gay soap at first like, an her milk war feaful rich an blake. Bud shoe now daws vara ill, her yowyer is seea hellerd wit' fellon, at its parlous ommost reekin yans hands to her paps. I war i' girt hoaps shoe wad a warish'd afoore this, bud her butter's yet seea ram at it's fit for nout bud liggin by tot' back end for sheep sauve. Shoe pares fast, I'se flaid efter au, I sall be foarced to signe her. This note's lile good tul.

*Giles.* Come, as I've hed a sleeveless earrand, an I'se seea mislippen'd, I mun endays, anters neet be omme afoar E git back fray Girston.

*Brid.* Nay, man, hovver a bit, let's hev a bit maar o' thy javver. I'd ommost forgotten to ax the to lend us yower stee, while we git yan maad, we look for't reets an sagers to-morn. They hagged a nice birk for't yusterneet, at grew atop o'th Ealand, on some acker moud, claas to th' turmups. Joan war sadly griev'd it wor seea stovven'd wi' fawin.

*Giles.* Ye may hev it to lite on, an welcome.

*Brid.* Thou's nivver tell'd me yet whether ye've gitten in aw yower eldin, Giles.

*Giles.* Nay, nut we, marry, for my daam hez been seea seek, at I war foarced to send'th' lad for't potticar, God knaws, how oft last week, an I knan't whether shoes onny better for awt' puzzumful stuff hees geen her. He gav her a pick last neet, thou minds, it war naa sooner down, ner it blew her up like a fuz-baw, at shoe parfitly rifted ageean; I sa nay mander a good it did her efter au, bud mack her as wake as a wassel.

*Brid.* I'se feaful waa to larn shoes seea vara silly, what think ye on her?

*Giles.* Nay, God knaws what to think on her, shoe hods mitch at yan like, cant and deftly i'th' mornin, an shoe feels seea leetsome an cobby, an can tottle an tantle about a bit, I'se sometimes i' hoapes shoe's creutin up ageean; bud happen shoe's nut been up aboon hauf an hour, 'fore shoe begins to be vara tim'rous an keisty, an as teethy as a steg in a yate, an then shoe maddles an taums ower in a sweb, as seek as a peeat.

*Brid.* Dos't hod her a girt while?

*Giles.* Ay, a gay bit, and shoe's seea gaumless shoe hardly kens ower Sall.

*Brid.* Waas't' heart, how's her stomach?

*Giles.* Wha, naa girt matters at it, for shoe's nut itten hauf't' book o' my kneef sin Monday cum a sen-night, shoe's seea dench an kecker.

*Brid.* Maar pity!

*Giles.* If shoe nobbud could bide to gang out a bit, I've a girt thout t'air wod be o' sarvice to her.—Bud shoe's seea silly and wake at prisent, I'se vara seure 'twod be to mitch for her.

*Brid.* Does shoe sleep weel?

*Giles.* Naa matters as to that, it's nout bud a brokken sloum, an then shoe teughs and taves about seea mitch, at shoe's seure to poit off aw her happin. At times shoe stinns feafully in her douvens, we consate shoe's ridden by th' bitch doughter. Nows an thens shoe's girds o' peffin an coughin, an rattles in her wezzen, an it hods her seea lang, at yau wad think her leets were tainted.

*Brid.* If shoe nobbud could git a bit a naturable rist, shoe wod sam up strength fast, an I wish to God shoe may, for oud lang syne.

*Giles.* As soon as ivver shoe can bide it, I aim to baad her i'th' beck.

*Brid.* An the donot gang an douk 'em when they sweeat, I guess a good sowlin is a feaful strengthenin thing.

*Giles.* Thou knaws, Bridget, we're vara baan tot' beck, an we mun mind to tack her as soon as t' sweeating gird's off her; but, girt like, shoe'l tack uncuth tul't at first.

*Brid.* Wia, that's what; bud then, how can ye baad her in seea lile a soap o' watter.

*Giles.* We can dem it up a bit, an mack a dub a gay dipness.

*Brid.* I'se flaid ye'll do her a mischief, do as deftly as ye can, it's seea staany.

*Giles.* An that be au, we can douk her i' our gimlin.

*Brid.* When I sa the last neet, it quite scapp'd my memory to tell the, that while our folk wor at flah moor yusterday, there com a fine mack of a prossin, flybysky, uncoth fellow down our foud, byt' peeat hul, to't house door, ower bitch yowlin feafully au't' while. Thou minds as I wor cower'd down by t' fire nookin, claas tot' hood end, twinan some cowarse garn, maad fray sheep gowdins, my kneeaves au deet wi' scarn, I sa him comin, seea I yark'd up i' a crack, an ast him what he wanted.—He began wi' saying, "Good day to you, good woman, have you got a barn?" Eigh, says I, hauf a dozen. "One my friend," says he, "is quite enough for me." Seea, at that, barn, I yarks intot' house, an hugs out lile Bill, and as soon as t' lile aups hed clapt his een on this fine mack of an uncuth fellow, he began o skirlin an gloarin, an paused baath my shins black and blue wi his iron clogs. Howsomivver I maister'd him at last, an then hugg'd him to't' outner, an, says I to him, as he wor standing hard by t' midden steead, here's yan on 'em, what want ye wi' him? At that be began to snert an laugh me feafully to

scorn, an I thowt, for seure, he wad a brosten his sell fore he gav ower. I war then seea hotterin mad at I could bide na langer, an says I to him, ye may happen think yoursel finely donn'd and pouthér'd, bud I'se vara seure ye're naa gentleman, tack ye that, or ye wadn't behaav i' sike a shamful way to a poor silly woman.

*Giles.* What said he to that, Bridget?

*Brid.* Said! wha, efter I'd flaate him soundly, seein me i' sike a turmoil, an macking a girt coil, he began to soften a bit; an said, in a gizzenin way, "Good woman, don't be offended, I only want a place to put my horse in." An that be au, said I, ye mud astite at yunce, bout laughin me to scorn seea bout my pocr barns, hev esh'd for our laithe, for there's roun enif an booses plenty theear, an ye may tack yer yaud theear yoursel, an ye like, for I'll nut thrang mysel wi' ye.

*Giles.* Thou gav't him reight theear, Bridget, fort' finest gentleman i'th' ward sall nivver frump ner mack a fool o'me; an what said he then?

*Brid.* Efter he'd chopp'd his yaud i't' laithe, he then com owert' ass-midden tot' door, gat agait o' fabbin me, an says, in a snod, flagein way, "I shall trouble you again, if you please. Be so good as to lend me your ladder." Waa, says I, as ye'r' an uncoth man; for aw ye heynot behaaved tumme in a vara gradely way, I'll fotch it. Seea, thou minds, I gangs up tot' glass caas, an tacks upt' saap an brush fra' behint pewter doubler, at Joan hed been shavin hisselt wi' last Sabbath mornin. An he'd naa sooner clapt his e'en on 'em, ner, I think i' my heart, he wherried an snerted at me harder ner ivver, at he keckled while he varily kinkt ageean, an byt' meskins, an I'd hed't beesom i' my hands, I wad ayther a geen him, a ketty cur, a girt clout our't' heead, or degg'd him purely wi' oud lant.

*Giles.* Thou wad a sarraed him reight and to't hed.

*Brid.* Obsarvin I wadn't be dung up wi' him, ner put up wi' his titt'ring, scornful sneer, he says, in a cantin, flagein way, as an butter wadn't melt i' his mouth, "My good woman, I am sorry you so misunderstand me, I only wished to have a ladder to get upon the hay mow, to give my horse a little hay." A leather for seure, to get on tot' hay mow! I nivver heeard o sike o thing as leather to git onto't' hay mow afoar. I'd leaver behauf leather yower back weet. Think ye; says I, that sike behaviour as yours desarves onny favvor, seea, clappin baath kneaves to my huggans, I tells him i' a stoar voice, as lang as I'se maister o' this house, will-to shall-to, yees naan hev ya mouthful.

*Giles.* Prond Kickshaw! he war nivver at yan wi' hissell, he didn't knaw his awn mind fray ya minute to another. I rayally think i' me heart he wor'nt au theear. Thou held him up strangly, Bridget, what did he then?

*Brid.* He then steud claas toth' staan benk, reared like London puther, looked vara glum an gruff, pood out a rid book, an wraat down au t' windows.

*Giles.* Odsheart, Bridget, thou gat into a feaful aacker'd hobble, hedto knaan titter at he wor a window peeper, theugh wadn't a been seea flaid o' thy hay. An what said he then?

*Brid.* Wia, just as an nout hed happened, an he'd been gayly used to flightin, he says tumme, "I will now be much obliged to you to shew me the best road to Burnsals."

*Giles.* I dare say, thou wor fain enif to git shut on him.

*Brid.* Eigh, that wor E. Bud thou minds I nivver gav him another misbehodden word, flaid ov a surcharge, I gits at top o't' assmidden an tells him, as plain as tongue

could speeak, to mind to gang down claas tot' Recan i' Joan Thompson's Ing, then straight endas ower Howgill, seea ower staany Bits, at boddum o' Scar claas, through Harrison Intack, an to be seure to mind to gang down first gait at hods tot' reight, an turn to'th left o't lile mear, for shoe wor then liggeren claas toth foote gait.

*Giles.* It wor au as plain as a pike staff; it's unpossable thou could a tell'd him a gainer gait.

*Brid.* Seea thowght I, bud, girt gauvison, i'th' roun o' gangin downt' first gait, he oppen'd first yait he com at. I prisently spies him i' ouer hay claas, ont' heeadland, anent waw, paupin an peepin about gin he wor spyin for hares. Eigh barn, I sa him ride twice seea about t' claas, spaudin an staupin ower't' girse maast shaamfully, for thou knaws, our grund's a bit soupy, an sumpy, bud isteed o' gangin to'th' left o't' lile mear, t'girt fonlin raad to'th' left o't' taad pond.

*Giles.* His pride seems to'a gitten't' better ov his uvver stoary. He mun be off at side, er he wadn't be insens'd. Did he fin his rooad efter au?

*Brid.* Nay, barn, he com back ageean, raad up to me stickle-but, an began to threep me down how I'd tell'd him aw wrang; seea, thou minds, to keep him eea good humour, for au I'd shawn himth' gainest gait afoare, toth' best o' my wittin, I gangs agaitards wi' him, an sets him as far as't' loan heead. Bud while I'd been flightin him 'bout t'lile leet i't' milkus, our cobby foal, bay stag, a stott, two drapes, three stirks, an a cauf, gat out at yate, at this brazen jackanapes hed left open. What hed I to do, bud gang an late 'em all owert' moor. Nut bein i' good graith, I war seea sweltd, at I sweeat like a brock, an wor as wit as I'd been shearin or loukin awt' day i'th' corn field. We louping ower dubs, laches an sikes, I maad my sark as wit as drip, at it sil'd ageean, an as



yollo as a daffodowndilly wi' car watter ; my stockings war deeted up tot' mid leg, an my shoon war parfit sops ; my petticoat war seea clarted an slatted, at it war parfitly barked wi' muck ; an I scratted my shins sadly wi' ling collins, ya foote war feafully plish'd ; bud what griev'd me maar ner au war, I lost my hollin busk, finely flower'd at my husband gamma 'fore I war wed. Wi' runnin eftert' becase I war quite fash'd, I gat my fit tether'd amang some seaves, an dang some skin off my noaz, an hed liked to hev scratted taa ee' out.

*Giles.* Thouz been sadly tosseccated wi't' lile window peeper, he broute the into a peck o' troubles.

*Brid.* Eigh, forseure, it wor lang o' him, bud thouz hear. I' comin back ageean, when'i'd gitten anent sheep bield, I spies alantum off two shooters. They macks up tumme in a crack, an owergat me afoar I reak'd t' aum tree. They war seea clemm'd, at they war feaful fain to pike amangt' shrogs some shoups, bummklemites, an hindberries.

*Giles.* Wor the gentlefoak ?

*Brid.* Eigh, be ther talk they wor, bud they war vara plainly donn'd, i' short doublets, for awt' ward likeshay lads.

*Giles.* It caps yan now a days, Bridget, to ken quality fray poor foak, wi' ther short poud heeads, 'bout powther. Women er not mitch better. Our Jin com haam fray sarvice at Bolton i't' Moors, Setterday come a sennight, an her awn mother hardly kenn'd her, for au shoe nobbud left haam last Fastness een, an shoe war pubble an grosh, an i' vara good likein ; an shoe hedn't been bedizen'd an transmogrified, shoe wod a hed a feaful blush of her mother.

*Brid.* Thou knaws shoe ollas favvor'd her.

*Giles.* Eigh, forseure shoe did like, bud then shoe us'd to hev a dasent lang waist, but now shoe's au legs. It warn't seea when thou war a young lass, Bridget. I

can tell agin't wor yusterday, sin thou hed as nice a lang waist as onny body, as slim an as smaw, eigh, as an arran.

*Brid.* Eigh, that hed E, Giles. I've naa patience wi' ther flarin way o' donnin now a days; ivvery thing hangs seea side on 'em. It's nout at au, antul believe me, bud a blind. For I defy the to find 'em out howivver girt they er. Does'n't o' know, how neighbour Roberts wor for sendin their douter to plaas, vara nesht mornin (for shoed gitten her god's-penny at Otley stalties), when she war gard to out we'et, an tell how shoed gitten, what t'ward now caws, nobbud a *slip*.

*Giles.* A slip! it warn't seea caud i' thy time. Foak didn't stick at cawin it by its reight naam; they wad then a geen it na lanein. Bud, now they're gitten into a higger muggger way of softenin it off, estead o' puttin an end to sike shamful wark.

*Brid.* Her awn mother, barn, fan naa faat wi' her, a mucky frow, bud thought how aw wor reight, when shoe war parfitly at down liggin. I heeard lang sin, at shoed gitten a wooster, an how shoe'd been thrown owert' bawk some Sundays back, bud if what thou says be true, shoe's in a likly way to hing theer.

*Giles.* Wooster! wheeaz shoe gitten?

*Brid.* Yan o' Brown lads. A vara pratty wooster etraath, I've parfitly gloppen'd to think how Roberts wad let sike a lousith-heft, jack-a-leggs, come owert' door-stons. Parents er maar behauf to blaam ner their poor barns.

*Giles.* Blaam! I've oft heeard Roberts gee 'em good counsel.

*Brid.* I see thouz fain to beet him out, but what's counsel good tull an it beeant back'd be a good example? An parents tell their barns to speeok truth, to mack use o' naa foul says, to be painful, honest and godly, what does aw that sinnify, an they thersels winnot stick at

tellin lees, bannin an talkin bawdy, an er drukken an full ov aw mander o' roguery. It's for au't ward az an barns hadn't een az weel as ears. Joan an me, God be thank'd, hennot mich to blaam owersells wi' o' that heeod. We baath give 'em good counsel, an we hoap, good examples, by livin daily i'th' fear o' God. As to drissin, nabody could ivver donn plainer ner Joan an me. Bud it's naa wonder i' thur times, an young lasses sud now an then donn out o't' way a bit, when sougers of au foak er seea full o' ther nonsense. Ouer lad com haam t'other neet wi' a girt garth\* teed to baath sides of his breeks, at reeaks ower baath shooders.

*Giles.* What use could that be on thinksto?

*Brid.* He says, how it's to help him i' a lang march.

*Giles.* Doesn'to know what they caw 'em?

*Brid.* Nay, seure don't E.

*Giles.* They gee 'em two names, a braas an a gallows.

*Brid.* Gallows! Oh my poor lad! Eigh, I see plainly now, whar that invention springs fray. Antul believe me, it comes fray some Tom Painer i' power, wheea hez girt say i' Parliament, an hez counsell'd main on 'em to believe it as summat vara useful, an at first geen it 'name of a braace, nobbud as a blinnd. Waa-worth that lang-heeoded, winner-neb'd rascad Boany, he cares nut a haupenny piece what expense an trouble he puts other foak tull, seeabetide he can gain his ends an saav hissell. Thou may lite on't, it's au a shift of his noddle

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\* Braces were first used by the Craven peasants soon after the commencement of the late French war. At the time the Craven Volunteers were embodied, poor Bridget was alarmed by this new, and to her, incomprehensible article of dress.

to saav raap, powther an shot. Ananters he does lick us, an naabody knaws how an arrow may glent, he'll tuck up aw our Volunteers be ther gallowses, i' iv'ry tree he comes at, thou'll see 'em flackerin about like flay-craws.

*Giles.* I'd leever be shot a dozen times ower, ner de sike an outo't' way lingerin deeach.

*Brid.* I'll tell the what, Giles, as soon as ivver he gits haam, belive, I'll nife 'em fray him, an ayther feal 'em er thrav 'em into't' fire, hees nivver trail his awn gallows at his back as lang as I can help it.

*Giles.* Thou's maad sike a feaful lang perammle 'bout donnin o' them lasses an sougers, at thouz nivver tell'd me whar them shooters war ganging tull.

*Brid.* Gangin tull! wha! they'd lost thersels at top at moor, an could'n't hit t'way back ageean. They war feaful fain, I promise the, when they clapt ther een o' me, an a wunnin naa girt way off. They esh'd way to Moor Cock Hau. They war seea sadly doon for, wi' trailin i'th' ling efter't' moorgam, at I could do naa less ner mack boud to esh him intot' house, for au it wor an a clunter.

*Giles.* Wad the gang in?

*Brid.* Eigh, forseure; an as they wor Outners, for naabody's door, for aw I say it, oppens gladder ner wer awn to fremd foak, I maad mitch on 'em, an gav 'em reight freely sike odments as I hed i't' house, a beef collop, a rasher o' bacon, beside butter an whangby. I maad ivv'ry thing, bud mysel, as nate as I weel could, I spread taable claath, abit boorly for seure, an happen nut seea simmit as they'd been used tull, bud then it wor dasant an cleean, an they fannd naa fant weet, bud maad as free as owt, an squatted down tul't' feeaful cheerfully at lang-settle, 'bout wishins.

*Giles.* Eigh, eigh, as t'sayin is, hung-er's best saace.

*Brid.* Bud thouz hear. While I wor fryin collops, yan on 'em glents his ee up at breead fleek, an says tumme, "I find you are leather dressers as well as farmers."

*Giles.* I think i' my heart (low be it spokken), at gentlefoak, for maist what, ken less ner onny body.

*Brid.* Whisht, whisht, Giles! leeast said soonest mended.

*Giles.* Isn't it a vara hard caas, pray-the-now, at yan munnot oppen ther mind a bit? Thou sees plainly, how'th girt fonlin didn't, ken what havver cake wor.

*Brid.* Noa, barn, he teuk 'em, as they laid at fleek, for round bits o' leather. I ax'd him to taste it, an seea tacks up't' beesom start, potters yan down, an keps it i' my apron. He then nepp'd a lile wee nookin on't, nut validum o' my thoum naal, an splutter'd it out ageean, gloaring gin he wor puzzom'd, an efter aw I could say, I cudn't counsel t'other to taste ayther it or some bannocks, they wor dazzed a bit, for seure. It war girt luck at I hed some efter temsin breead i't' Aumry, as they didn't set mitch stoar o' my breead. Ther dogs warn't at au dench, they maad naa proud orts, I promise thee, for they licked up to-a-three neapons o' meol, at I fetch'd out o't' ark, an soss'd up a gay soap o' blue milk and lopper'd ream, out of our girt flann'd dish.

*Giles.* Did thy outcumlins matter thy collops?

*Brid.* Eigh marry, they cadged ther houl-hampers, an sleek'd thesels wi a meos potful or two o' grout, a bit heedy an flizzen for seure, just tacken out at guilefat, for our strang drink barrel war quite toom'd, an I war saary for't, for it war a soap a mortal good drink, bud there warn't a sigh left. They behaaved like gentlefoak when they'd doon, for they gamme twelve groats. Efter aw, I went a gaitards wi' 'em to Moorcock Hau, for there's a

plezur i' waitin' o' down reight quality, theye'r nut hauf seea dench ner seea difficult as them maacky upstarts.

*Giles.* Thouz seea bobberous an keckahoop wi' thy twelve groats, an seea ta'en up wi' thy quality, at thouz quite an clear forgotten't' lile whipper snapper winder peeper, whar comes he fray?

*Brid.* Hodto a bit, hodto a bit. I'll tell the au enow. I think i' my heart there nivver wor't marrow to the. Thouz nut a morsel o' patience, thou will hev titter gait in omme, I've nut tell'd the au yet. For seurely nivver onny poor crayture went thro' seea monny troubles i' ya day. Ya trouble fell seea fast at neck of another.

*Giles.* Come, out weet, Bridget.

*Brid.* Wha, i' gangin haam, efter I left my quality, it soon becom dosky. Oh! Giles! my knees parfitly whacker ageean at thowtes o' what I'se boun to tell the.

*Giles.* Heaven's sake! what wort' matter?

*Brid.* Wha, when I'd reak'd Black-hill Crag, that feaful onely plat, Oh! Giles! nivver war poor woman i' sike a tackin.

*Giles.* Out weet, out weet, Bridget, what wor the to do?

*Brid.* Wha, vara first thing I clapp'd my een on wor't Dule in a feaful flash o' fire.

*Giles.* Dule! Oh, hearsto bud, barn, how thou talks?

*Brid.* Talk! I talk truly, at do E, an I nobbud can believe my awn een. He mun be that at's nout, ayther Oud Nick or a Guytrash.

*Giles.* What wor he like?

*Brid.* I can hardly tell what he wor like, I wer sea maz'd; for my heart loup'd up to my mouth at seet on't; an aw at yunce I brack into a muck sweeat, at did E.

*Giles.* Didto see his horns?

*Brid.* Horns! eigh, I think I did etraath, they wor aw out as lang as yower girt Ousens! An his een as big as pewther doublers, flash'd fire maast feafully.

*Giles.* They say how't Dule hez a tail, didto see it?

*Brid.* Eigh, I saa it, an moreower ner that, felt it; for he lash'd it to an fray at naa lile rate.

*Giles.* Did he lig a laam o' the?

*Brid.* Naa; for I dropt ommy knees, an worded a lile prayer, an then I defied him; for, thou knaws, God's ollas aboont' Dule. Bud for aw I war sartain he could'n't hurt me, my knees baad whackerin; bud I crept by as wheemly as I weel could, he nivver hurt a hair o' my head, at did he nut, for a lile bit I stend at whethers, which gait to gang, bud at efter E yunce gat off I did dirl it away inbank, at did E. Bud thou minds, monny as my troubles hed been, they did'n't au end here, for i' runnin wi aw my might, just whenid gitten to'th' Gill heeod, I yarks ya foote under a tetherin breear, an down I fell soss o' my faace, an then sounded away. When I com about ageean, I felt quite smother'd wi my claas, at hed flown owr my heeod. Bud I'll uphodto I wor feaful fain when I fand I wor o be mysel, as girt like, I hed'nt faun i sike a heppen way as a body mud a wish'd.

*Giles.* Thou says thou sa him at Blackhill Crag?

*Brid.* Eigh, at that vara spot.

*Giles.* Poor Bridget, I lile thowte at thou, of au foak, wad ha' been sike a daft fonlin. Thy Dule, as t'o caws him, were nout i'th' ward bud a horse heead. For our lads, efter they'd doon graavin at Flah moor, began a fratchin an lakin. They fand an oud horse scaup, an teed tul't a lile kid o' ling, wi' a piece a raap, 'bout a yerd an a hauf lang. They then fettl'd it up, clapp'd it at top o' Blackhill Cragg, an lëeted a to-a-three leggeren o' peeots at side on't.—This, Bridget, war that dreedful flash o'

fire ; an that kid o' ling, at hung ower't Crag, an blaw'd about wi' t' wind, wort' lashin o' thy Dule tail.—Ah ! ah ! ah ! poor Bridget, thouz nivver hear t'last o'nt.

*Brid.* Thou needn't laugh me seea feeafully to scorn about it, hed thou bin theear, thou wad ha' bin war flaad behauf. Waaworth yower lads, an I catch 'em, by jen I'll remman 'em, an sigh ther lugs for 'em. Now, Giles, antul mack me a promise nut to tel our foak about this Dule ; for, thou minds, I maad 'em aw as flaad as mysel, I'll tell the aw about t' lile window peeper.

*Giles.* Wha, I will then. Whar comes that lile whipper snapper window peeper fray ? Skipton ?

*Brid.* Skipton ! nay, byt' leddy, I's ommost seure he comes fray Lndon, for I can hardly tell ya word i' ten, he knacks an talks seea fine, an macks use o' sike outlandish gibberish.

*Giles.* What mack of a tit did he ride on ?

*Brid.* A dasaut, jump, bay yaud, wi' a churchil'd mane.

*Giles.* Girt like, it wert' vara saam fellow at raad, at a girt bat, down our loan, just when I'd swarm'd upt' wicken tree. I war standin, thou minds, i'th' grainin, an snaggin off some boos at aumered't' gait, when his skaddle tit, glentin its ee up at me, teuk boggle, maad a girt flounder, an ran arser'd 'geeant mistow nookin. Heed seure a bin thrawn, hedn't he click'd hod o't' mane wi' ya hand, an tailband wi' t'other ; an, lile puppy, an he hedn't yark'd baath spurs intot' flank, shoe'd a doft him efter aw.

*Brid.* I sud ha' been feaful fain to a seen t'lile window peeper, a proud, maacky, puppy dog, seea flaid. Hed Joan ben theear, he wod a clapt a bunch o' nettles undert' yaud's tail, and maad her spangwhew him owert' waw, and pash'd an bray'd his harnes out. He wad a tow't him, a lile skewin, pryin taad, to come tot' moorside ageean, peepin an skewin about i' ivv'ry nook.



*Giles.* There warn't mich need for nettles, I'll uphodto, Bridget, for i' aw the born days, thou nivver sa owght look seea dash'd an sackless. He war parfitly ov a muck sweet.

*Brid.* I's fain on't, lile Jack-a-dandy.

*Giles.* Thou's naa marcy o't lile fellow, bud's ollas gnatterin an hypin at him. Bud thou hesn't tell'd me yet what t'husband said when he com haam fray't Flaa Moor.

*Brid.* Say! wha, he wor hotterin mad, an play'dt' moats an hangment, an wod a fain seen that lile peepin dule; for he wad a geen him his creepins, an sike a hezlin an a whalin as wad a maad his wezzon parfitly wherkin ageean.

*Giles.* Didto finnd thy stag an thy beas efter aw?

*Brid.* Eigh, I fann'd 'em, efter gangin a lang way o'th' back o'th' Croanberry wham, an I thowte, forseure, ift' brock-faced, branded stirk hedn't rauted feafully, I nivver sud a fun 'em. Ise flaid ower stag'll be kensmark'd, as hees dung some hair off his nar huggan an cammerel.

*Giles.* Blend some soote an swine saam together, an clap't toth' spot, an he'll happen ail na maar on't. Did'to see onny croanberries, Bridget? I mun late some, for ower Squire hez formill'd three quarts omme. It's 'boon a fortneet sin he stevven'd 'em.

*Brid.* I sa vara few, I think they're a mack a scantish to-year. There's a gay to-a-three a blaaberries. They lig seea rank o'th grund, at thou mud fill a maund in a crack.

*Giles.* Hesto heardt' news?

*Brid.* What news?

*Giles.* Wha, our Tom wor at Skipton fair this week, and he brings word howt' talk gangs theear at Boany'll be here in a crack, an how orders are geen to leet awt' beacons, Monday come a sennight.



*Brid.* Oh, hearsto! God shild it. There'll be sad wark, I's fear'd, i'th' end on't.

*Giles.* Them men'll hev a bonny easy peddle ont' top o'th' beacon for their hauf a crown a day.

*Brid.* Dunnot they tent aw neet?

*Giles.* Nay, they nobbud sud do.

*Brid.* Sud it be frost an snaw, I aim, they'll be fain to steal to bed.

*Giles.* Bud, etraath, sud they be taan nappin by't owerlooker, he'll soon skift 'em.

*Brid.* What hey the to do theer, Giles?

*Giles.* They've nout to do bud to mack a girt bloaz, ananters they spy a leet i't' other beacons.

*Brid.* It'll shut a power o' brass.

*Giles.* It will, naa doubt, swattle away a seet o' silver, bud its better to loaz hauf ner aw.

*Brid.* That's sure enif; for, fray aw accounts, that Boany's a feeaful girt rogue; he sheds aw I ivver heeard tell on; hees nivver whiat, hees ollas agait o' some brabblement, rampin an reavin at iv'ry thing; an let what will happen, hees seure to keep't tail i't' watter, an hez naa sooner lick'd ya country, ner hees raumin at another.

*Giles.* They say he proffers girt things to aw his songers, as soon as ivver they can git a footeing on oud England. Hab at him, we'll sizzup him an he does come, for, byth' mess, as fauce as he is, I've a girt persavance how our navy an volunteers, fair faw 'em, say I, o'l ayther snape 'em or let leet intul 'em, an then, aw his fraps an brabblements o'l stand him i' naa steead.

*Brid.* Our lad's quite bobberous, an aw a roav. He leeads a filthy peyl iv'ry day, wi' his prancin an hakin about. He'd naa sooner come tot' doorstans, wi' his fine cockade in his hat, ner it parfitly maad my heart wark

when I clapt my een on him. Thinks I to mysel, what'll become omme, sud I loaz my poor lad i' my oud age!

*Giles.* It stands us aw i' hand to bide thur hard times, Bridget, 'bout a graan. Hesn'to heeard how Boany behaav'd tot' poor Hanovarians, an tot' braav Swish, how it warn't enif for him to tack their lads, bud their wives an douters, eigh, an the vara beds they hed to lig on?

*Brid.* What a brash raggald! hees seure to gang tot' dule whick, if he dunnot mend soon.

*Giles.* Wia, naabody can be saaf as lang as that bullockin rascad lives. He leetens to be a gradely fellow, bud he braads o'th' dog i't' boose, he'll nayther itt hissel ner let onny body else itt. Wad E hed a fire-poit er a rid hoat hottel in his throttle. An he wor to come, I wad spangwhew him back ageean owert' dub.

*Brid.* Thou says vara reight, poor as we er, we sud be far warse wor he to come; for he wad, naa doubt, mack a sad derse amang us; Joan an me hey not mich to crack on, bud we can mack shift to live in a gradely, menceful, heppen way, an I wad be waa to soap it for awt' French freedom they mak sike frap about. There's naa trusting 'em, Giles, for they're aw of an ill reek; an I'd leaver dee ner live under sike a braungin, gaustrin taistril.

*Giles.* Oliver war ill enif, bud this Boany's t'uptack of aw.

*Brid.* They say our neighbour Williams chunters, an is quite down i'th' mouth, an is seea flaid, at hees buried aw his goud i'th' garth, an at hees na sooner stockenth' door, an slotted sneck, ner he tines it wi' three feafal strang bouts iv'ry neet.

*Giles.* Thou knaws Williams wor ollas a dowly, swamous, meaverly mack of a chap, an hed a daft heart; an arran, or a whackerin of an espin leaf wad a flaid him

out of his wits. Etraath, I'se saary for him, for hees oft been my beet-need; an tack him aw i' aw, hees a gay, sponnable, oud farrendly fellow.

*Brid.* Sud onny body cum sharp up an peyl't door, efter it's dosky, hees parfitly gloppen'd; hees seea flouter'd, he cowers, his knees whackers, his teeth dithers, an his een gloar, as an he war stark mad. He then macks a feaful stir wi' t' tangs, yarks upt' fire-poit, beets fire, bangs't reckon, skifts his chair, an peeps about, but, for awt' ward, he daren't oppenth' door, for feear'd Boany's come to fotch him an aw his gear. He dare hardly lig i' bed hees seea freeten'd.

*Giles.* Poor Williams is a swamous, cowardly chap.

*Brid.* I'se flaid, an a mack a waily i' times mysel, when I study ower thur things; nows an thens a good book gies me spirits. Efter I com frayt' kirk last Sabbath day, I teuk up'th' bible, as E oft do, an rid a deecal consarnin Nebuchadnezzar, how God let him flourish an roy a girt while, nobbud to mack his downfaw maar freetful. An, how do we knaw, bud Boany hissell is letten to crob ower t'other nations for a bit, at he may hev a faw like Nebuchadnezzar, to show tot' ward what lile trust is to be put i' villany an vain gloary.\* God be thank'd, we've a good king, an oft hez my heart wark'd for him when them raggaldy Tompainers seea beset him. T' Aumeety hez thus far presarv'd him, an if we nobbud hev graas to behaav as we sud do, he will naa doubt shield us fray aw his plots.

\* Though Bridget made no vain pretensions to prophecy, her prediction of the fall of Buonaparte proved very correct.

*Giles.* Thou parfitly maddles me wi' aw thy bible larnin, thou hods forth like onny loacul, bud i' spite of aw thy javver, i' thur kittle times, he's sartainly a happy man, Bridget, wheea hez naa fears. As for my shar, I've lile to loaz; bud, for aw that, it wad greave me saarly to see sike a leein taistrail, an ristless, skellerbrain'd raggamuffin as Boany git a sattlement amang us. I'se poor enif, God knaws, to begin wi', bud, I'se vara sartain, war that 'tarnal raggablash to come here, he wad rid us in a crack, an tack fray us awt' lile we hed.

*Brid.* Eigh, girt like, bud God presarve us, say I, an send us naa war deed.

*Giles.* Amen, an good day to the, for it's heigh time for me to be shoggin off toward Girston. I'se like to be gangin now, barn, for I've naa time to hearken to thy lang winded stoaries, for thou chatters like onny Nanpie.

*Brid.* Thouz ollas at nestle. There's time enif 'fore neet, I warrant to, to git fray Girston, 'bout chunterin an chaffin seea mitch about it. Howsomivver, anto will be shoggin off, good journa to the.

## DIALOGUE II.

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*Bridget.* What, Giles, thou's gitten back then, fray Girston.

*Giles.* Eigh, but I'll uphodto, I'd a saar day on't, wi teughin eftert' beeos, they scutter'd about seea, I wor quite fash'd an doon for, afoar I gat haam, at dosk.

*Brid.* What thau raad, didto nut?

*Giles.* Raad! eigh, I raad o' shanks-galloway.

*Brid.* I marvel at thou sud gang o' ten taas, as I sa yower yaud i'th' garth i'th' mornin.

*Giles.* Is yower Joan at haam? I's come to tell him at he mun gang to William Palay's, at Skirethorns, 'bout fail, Monday come a sennight, to lot some Scots.

*Brid.* He's gain toth' peot moor, bud thou may lite on't, I'll mind to tell him at neet, when he comes haam.

*Giles.* Girt like Is'l meet him, as I'se gangin theear mysel.

*Brid.* Come, man, thou's i' na girt hurry, squat thysel down a bit i'th' langsettle, byth' hud-end, an I'll fotch the a whishin; for I lang to know sadly what aw them lads and lasses wor cutterin an talkin aboute, at I gat a cliff on gangin up yower croft yuster neet.

*Giles.* Didto nivver hear at there wor a Methody meetin at Jack Smith's. There wor a weight on 'em to hear t' uncuth preacher, as fine a man as ivver E clapt my een on, at wor he, he bangs aw, quite an clear, at I ivver heeard tell on.

*Brid.* I tell the what, Giles, ye're au troubled wi itchin ears; ye scutter about t'country to hear fresh an uncuth preeachers, an yee'd leaver behauf hear't' vain talk o' man, ner t' hoaly word o' God.

*Giles.* Nay, Bridget, I think thou's gangin a lile bit to far.

*Brid.* To far, doesto think? Whaa, it's nobbud to-a-three neets sin, I proffer'd to Betty Collier, whea, thou knaws, doesn't ken a word o'th' bible, an shoe nobbud wod come an sit a bit wimme, I wod read to her yan o'th' Gospels; but shoe soon tell'd me how shoe couldn't come, for shoe wor gangin to hear Tom Simpson, t'blacksmith, exhort. An thou knaws, weel enif, at Tom's a saar reader, an what a mash he macks o'th' hymns, when he gies 'em out. For au he's conn'd 'em ower, happen, hauf a dozen times afore't' meeting, he gangs on spelderin an blunderin. I think mackin horse shoon wod be far fitter wark for him ner't' explainin t'word o' God, at he cannot read. Now, antul nobbud speok't' truth fray thy heart, thou mun agree wi' me, at Betty Collier, like monny on ye besides, hed leaver hear a poor silly blacksmith rant an mack as mich din ast' girt hammer on his stiddy, ner hear't' word o' God.

*Giles.* I knan't what Tom does wi' his girt hammer, but I's seure thou ligs hard on wi' thy clapper.

*Brid.* Whaa, I'se quite staud, an it irks yan naa lile to hear sike coil an durdums, an seea mich frap about thur Methodies. Foak may talk an cample feeafully o' religion, bud I wad be fain to see at they rayaly believed it, byt' goodness o' ther lives; for what care I for a man's sighs an graans, whatever religion he's on, whether hee's o'th kirk or meetin, an for his dowly face, an for hevin religion i' his mouth, when he'll nut stick at yarkin his hand into a body's pocket.

*Giles.* Methodies think they're doin reight.

*Brid.* Think! eigh, bud what hev they to do wi' thinkin; when they've a written word to gang by? Uzzah mud think he wor doin reight when he reeak'd out his arm to'th' ark o' God, to hod it fray shakking. Bud his thowtes, howivver humble they mud be, didn't stop God's judgments, for thou knows his arm wither'd away. Dathan an Abiram, i't' sixteenth chapter o' Numbers, is a warnin enif for iv'ry man to bide in his awn calling, an nut to tack on hissell t' hoaly office of a preecher 'bout he wor regularly choozen. Korah an his company grummel'd feafully ageean Moses an Aaron, an thowte how they cud preeach better thersells. Bud what wor th' end on em? Them at maad boud to offer incense wor burn'd wi' fire fray God, an aw t'other were swallow'd up i'th' pit.

*Giles.* That wor, for seure, Bridget, a maast feaful thing, I nivver thowte seea mitch on't afore, an I dare say, it's scapped monny a Methody. For, if they nobbud weighed it reight, they wadn't be seea feaful keen o preeachin, ner wad there be seea monny Methody Parsons i' iv'ry outside plat. Bud, they say, t' reason why they dunnot gang tot' kirk is, at kirk parsons dunnot preeach't gospel.

*Brid.* I'se flaid then they stick lile at what they say. What! doesn't our parson read some chapters iv'ry Sunday out o't' Testament; isn't that t'gospel? an efter hees read as fine prayers as ivver wor worded, fit for awt' states an conditions of men, for't sick an needy, for him at's cast down i' trouble, as weel as him at gangs boudly on in his sins, doesn't he ollas give us a feaful good sarmon at efter?

*Giles.* Eigh, for seure does he; whenivver I've heeard him. Our preachers oft say at kirk prayers wor feaful good, sceabetide they didn't come see oft ower.



*Brid.* Now I like 'em awt' better for that ; for I ken 'em aw seea weel, at my heart nivver fails to gang wi' 'em whent' parson prays. Nows an thens I've been at yower meetings, an hev heeard what ye call tempory prayer. But, thou minds, while I wor hearken en wi' aw my might, toth' preacher's prayer, I could not join wi' him a bit ; for while I wor tryin to catch his words an ligg in an splicin 'em together, to mack sense on 'em, they mainrly scapped me, an did not warm an enleeten my heart hauf seea mitch as our prayers does.

*Giles.* Methodies say, how yower prayers er tiresome, 'cause they nivver change.

*Brid.* Prethenow, what does't preacher pray for ? Doesn't he pray to God to supply his daily wants, to grant him food an raiment, for blessings i' this ward as weel as next ? Doesn't he pray for't' gift o'th' hoaly spirit to enleeten our minds, an to sanctify us, an to keep us fray fawing ?—Doesn't he, whenivver he offers up praises to God, thank him for his goodness and loving kindness to us for presarving us fray danger, for heealth o' body an peeace o' mind. Bud far aboon aw thur mercies, does he nut oppen his heal heart, an thank God for't' redemption an atoning blood o' Christ, fort' meons o' grace an t'hoap o' gloary.

*Giles.* What fitter things for daily prayer can a parson finnd out ner what thou hez just mentioned ?

*Brid.* Now, an it pleeases God daily to pour down on us, wake an sinful craytures, sike a variety of worlly an spiritual blessings, how can we possibly do better ner daily an hourly thank God for 'em, wi' or haal heart.

*Giles.* We's'al be vara unthankful and vara wicked an we dunnot.

*Brid.* Whether, now, doesto think, at God minds maar wer hearts or wer words ?

*Giles.* Wer hearts, for seure.

*Brid.* Hedto a poor neighbour at com daily to thy door for an aumus, wodto expect at he sud ivvry day thank the i' different words for thy charity?

*Giles.* Ift' words nobbud com fray a thankful heart, I sartainly sudn't mind mitch about t'fitness on 'em.

*Brid.* Whia, then, can thou suppoas at God will ivvry day expect fresh words an fresh prayers for't' daily renewal of the saam marcies? Now doesn'to' think, whilet' preeacher, in his temporary prayer, is picking out new an fine words to please his hearers, at his thoutes er oft straying fray God?

*Giles.* There's a deecal o' truth, sartainly, i' what to says; but, for au that, Methodies hod out at constant use o'th' saam words is vara tiresome.

*Brid.* What, then! wod they be wiser ner Christ hissell? Didn't he, in his bitterest agonies, fau down on his faace, and prayed devoutly three times, macking use o'th' vara saam words?

*Giles.* That hezn't scapped me.

*Brid.* If Christ wor nut aboon mackin use o'th' vara saam words three times together, thou's seure at he that could caw, at will, legions of angels, wor at naa loss for words i' prayer, an he wanted 'em. I hoap, then, Giles, we's'al nivver feel shammed, thro't' love o' summat new, to follow his hoaly example. An Christ thowte it reight to pray i'th' saam words, three times i' ya hour, it seurely cannot be wrang for huz to use't' saam prayers two or three times a week.

*Giles.* Thou's a famous bit o' stuff for backin'th' kirk.

*Brid.* I's nut hauf seea keen o' backin'th' kirk, as ye are o' hypin at an undermindin it. I dunnot stand up forth' kirk, or form o' prayer, but for't' commands o' Christ. Whea wor it, prethenow, at first gav us a form o' prayer?

Wor it nut Christ hissell? Ye Methodies may think as ye like, bud while breeath bides i' this body, wi' God's help, I'll nayther forsaaek Christ, his doctrine, ner his kirk; an, oh, Giles! how happy sud we aw be, whenivver deeoath comes, sud t'last words we speeok, wi' a truly, humble, contrite heart, be takken out o' this hoaly prayer of our Lord!

*Giles.* Thou ommost bangs me i' this argument. Bud, beside this, Methodies say, howt' some o't' kirk parsons are feaful ill livers.

*Brid.* I's as waa to hear o'th' wicked lives of onny o't' preachers o'th' gospel as thou can be. Bud thou munnot forgit how there wor ya illan amang twelve. If a Judas wor fun in seea lile a number, there's naa wonder at yan sud finnd, to their sorrow, ya stray sheep amang seea monny thousands.

*Giles.* What, then, deosto think there's naa harm in a kirk parson being an ill liver?

*Brid.* Harm! yes, barn, it oft hurts my mind, bud that's naa reeason at we sud neglect wer awn duty, 'cause t'parson forgits his. Balaam, thou knaws, wor a wicked man, bud he wor a true prophet. An ill farmer may sa good seed.

*Giles.* Eigh, bud if his grund be out o' heart, there'll be naa girt crop.

*Brid.* Seea far, thy argument hods good. Bud, now, suppoas this ill farmer saas his good seed on his neighbour's rich grund?

*Giles.* Waa, naa doubt, wi' God's blessin, it'll bring forth a plentiful crop.

*Brid.* Now, thou sees, if we nobbud keep wer hearts weel fauf'd, t'sound doctrines of a parson, for aw hees nobbud a lousithheft, may, thro' God's blessin, bring forth fruit to perfection.

*Giles.* Thou seems i'th' mind to back wicked parsons.

*Brid.* God forbid, at I sud back wickedness i' onny body; for whativver kirk or class o' christians a wicked man belongs to, he cannot belong to Christ. I nobbud wish to shew'th' girt folly of neglectin wer awn duty, becaus't parson forgits his.

*Giles.* Naabody likes to gang an hear a wicked parson.

*Brid.* Wheea art thou that judgest? To his awn master he mun gee an account. He may saav, thro't blessing o' God, t' souls of his hearers, for aw he may loaz his awn.

*Giles.* It may be seea.

*Brid.* Does'n'to think, at there's maar merit, an yan may use sike a word, i' conscientiously an regularly gangin tot' kirk, an keepin t' ordinances o' God, when there's a wicked parson ner a good an?

*Giles.* I mun say I dunnot like it.

*Brid.* I dunnot say how I *like* it, for it ollas grieves my heart; bud, I say, we shew maar zeal an love for God, when we constantly an devoutly gang toth' kirk, i' spite of all thur objections. An, I've naa doubt, for aut' kirk parson may'nt be seea good as he sud be, bud t'blessin o' God will nivver fail to leet on a devout an humble congregation. When a man gangs tot' kirk, he munnot gang, as it wor, to a play, to be entertained, to please his een an to charm his ears, bud to shew his humility an obedience to God i' doin his will, i' hearin his word, an beggin his marcy. Thou knaws, if ten righteous men hed bin fun i Sodom, God wadha' spared it; seea, we may be seure, that a haal parish will nivver be damned fort' saak of ya wicked parson.

*Giles.* They say how't kirk foak knaw nout about convarsion as't Methodies do. Joan Collier's wife, ya day

tell'd me, how shoe wor converted i'th' twinklin of an ee, just when shoe wor gangin to milk t'oud cow. An shoe brack out intul a muck sweeat, an felt, aw at yunce, seea comfortable, as nout could be like it ; an that now shoe defies't Dule, as shoe's sartin o' being saav'd, an cannot faw fray graace.

*Brid.* I think thou's wrang thear, Methodies hev maar sense ner to hod sike doctrine ; it's nobbud Calvinists at talk i' that lids.

*Giles.* Thankto for puttin me reight i' that point.

*Brid.* Thou's vara welcome, for I wad be waa to tell a lee about ye, for au I mak boud, nows an thens, to oppen my mind gay freely, but I ollas wish to act wi' Christian charity.

*Giles.* Thou says thou acts wi' Christian charity, bud thou gies us feaful hard rubs.

*Brid.* An E do venture to gee ye a bit of o' rub i' times, i'ts nobbud i' hoaps o' rubbin off a to-a-three black spots, an o' mackin ye au better. There's seurlly naa girt sin or lack o' charity i that, ister, thinksto ?

*Giles.* What are ye kirk foak, then, free fray fauts, or black spots, asto caws 'em ?

*Brid.* Nut we marry ; we've sadly to monny. Bud I wod be waa for't saak o' clearin wersells to thraw't poke off wer awn shooders on yower backs. An we can talk caumly an charitably on thur things bout flyin into girds o' passion, we may edify yan another an becom better, an thou knaws we au stand i girt need on't. Bud, I tell the what, Giles, I think we've brokken louse fray't tether. We wor talkin a lile bit sin o Joan Collier wife convar-sion. Does shoe lie, ban, an backbite as shoe used to do ?

*Giles.* Shoe hods mitch at yan as to that.

*Brid.* Then, thou may lite on't, her convar-sion will stand her i' naa steead, whativver shoe may think. We

believe i' convarision, as weel as Methodies, an at our wicked natures mun be changed byth' good Spirit o' God. Bud I knaw naa part o'th' scripture, at tells us at we mun expect to be convarted i' a crack. At t'saam time, I dunnot deny, bud what a man may be suddenly convarted ; God may gie his Spirit to whom he pleeseth, an as he pleeseth. Bud this, I say, Giles, at he mun be a girt fondlin at trusts't' salvation of his immortal soul to his fancies an his feelings, like Betty Collier, when he's firmer grund to trust tull. For whether a man's convarision be wrount aw at yunce, or by bits an bits, there's ollas-ya sartain rule to judge of its sincerity, that is, the fruits of a hoaly life. He wheea is thus convarted winnot gang on in his sins, that graace may abound. Bud he will be renew'd i'th' spirit of his mind, he'll nut think he hes already attained or is already parfit, bud will gang on fray ya Christian graace to another, an will walk naa langer eftert' flesh, bud eftert' Spirit. If'to' lives i' this way, thou'll nayther be puffed up wi' spiritual pride, ner cast down i' despair ; Christ will then be thy comfort an joy.

*Giles.* Bud then, they're ollas fendin an provin at kirk parsons don't talk off book as theirs does.

*Brid.* I warrant 'em, they've sike itchin ears, at they'd leaver behauf hear t' arrantest nonsense fray ther awn preacher, ner t' gospel fray our's.

*Giles.* They say how't Spirit gies 'em utterance to talk off book.

*Brid.* I marvel, they can be seea wicked as to say seea, as ant' Spirit o' God wad encourage 'em to talk sike nonsense as I've oft heeard 'em. An our parson writes his sarmon, mayn't Spirit o' God help his prayers an humble endeavours i' private, as tite as i' public? Is singin psauts an hymns a hoaly duty?

*Giles.* Eigh, for seure is't.

*Brid.* Bud thou tells me, Giles, how yower preechers talk off book byth' Spirit o' God. If hymns, then, be a godly duty, canto tell me t' reason why, they dunnot trust i that to't' Spirit? For yan wod think he wod help 'em to sing as weel as to pray off book. Bud I see yower preechers nivver fail to yark out t'hymn book afoar they start to sing. An they pretend to follow't Apostles i' preachin an prayin, what hinders them, i'th' hour o' trouble, danger, an joy, fray mackin psauts, like hoaly David, i'th' Spirit o' God?

*Giles.* They say, they've t'gift o' tongues.

*Brid.* I wish, i' my heart, thou hedn't sike a hankerin efter them Methodies. Hedto been at our kirk last Whisson-Sunday, our parson wad'ha' tell'd the, howt' gift o' tongues doesn't meean talkin brokken English, budt' power of speekin like t' Apostles, outlandish tongues i' fureign parts, an at this gift worn't now to be look'd for, ast' gospel wor mainly spreed our't' ward.

*Giles.* That's uncoth to me, I ollas thowte afoar, howt' gift o' tongue meant gift o' talkin glibly, an o' mackin a feaful girt din. They say, they cannot bide to see a man preeach fray writin.

*Brid.* An they cannot bide to hear nout at's written, how can they bide to hear or read'th 'scripter? Poor silly craytures! an it hedn't ben for writing, how cud they ivver hev knaan them vary scriptures, which they leeten to tack sike a plezur, baath to talk an to preeach about. An't hedn't been for human larnin, scriptures mud still a been locked up, (our parson says) i' Hebrew or i' Greek. Thou pretends to be a girt friend to'th Bible Society, bud what good could they do bout human larnin, an what use wod there be i' sendin Missonaries to fureign parts, an't Scripters worn't put into'th' talk o'th country, which they wor sent to preeach tull; they would be lile

better ner barbarians. In a worldly sense, wheea is ther, i' onny business, at doesn't finnd feaful girt use i' writin? Thou knaws, 'tis said t' children o' this ward er wiser ner t'children o' leet; an dunnot tradefoak, for maist what, keep a count-book, to clap ev'ry thing down in, at they mayn't forgit?

*Giles.* Eigh, forseure do the.

*Brid.* Now, if sike care an thowte is tacken i' ther worly consarns, what mander o' reight hey they to finnd faut wi' kirk parsons? Whenivver a good thowte comes across 'em, they may clap it down i' writin. Bud, when a man gits intul a girt heeat o' talkin an bawin, efter his bloode hez begun to storken a bit, how oft wad he unsay what he's said.

*Giles.* Ya day, as I wor talkin wi' Roberts, about ther meetins, he told me, howt' scripture gav it out, at they war to exhort yan another daily, seea he stopt my mouth i' a crack.

*Brid.* Eigh, whenivver I've argified wi' em, they nivver forgat to talk i' that lids, an to poo out that text, at iv'ry like. Now, it's ollas strucken me at them words hez quite an clear an othergaz meeanin to what Methodies tack 'em. To exhort yan another daily, i' my way o' thinkin, meean private advice. As thou may exhort me to a hoaly life, an whenivver I spy thee licly to do wrang, I may tack omme to do't saam to thee. Bud, what i'th'ward hez this to do wi' public preechin, which naabody hez onny reight to do, bout they wor regularly choozen. An that wort' caas, what mander of occasion wor ther for our Saviour to send out seventy disciples? This shews, vara plainly, naabody hez onny reight to tack that office o' theirsels; or what need wor there for St. Paul to advise Timothy to lay hands suddenly on no man? Doesn't them vara words plainly shew, at



naabody theear hed onny authority to preeach 'bout Timothy hed choozen 'em. Our parson telld us, at ivver sint' Apostles' time, there hez been Bishops to pick an send out fit foak to preeach't' gospel. An that warn't seea, onny silly body mud tack on 'em to preeach unsound doctrine, an bring their hearers to destruction.

*Giles.* Bud we have naa bishops amang us to pick preeachers out.

*Brid.* How dare ye then act seea contrāry toth' practice o'th' Apostles, an plain command o'th' scriptures, while at vara saam time, ye au pretend to belong to our kirk.

*Giles.* Thou's far deeper red i'th' scripture, ner I gaum'd the to be.

*Brid.* I've oft heeard our parson talk thus fray't pulpit ; an, God be thank'd, I've a gay good memory, an I's gaily practis'd wee't hevin feaful strang bouts wi' ye Methodies.

*Giles.* They sometimes finnd faat at our parson's an ill preeacher.

*Brid.* What, I guess, he doesn't bang an mackt' reek fly out o't' whishin, an flight an raut at 'em, seea mitch as theirs does. 'Lowin at our parson doesn't preeach seea weel as some, doesn'to knaw at nayther Moses ner St. Paul wor girt speakers ; they baath on 'em awn'd it. Bud for aw that, didn't God fix on 'em as instruments of his gloary. Thou sees, then, Giles, at it lile becomes huz to mack leet on ower kirk parson, for aw his tongue be not, au out, seea glib as some, if we nobbud aw strive, thro' God's graas, to do wer awn duty, wi' christian humility, he may i'th' end, be a minister o' God to huz for good.

*Giles.* What'to' says, Bridget, for seure, sounds to vara good sense : bud for aw that, they leead a filthy peyl about gangin to ther meetins.

*Brid.* I sincerely hoap an pray fort' convarson an't good of aw mankind; an I tack girt delight i' iv'ry humble, steady, an sincere Christian, whativver kirk or sect he belongs to, but I nivver can set onny stoar o' ye turncoats, wheea can change an doff off your religion, as easily as ye doff off your cooats. There's Tom Simpson, thou's seea fond on, wor first ov our kirk, then he becom a Methody, an now he's turned Ranter, an macks aut' moorside ring ageean wi' his din. Yan wod ommost think how he wor torn an riven bi'th' Dule, rayther ner guided by th' Hoaly Spirit o' God, the first fruits of which, we are teld, are gentleness an peeace. He may be said, indeed, to prove au things, bud, then, he nivver hods fast to that which is good. An he hed, he wod nivver hev left our kirk. He's just like a weather-cock twirl'd about wi' iv'ry wind o' vain an new fangl'd doctrine. T'maar I think o'th' good o' Methodies, t'maar I's sartain they're i'th' wrang. Thou's naa doubt read, how't ministers o' God are caw'd shipherds. Our Saviour says, I know my sheep, and am known of mine. A parish priest, at lives wi' his flock, may truly mack use o' thur words. Bud, tell me, Giles, how can a Methody preeacher be caw'd a shipherd, at tramps an rowks about fray plaas to plaas unknowin an unknown. He can nayther ken his sheep, ner be ken'd by 'em. A good shipherd, at's iv'ry day wi' his flock, knaws their ailments an their wants. T'strang he may shield fray danger, an he may succour't' wake. Bud, they know not t'voice of a stranger.

*Giles.* Bud, for seure, Methodies hear nout else.

*Brid.* I's flaid they're drawn tot' meetins by itchin ears, an they'd leaver behauf hear't arrantest nonsense fray a fresh preeacher, nert' soundest doctrine fray an angel fray heaven, seeabetide he ollas lived at saam plat.

*Giles.* Thou puts me feafully i' mind of what our potticar said, when he com to see my daam.—He said, it war ollas best to feel yan's pulse, when yan wor i' heealth, for then he wod be a better judge when yan wor seek.

*Brid.* Thou's hitten't reight nail at heeod theear, Giles ; an a strange potticar cannot ken what's good fort' body, how can an outner ken what's best for't' soul. A parish priest, at lives wi' his flock, may soon know what's maist wanted. And he sud spy yan on 'em guilty of onny faat, he may gang an advise wi' 'em privately, he may harden an leeten up them at he sees i' trouble, an he may snaap an dash them at gangs boudly on i' ther sins. Maar-ower ner that, it's nut to tell what good may come fray a parson's hoaly example. Thou knows its an oud sayin, an it's naa war for that, at example's better ner precept. Eigh, barn, his good life may hev a girt sway thro' au t' parish.

*Giles.* I think, i' my heart, thou talks vara cutely.

*Brid.* God forbid, at I sud beear ill will ageean onny body. An we want christian charity, we dunnot belang to Christ. An I've ollas a girt likein for them at acts up tot' best o' their judgement, an we dunnot ollas side wi' yan another i' opinion. But, at saam time, I cannot be blinnd to their way o' gangin on. They lile think, what a girt sin it is to breed fratches, to mack mischief, an set ya christian at outs wi' another. Didn't St. Paul, i' his time, finnd faat wi' his hearers, for mackin divisions amang christians? Didn't he plainly tell 'em how they wor au carnal, for runnin about, as ye Methodies do, wi' itchin ears efter monny preeachers, some for Paul, some for Apollos, and some for Cephas. Didn't he lig it down, that if onny man, nay, if an angel fray heaven sud preeach onny other doctrine than what they hed already received, he wor to be accursed ! He then begged an prayed on'em,

i'th' name of our Lord Jesus Christ, at they wod all speak the same thing, an that there mud be naa divisions amang 'em. How can I then bud think at they mun be carnal, as weel as vara consated, at tack on 'em t' explain't scripiter, when some o' their loculs, bout spelderin, can hardly read a chapter i'th' bible. Other sort o' ministers, sike as presbyterians, baptists, independents, an some o't' top end o' methody preeachers are brout up fray barn lile, to't' ministry. They nivver think o' preeachin or exhortin bout larnin an preparin for't'. They nivver think o' followin their worldly callings, bud gie thersels haally to'th' sarvice o' God. Bud, monny o' yower loculs, i' this outside plat, are seea mortal clever, at they leave their elsons, hammers, picks, an wedges, to divide th' word o' God. Thou knaws weel enif, at a man cannot shap a cooat, or mack a par o' shoon, bout he's larn'd his trade, bud yower loculs, bout knaledge an larnin, tack on 'em, as boud as Hectors, to preeocht' gospel.

*Giles.* Thou's full as keen o' pratin bout book as our loculs. Anto nobbud carefully con'd ower thy bible, thou'l finn'd, that Christ cawd't' fishermen to leave their nets an follow him, an he wad at yunce mak 'em fishers o' men.

*Bridget.* Eigh, Christ cawd't' fishermen, bud tell me whea cawd yower loculs, to leave their needles, elsons, hammers, an picks, to preeoch't' gospel? Them hummle fishermen, poor an unlearned as they wor, resaved power fray Christ hissell to speeok wi new tongues, to prove at they wor sent by him. Time o' miracles is now gaan by.

*Giles.* What, then, does thou think, that God's arm is shorten'd, that he cannot work 'em now?

*Brid.* Noa, that I dunnot, but he mayn't think fit, efter his blessed gospel hes been preeoch'd by his faithful apostles, to work miracles, bud to leave it to't ordinary

workins of his hoaly spirit. For au miracles may nut now be wrout, that's naa reason why preeochers sud be bout larnin; for doesn't St. Peter say, at there er somethings i' St. Paul's epistles hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned an unstable wrest, as they do also t' other scripthers, unto ther awn destruction. I say, yan wod think at that vara text, an they thowte lile o' their hearers, wod mack 'em whacker, at t' thowte of their awn destruction.

*Giles.* I undercumstand the vara weel, bud that nivver com across my brain afoar. Bud does to' think there can be ony girt sîn i' preeachin, an folk act fray conscience?

*Brid.* Prethenow, what is conscience, bud kennin reight fray wrang; an how can a man ken what's reight, bout plyin to'th' word o' God for his rule an guide? For let me tell the, that a man may act wrang, for au he acts fray conscience.

*Giles.* Nay, Bridget, thou does cap me now!

*Brid.* Cap the do E?

*Giles.* I've oft gien up tul the afoar, bud I can nivver chime in wi' the i' this.

*Brid.* What doesto' nut know, at St. Paul hissell acted fray conscience, while, at vara saam time he wor parsecutin'th poor Christians.

*Giles.* Eigh, for seure, I'd ommost forgotten that.

*Brid.* Thou knows how mitch it ivver efter griev'd him in his heart, whenivver he thoughte on't: he awn'd he worn't meet to be cawd an Apostle because he parsecuted the Church of Christ. St. Paul wor naa hypocrite, for he fully thoughte as how he wor doin reight. Bud, thou knows, when it pleased God to oppen his een, an to convart him, he sa thro' his foolery, an efter become a maast zeealous and hoaly Christian.

*Giles.* I nivver thoughte seea mich o' conscience afoar.

*Brid.* Noa, I sudn't wonder anto hedn't. Bud it vara plainly shows, what girt need we au hev t'examine into'th true state of our conscience an try't spirits whether they be o' God er nut. There's monny a yan flatters hissels he's led by'th' spirit o' God, when he's nobbud fraamin his life efter his awn plezire an his awn fancy. I've naa mander o' doubt, but thy neighbour Jack Shipherd may think he's actin up to his conscience, when he starts at day breck iv'ry Sabbath day, leavin, at saam time, his poor wife an barns to muck and milkt' beos; while he slaps ouer't country, to preeoch, to hear, an to pray at two or three different spots, afoar he comes haam ageean at dosk.

*Giles.* Whear'st harm i' that?

*Brid.* I teld the afoar, how he sud try an examine his doctrine an his conscience, whether they be o' God or nut, an hqw can he do better ner try 'em fairly by't' plain rule o' God's word. That word, if faithfully and humbly sout into, will soon tell him, at he isn't, for't saak o' pleecasin his fancy or kitlin his ears, to neglect ya Christian duty for't saak o' dooin another. He is, i God's word, plainly toute to bring up his barns i'th' nurture an admonition of the Lord, to lig line upon line an precept upon precept. How, then, does thy neighbour Jack Shipherd follow this part o't' scripiter?

*Giles.* Noa, thou sees he hesn't time for that.

*Brid.* I hoap thou's now satisfied, that if Jack Shipherd acts fray conscience, he's actin baath vara foolishly an vara wickedly. An he wod nobbut gang to'th' kirk wi' his barns and family iv'ry Lord's Day, an then teeach 'em to read an con't' Scripters carefully at haam, it wod be far maar to his credit an his eternal comfort.

*Giles.* I think i' my heart, thou now begins to bring me ower a bit to thy side, Bridget.

*Brid.* I've naa doubt bud Jack Shipherd, like monny on ye beside, thinks he's gitten a bit of a knack o' preeachin, cause hee's gay glib at tongue an can mack silly foak gloar at him a bit, an caw him a fine man: au this kittles up his vanity.

*Giles.* Vanity! doesto caw it.

*Brid.* Eigh, what can E caw it else bud vanity, when a man bout larnin an bout knowledge tacks on his sell t' explain't' Scriptor to other folk, when he's girt need to be fed with't milk o't' word his sell.

*Giles.* He says he's a caw.

*Brid.* Poor Jack! he's led away by his awn vanity, an au't' while foolishly thinks he's cawd byth' spirit o' God. Our kirk parsons hev a caw too, bud they're nut 'low'd to preeach i' our kirk, bout they're examin'd byth Bishop, to see whether they've a reight caw or nut, an er weel fitted for that hoaly office. Oud John Wesley, a man o' girt sense an larnin, used to say, "I rejoice that I am called to preach the gospel, both by God and man." He knew weel how it pleased God, at St. Paul's conversion wod'nt be compleeat, bout liggin on oth' hands o't' priest Ananias, "at he might receive his sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost." It's an oud said say, an it's naa war for that, at a cobbler's wife's ollas warst shod. How then can Jack caw it conscience seea to neglect his awn family. Labourin fray morn to neet on wart days, his poor barns hev vara lile time to read'th sripters; an when't' Lord's day comes, off Jack gangs and leeaves his family a prey to't' evil spirit, to be led captive by him at his will. An'to' caw this religion, I can naa langer, i' truth, caw the a good christian. For, mindto, its nut preeochin ner prayin, ner bare fruitless believin i' Christs atonement, bud walkin

i'th' spirit, an livin faithfully to iv'ry rule o' God's word, at maks a man a good christian.

*Giles.* Thou's seea feafully ageean us gangin about t' country, exhordin an prayin, an seea keen, at we sud au gang to'th' kirk, what are they to do at cannot dree seea far? Some o' my neighbours, Dick Scott, Betty Moor, Jacob Anderson, an mony maar, are ayther silly, laam, or blinnd. Is ther onny harm, an some on us sud gang to their houses to pray an exhort em? Thou knaws, Jacob Anderson's laam, Betty Moor's blinad, and Dick Scott cannot read. Heynot they souls to be saav'd? Are they to bide i' darkness, an be clean shut out fray hearin'th word of God?

*Brid.* Thou brings forrad a vara strang caas, bud I hoaps, as how I's able to gie the advice i' this point.

*Giles.* I'll thanкто kindly anto will.

*Brid.* Thou kens as weel as me, at Jacob's a vara good reader, an a dacent scholar. Iv'ry sabbath mornin an afternoon at comes, when au, at are able, are gaan to'th' kirk, let thy neighbours gang to Jacob's house, wheea'll be vara fain to read'th bible to em, then let him read kirk prayers an a homily, for I's seure they're better ner ony ye can mack.

*Giles.* I mun say, how I like baath thy plan, an thy counsel vara weel; thou may lite omme I'll nut fail to tell em on't.

*Brid.* Be seure to mind at they dunnot meet at neet time, for that I abominate, for then they'll hev au 't'lads and lasses, an au't' rablement i'th' country. A lile bit sin, I wor finndin faut wi' Jack Shipherd, for runnin about' country; prethenow, Giles, wheear wor he last Sabbath mornin; I nayther sa him at our kirk ner Sacrament.

*Giles.* Noa, he wor off at a love fceast.



*Brid.* Love feeast! eigh ye're ony way for a bit of an out. Ye'd leaver behauf gang to a love feeast, ner fulfil't commands o' Christ. And I's vara seure, ye can finnd naa authority for't i' scripture to neglect sacrament for't saak of a love feeast.

*Giles.* Thou' oft tacks on the to gie me advice, it's now my turn to put in a word.

*Brid.* I'sal be vara fain to hear't'.

*Giles.* Turn then, to'th' 2d chapter of Acts, 42 verse, thou'll finnd thehear at Methodies hev brougte up naa new custom, bud nobbud do, as first Christians did. "They continued in the Apostles doctrine and fellowship in breaking of bread and in prayers."—Isto now satisfied we're ith' reight?

*Brid.* Satisfied! nay nut I marry wi' thy argument. Can thou suppoas, how't' Apostles wod ivver advise ther hearers to neglect th' plain commands o' Christ to clap in summat o' their awn i' steed on't'. For, what i'th' ward hes t' breckin o' breed to do wi't' Lords supper? Their love feests, as'to' caws 'em, were nout else bud givin breed, afoar prayer, to'th' poor, nut in remembrance o' Christs sufferins an deooth, bud i' charity or love to fill their hung'ry bellies. Let me then advise the Giles, nivver to try to quaat thy conscience for neglectin to resav'th' sacrament, by tackin breed at a love feeast.

*Giles.* Thou seems to know lile about our love feests, for, beside tackin breed, we confess.

*Brid.* Confess! whea to!

*Giles.* To'th meetin an to'th' class leader.

*Brid.* It wod be far better, I think, to confess yower sins unto God.

*Giles.* I gaum, thou's nut deep read i' this point, for doesn't St. James plainly tell us, 5th chap. 16 verse,

“confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed.”

*Brid.* Thou's sharp enif i quotin Scripture, bud then thou's nut cute enif to undercomstand it. What! do'st'o think that “one to another,” meean, that a man sud confess his sins at yower love feeasts and at yower meetins. St. James, I humbly think, hed naa sike meanin; he nobbud wish'd at ya friend wod confess his sins to another, wheas hoaly counsil an advise mud be 'th meean, thro' graace, o turnin him fray his evil ways. I think it wod be far better ner't' plan ye follow, to copy'th' example o't' Hoaly Psaumist, “I said I will confess my sins unto the Lord, an so thou forgavest the wickedness of my sin.” If by sike a confession yowr sins are forgien, what could'to wish for maar?

*Giles.* Noa, sartainly we could not wish for onny maar.

*Brid.* For au Solomon says, “he that covereth his sins shall not prosper,” that's naa reason at folk sud gang an tell au their sins at a meetin, to kittle t'itchin ears of a parcel o' lads an lasses wi' shockin tales o' sins they happen wad nivver else hev heeard or thoughte on. Though t'sins of our fellow craytures cannot fail to be 'th' cause of raal sorrow to iv'ry humble Christian, I oft think at lang taals of foaks' experience causes laughin an merriment to thoughteless and giddy foak.

*Giles.* I'se vara seure our foak nivver meean or wish, at sike evils, as thou talks on, sud ivver happen at our confessions.

*Brid.* Noa, I'll do 'em justice to thlink, at they wish for naa sike evil doins thear, bud, as thou mun know, sike things does happen, ofter ner it sud do, I wod advise ye to gie it up autogither. Be content to gang to thy Priest er to thy brother, an confess thy sins to him alaan, at thou

may repent an turn to God, an at the wickedness of thy heart may be forgien the.

*Giles.* Beside love feeasts, our preeachers gie't' sacrament ith' meetins, as weel as kirk parsons.

*Brid.* Thou knaws yowr girt leeader, John Wesley, wadn't let Methody preeochers gie't' sacrament, but he ollas gav it hissel, or gat kirk parsons to help him.

*Giles.* What wor that for, thinksto?

*Brid.* He knew they worn't regularly chozzen and ordain'd, I think, they caw it. He knew weel enif, how yower lay preeochers hed naa authority fray't scripiter, ayther to christen, to gie't' sacrament, er to preeoch. He ken'd weel, how't' word o' God abideth for ivver. An it wor wrang at first for yower preeochers to tack on em that hoaly office, he knew weel enif, how it war ollas wrang, an he worn't justified to do evil, that good may come.

*Giles.* I defy the to say out ill ageean Mr. Wesley, seea hoaly, an seea zeealous a man!

*Brid.* Eigh, I cannot deny, how he wor a vara cute, larned, an pains-tacking man. Hee'd sartainly zeeal enif, but oft bout knaledge, else he wad nivver a doon a thing at his awn conscience, bud a lile bit afoar, condemned. When't kirk parsons, finndin how they wor guilty o' breckinth' rules oth' kirk, at they'd tacken a solemn aath to obsarve and defend, hed left him, he then gav authority to his readers to preeoch. I dunnot like John Wesley for that vara thing, to bend his conscience to his convenience.

*Giles.* Efter an, thou mun confess, how he's doon a seet o' good to'th' country.

*Brid.* Wha, an he's doon some good, I fear its sadly mix'd wi' evil.

*Giles.* Evil! say'sto, I flatly deny it.

*Brid.* What! isn't schism an divisions ith' kirk of Christ evil; an thou cannot bud know, how he's been guilty o' that to a girt degree. Our kirk doesn't allow wer Parsons to preeoch i' chapels unconsecrated (I think they caw it) bi'th' Bishop. Bud how oft did John Wesley preeoch i' sich chapels, at were nobbud set out by his sen. He lickened ollas to set girt stoar o'th' doctrines, homilies, an prayers ov our kirk. Bud I think it wor vara strange, efter sike a profession, he sud be guilty o' schism, fray which, i' them vara prayers of our kirk, be beg'd o' God at he mud be delivered. Bud au this while, he advised his preeochers "to walk closely with God, to love the Church of England, and not to separate from it, obsarving, that when the Methodists leave the Church, God will leave them." Bud, then, mindto, while he gav this good advice to stick to'th' kirk; at vara saam time, he went constant an away to't' Methody meetin. This, Giles, is what I nivver could undercomstand. It's said, at a man, at hes two wives at yunce, hes naa girt love for nayther. And I's apt to think John hed naa varra girt love for't' kirk, er he wadn't a gien sike encouragement to ther meetins.

*Giles.* Thou sudn't illify Mr. Wesley.

*Brid.* Illify him! I speak nout bud't' truth, at do E'. Thou knaws as weel as me, at a house divided ageean its sell, can niver stand. An thou wish'd to prosper i' thy traade, wod thou encourage a man to set up shop ageean the, an tice away au thy customers?

*Giles.* Noa, sartainly nut.

*Brid.* For an oud John war able to gie as good advice as onny body when he liked, an for au he strangly counsell'd t' Methodies nut to hod their meetins i' kirk hours, they soon forgat his advice, an seea becom dissenters fray't' Kirk of England.

*Giles.* I dunnot reckon mysel a dissenter, for I oft gang to'th kirk. Bud, Bridget, thou seems anto wod be fain to git shut on us.

*Brid.* I wad be fain to shut ye *in*, nut to shut'ye *out* o'th' kirk; bud naa fence'll turn ye now a days, yee're fonder behauf o' feedin i' other foak pastures ner yer awn. It's unpossable to steck ye up i'th' foud o'th' kirk. I' former times, a shipherd mud knaw his flock an be knawn by them. I'll uphod'to' it wod be a vara hard matter for a kirk parson to knaw his awn flock, when they're ollas at nestle, an are constantly strayin fray yan meetin to another.

*Giles.* I tell the I oft gang to'th' kirk.

*Brid.* Ye pretend to be Wesley Methodies, an ye acted up to his rules, ye wod gang theear iv'ry Lord's day, but what a seet o' foak, at calls thersells Methodies, at hardly ivver gang to'th' kirk? Prethenow, Giles, wheear wor thou, yusterday, I didn't see the at t'sacrament.

*Giles.* Noa, I went to a love-feeast.

*Brid.* What, then, does'to like a love-feeast, better ner't' sacrament?

*Giles.* Anto will knaw, I's sadly flaid o' tackin it unworthily.

*Brid.* Prethenow, dareto' say thy prayers?

*Giles.* Eigh, for seure, yunce or twice o' day.

*Brid.* Anto be unworthy to tack'th sacrament, how dare'to' pray, for thou knaws how't' prayer o'th' wicked is an abomination, an unworthy, as to awns thysell to be, thou tacks on the, by thy awn confession, to pray for other foak as weel as thysen.

*Giles.* Don't lig to hard omme, for doesn't t' Apostle say, how he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself.

*Brid.* Hedto been at our kirk Sunday afoare last, our parson wodha' tell'd the plain enif, how foak oft mis-

undercumstand th' meanin o' this text, an how't' didn't meean eternal damnation, bud nobbud some worly judgment, or some sickness wad be sent amang 'em. T'Corinthians gat drunk at their sacrament, an that mud happen mack St. Paul use thur hard words ageean 'em. Bud, I nivver heeard o' sike wicked deed at t' Lord's table i' thur days. If au sins are to be forgien unto men, except blasphemy ageean't' Hoaly Ghost, it wod be quite cleean contrāry to'th' scripter, an a man sud be eternally damn'd for receivin't' hoaly sacrament unworthily, there wod then be left naa spaace ner opportunity for repentance. Thou knaws weel enif how it wor't last advice o' Christ to his Apostles, to resave it i' remembrance of him.

*Giles.* Eigh, I's nut sike a fondlin but I knaw that.

*Brid.* Then maar sham for the for knawin an nut practisin it. Thou's a strange mack of a christian to dare to live i' neglect an sin, whileto darn't do thy duty.

*Giles.* Wha, Bridget, I tell'd the just afoare t'reason why I didn't tack it, cause I thoughte mysell unworthy.

*Brid.* Anto darn't resave't' sacrament unworthily, how dareto live unworthily? Witto live i' thy sins at graas may abound. Thou talks feafully o' thy love for Christ, and how fond thou is o' preochin i' his naam, bud tell me, Giles, what sort o' love that can be at macks the neglect his last deein command? How knaws'to', unworthy asto' is, anto truly repent o' thy sins, an hes an eearnest desīre to do the haal will o' God, bud that the resavin of the hoaly sacrament, wi a humble faith an contrite heart, an a stedfast purpose, thro' graace, to live better, wad draw down Gods blessing on the, an at iv'ry time thou tacks it, he may mack the maar worthy, an strengthen the wi' a double portion of his spirit. An, mindto', he that neglects, as thou does, to resave't' hoaly

sacrament, whenivver he's an opportunity, despises't marcy o' God, is daily growin bouder i' sin, bud waker i'th' spirit, and maar an maar unfit to worsle ageean't wiles o' the divil.

*Giles.* Eigh, he mun for seure.

*Brid.* For, mindto, anto beean't fit to tack't sacrament, thou's nut fit for heaven, an if to binnot fit for heaven to day, thou lile knaws, whether thou'l ivver hev time or graas to prepare for't to morn.

*Giles.* Noa, thou says vara true.

*Brid.* Bud don't gang and comfort thysell, at thou's scapp'd last Sunday t' danger o' tackin'th sacrament unworthily, for let me tell the, at thou'll be as soon damned for nut resavin it at au, as for resavin it unworthily. He that went t'ot' feeast bout a weddin garment wor cast out, an they that maad idle excuses, wor not allowed to taste o't' supper.

*Giles.* I knaw weel it's iv'ry christian's duty to tack't' hoaly sacrament, an I sud like mich to gang, bud, when't' time comes, I's ollas flaid.

*Brid.* Pray for graas to enleeten thy mind, to strengthen thy humble endivvours, and to flee fray sin, an then thou may be "more than conqueror, thro him that loved us and gave himself for us."

*Giles.* Wha, then I sud be feaful fain to do't, bud I's seea hurried, at I've naa time for preparation.

*Brid.* Naa time for preparation! says'to! Bud thou can finnd time enif for what'to' likes, for preeochin an for gangin to love feeasts. Thou can finnd time to do thy awn plezer, bud nut to do the will of God. I's parfitly staud o hearin foak mack preparation a clooak for nut resavin't' sacrament.

*Giles.* What, then, does'to think, there's naa girt need o' preparation?

*Brid.* Yes, yan cannot say't' Lords prayer bout some serious thoughtes an consideration ; bud seurlly it tacks naa girt time to knaw, whether we repent truly of wer former sins, whether we stedfastly purpose to lead a new life, hev a lively faith i' God's marcy thro Christ, an be i' parfit charity wi' au men. Bud sin our life here is vara short, and vara unsartin, how can a man satisfy his awn conscience for tackin a year for preparing to fulfil a plain command o' Christ, when he knows nut what a day, nay, ner an hour may bring forth ?

*Giles.* A true repentance is nut seea easily gitten hod on.

*Brid.* Repentance itsell is the gift o' God, anth' best proof on't is, that we cease to do evil an larn to do weel. An'to live i' this way, thou may draw near wi' faith and tack this hoaly sacrament to thy comfort, and thro faith i' Christ's blood thou'll obtain remission o' thy sins and iv'ry other benefit of his passion.

*Giles.* I thank the kindly for thy lang lecture, an I hoap, thro' God's graace, to be duly prepared to resave it nesht time its gien at our kirk. I now wish to put a qeshion tul the about Jack Hughes, whether he's doin reight or nut. Thou knows he gangs gaily oft to our kirk, but nivver comes to't sacrament.

*Brid.* What macks him neglect it ?

*Giles.* Wha, he says, he's fawn out wi' our parson, an he doesn't like him a bit, cause, he thinks he's nut born ageean, seea he doesn't resave it fray his hands, bud he gangs a dozen miles to'th kirk ourt' forest, to resave't' sacrament fray't hands o' parson Johnson. Doesto' think Bridget, how Jack Hughes is doin reight ?

*Brid.* Jack may do what pleases his awn fancy, bud, I fear, nut what's pleasin unto God. We're plainly tell'd i' scripiter ; " to judge nothing before the time, for



who art thou that judgest, to his own master he must give an account." A parson, howivver hoaly he may be, can nivver wi't' breed an wine, at he gies at sacrament, purify an unsanctified heart ; ner can a parson, howivver wicked an thoughtless he may be, mak the devout an humble heart of a communicant displeasing unto God. An Jack, then, does his awn duty wi' Christian humility, an wi' eearnest faith, God will bless him, an will nivver be seea unrighteous as to condemn him for't sins of an ungodly minister. Afoar we resave't' blessed sacrament we're exhorted an toughte to be i' charity wi' au men ; we are toughte to be reconciled to our brother afoar we presume to offer our gift on the altar. O' what use, then, is't, an Jack Hughes gangs a hundred miles to resave't' Lord's supper, an he tacks his uncharitable, unforgivin temper along wi' him. God sees his malicious temper, an he will nivver be pleased wi't' outward offerin o't lips an o' bended knees, while our hearts er far fray him.

*Giles.* Thou's now gien us a feaful lang lecture about love feeosts an't' sacrament. It's now my turn to put in a word, for mindto, I hennot doon wi' the yet, for there's another faat at Methody preeachers finn'd wi' kirk parsons ; an whenivver I hear 'em, they're ollas hypin at 'em. They say they nivver preeach up Christ, ner talk consarnin t' Hoaly Spirit.

*Brid.* Tack sham to thersels, for tellin sike lees. Our parson oft talks o'th' girt need we aw hev to trust for salvation an pardon throught' merits an atonement o' Christ, an that it is nobbud thro' graace an marcy at t'best on us are saaved ; bud, at saam time, he nivver forgits to tell us, an we meean to be benefitted by Christ's deeach, we mun be vara careful to copy his life. Consarnin t' Hoaly Spirit, we dunnot expect at it'll now gie us power to work miracles, ner to talk i' unknown tongues.

Bud, as scripiter tells us, how iv'ry good an parfit gift comes fray aboon, we believe it puts good thoutes into wer heeods, an macks us hoaly, an fit for heaven.

*Giles.* Foak says how yower parson hes naa faith i'th' new birth, ner i'th' doctrine of assurance.

*Brid.* They cow together a to-a-three cant words, an ken lile o'th' meanin on 'em. What is't' new birth bud a regeneration by th' Hoaly Spirit o' God, an a deecho unto sin, an t' onely proof on't is a true repentance an convarision, an a hoaly life. Bud what a seet o' folk is ther at talk feafully how they've gitten this new birth, when, at saam time, they're full of au mander o' roguery. "He that is born again," says St. John, "does not commit sin."

*Giles.* For seure, Bridget, that's a vara haam text. An that be'th' proof, I's flaid to monny on 'em er nut born ageean. What thinksto, then, o't' doctrine of absolute assurance?

*Brid.* What do I think on't? I think it's a dangerous doctrine.

*Giles.* I'll uphodto, howivver, at it's t' doctrine o' scripiter. Didn't St. Paul say, how he hed foute a good feight, an there wor laid up for him a crown o' righteousness, which the Lord wod gie him at that day. Thou sees plainly, by thur words, Bridget, how't Apostle wor seure on't.

*Brid.* I wod advise the nivver to trust to ya text, bud match scripiter wi' scripiter. Here, as thou says, St. Paul wor sartain o' salvation. Bud, if thou'll nobbud tackt' trouble to turn tot' Epistle tot' Philippians, thou'll finnd, i'th' 1st chapter, 20th verse, how he nobbud hoap'd for't. Maarower ner that, St. Paul, wheea war blessed wi' maar gifts ner common Christians, mud see farther into things to come ner onny of huz hev a reight t' expect, an for au his feaful girt gifts, he didn't, thou sees, ollas

hod this dangerous doctrine of absolute assurance. St. Peter yance war seure, in his awn mind, at he nivver wod deny his Lord; yet, thou sees, when danger com, how au his boudness mislippined him. While there's life, there's danger; "let him," then, "that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

*Giles.* It is, for sartain, an awful lesson to us au, nut to be heigh minded, bud fear.

*Brid.* I think, etraath, it is. If, Giles, thro' a sound faith, bringing forth good works, we hev a weel grounded hoap o' salvation, through't' marcy of our Redeemer, that hoap is enif to keep us seure an stedfast i'th' joys as weel as t' troubles o' this ward. It'll strengthen an support us i' life, an comfort us i'th' vara agonies o' deoth.

*Giles.* I heartily wish I hed nobbud sike a hoap.

*Brid.* Let 'em say what they will, I think that absolute assurance is a vara dangerous doctrine. For he that hes yance gitten hod on't, grows consated in his opinion, thinks au bud his awn swatch are gangin tot' Dule, an gits it intul his noddle, how he cannot do wrang. Scriptor says, "blessed is the man that feareth alway." Bud, Giles, tell me what mander of occasion is there fer that man to fear, whea is sartain o' bein saav'd? Doesn't bible gie it out, how our heart's vara desateful? It heighly becomes huz then nut to be heigh minded, bud to fear. I knaw weel enif, at truly repentant sinners, thro't' atoanement o' Christ, hev weel grounded hoaps o' bein saav'd. Bud then we munnot slacken an think we hev attain'd, least t'Dule draw us back ageean into sin, for he onely at endureth unto the end shall be saav'd. Bud vain mun that man be, at says, he's seure o' bein saav'd, when he knaws nut what a day may bring forth, whether he be fun i'th wark o' God or't' Dule. I nivver expect to git hod o' this absolute assurance, bud I humbly hoap to be

fun i'th hoaly fear o' God, i' which hoaly fear, when t' last day comes, may God grant at all on us, Methodies as weel as kirk gangin foak, may be fun doin our duty, an ready to enter into the joy of our Lord.

*Giles.* Amen, says I, I think, i' my heart, I feel enleetened by thy discowerse, thou lickers as an to talked charitably an fray scripter. Thou's plied thy lesson an argified seea weel, at I've maad up my mind to gang naa maar to thur meetins.

*Brid.* I's fain it pleases the; an as now thy een are oppen to see t' girt danger o' this doctrine, an how lile, for maist what, it's to be trusted tull. There's Williams 'll tell the how he's sartain o' bein saav'd, while, at vara saam time, he'll nayther stick at what he says ner what he does. Bud, poor Bob Smith, whea's' ollas chafein an freattin, at he nivver does enif for God or man, for au he wad pray fray morn to neet, an starve hissel to feed his hungry neighbour, gies up au for lost, and despairs o't' marcy o' God. This shews, Giles, how unfit we oft are to be judges i' wer awn caas.

*Giles.* Thou says vara true.

*Brid.* An a man's happiness or misery depended autogither on his awn opinion, what mander of occasion is there for a day o' judgment, at which we mun au be caw'd to account?

*Giles.* There wadn't for seure.

*Brid.* Of au them rascads at are tried at York sizes, not yan on 'em (according to my way o' thinkin) wad ivver be hang'd wor he 'low'd to be his awn judge.

*Giles.* Vara true.

*Brid.* I've nowt ageean examinin an tryin yansel ageean that day. Bud I think it's vara dangerous to gie wersells to mitch encouragement. It's ollas a wise plan to be at saaf side.

*Giles.* I's o't saam way o' thinkin; bud then they will talk.

*Brid.* Talk! Eigh, they're sadly to fond o' talkin, an when this hankerin efter preechin yunce gits into ther noddle, they think o' nout else. They poo lang, dowly faaces, gin 'twor a sin to be cheerful. Now, accordin to my way o' thinkin, naabody hes a better reight to be cheerful ner a devout an hummle Christian. There's another faat, I finnd wi' thur Methodies. They're seea keen o' collin an raukin about, an seea full o' heearin yan another talk, at they oft leeave ther worly consarns at sixes an sevens. Iv'ry thing gangs to rack an ruin. To be seure, I knaw as weel as they can tell me, at yan may be to fond o' this ward, bud, then, as lang as it pleeases God we mun bide here, we mun work wi'or awn hands for sike food, as is convenient for us; an sud we be to idle to work, we munnot eat. Now, an a poor man hes a girt family o' barns to tack care on, I say, he cannot afooard to loaz seea mitch of his time i' trailin fray meetin to meetin. Maarower ner that, if seea mitch time be lost by this way o' gangin on, when iv'ry thing's at seea heigh an end, a poor daital, wheea's i' naa girt addle, cannot scraap together enif for his cravin an hungry barns. As they cannot bide to pine, they're brout up fray t'credle i' pykin an steetalin, insteed o' bein train'd up i'th' good way they owght to gang in.

*Giles.* Thou's nut far wrang theear, Bridget.

*Brid.* Let a man be ivver seea rich, I can set naa stoar o' them neetly meetins; for when young foak git together at neet time, i' thur outside plats, i' my mind, there's naa girt good to be expected.—I've lang thout how Methodies barns er nut brout up seea weel as they sud be. Thou sees, plainly, how ill Roberts' barns turn out, wi' mackin sike foutes on 'em. They aither



left 'em lakein at haam, er let 'em gang wi' 'em to their neetly meetins. All our barns, God be thanked, at er come to onny age, er doin vara weel. Nut, at I like to crack of our way o' bringin 'em up, nobbud, to shew thee how far different Joan an me hev brout up wer awn.— When they war vara young, they wor tought to read, an to sayt' catechism i'th' kirk, for au we live a dree way off, we wor nayther frettened wi' a shower o' rain er pelse ; ner did we let onny worly consarns hinder us fray gangin toth' kirk. We didn't tell our barns to gang theear, bud we maad a rule to gang wi' 'em wersells. Iv'ry morn an iv'ry neet at com, for au Joan's naa girt scholar he read a chapter or two i'th' bible, an explain'd it as he went on. If ivver he met wi' a hard plat, he ollas went that week tot' parson, wheea maad naa baans on't, bud war ollas willin to unriddle it. When he'd doon i'th' bible, he read prayers. Now tell me, Giles, anto doesn't think at this wor a far better way ner gangin trailin to ther neetly meetins.

*Giles.* Far better, i' my way o'thinkin. T' maar thou talks, t' maar I mack up my mind to keep frayt' meetins.

*Brid.* For au we didn't gang to yower meeting, thou minds, we didn't mack idle excuses for nut gangin tot' kirk, like some o' wer neighbours. We didn't lig langer i' bed o' Sunday mornin, we did nut mack a practice o' that day, to chop an change wer kye fray ya field to another, as o' wart days, bud ollas maad a forcast to git up an hour titter to milk an fother't' bees, at we mud au be riddy to be at kirk afoar't sarvice began. For our Joan thoute there wor naa better part ov our prayers nert' confession. Maarower ner that, it ollas irk'd him to mack a girt din i'th' kirk an disturb other foak. He says, how some o' wer farmers are first at fair, bud last at kirk. That's a strang sign at they think less o' God ner Mammon. Giles, didto see farmer Jenkins just afoare he deed ?

*Giles.* Noa, I didn't.

*Brid.* I went to see him, an for seure, he wor in a sad tackin. It wod a softened a heart o' staan to'a' bin theer, he despaired seea mitch o't' marcy o' God. Our parson prayed wi' him, for repentance an convarasion, he talked to him seea kindly, an tried iv'ry way to leeten him up; he picked out aut' comfortable words o'th' scripiter at fit his caas; he telled him how Christ com intot' world to save sinners; how he wod nayther breck t' bruised reed, ner quench the smoking flax, and how God wor willin that noan sud perish, bud that au sud come to repentance, he telled him o' St. Paul's sudden convarasion an repentance. Bud nout, i' spite of au we could say, wod keep him fray despairin o'th marcy o' God. Oh, Giles, hedto but heeard him, how he murned for his sins, it wod hev melted thy vara heart. He awned, an we au kenned weel, how he hed ollas been a sober, honest, an industrious man. "Bud," says he, "God " knaws, I've thoute to mitch o' this ward, au my tresor " hes been here. An my barns an sarvants did my wark " weel, I lile cared or thoute o'th' girt wark they hed to " do for God or for the salvation o' thur souls. An they " laboured hard for me six days, I lile cared how they " spent't' seventh. I nayther prayed wi' 'em, ner gav " 'em good counsel; I nivver read to 'em a word frayth' " scripiter or onny good book; I nivver went wi' 'em " mysel toth' kirk, (as iv'ry good maister ollas will do,) " bud let 'em spend t' hoaly sabbath o' their God i' idle- " ness, or, I fear, war ner idleness. For, how oft hev we " heeard, what a girt monny poor miserable craytures are " brout toth' gallows, an there mack ther doalful " confessions, an say, how sabbath breckin an t' neglect " o'th' public sarvice o' God, wor t' first sad cause of au " their troubles, this soon brout 'em to forgit God an " ther Ræedeemer.—Bein nivver tought't' good way

“they oughte to gang in, an hevin naa sound principles o’ religion, they wor soon led astray by iv’ry wicked man at com i’ thur way, an wor hurried on bi’th’ evil spirit fray ya sin to another.”

*Giles.* What, did Jenkins tell ye au this on his deechoth bed?”

*Brid.* Eigh, an he then went on wi’ sike a despairin look, an spack i’ sike a deep, hollow voice, as I niver can forgit. “Now,” says he, “I hev to answer, nut for my awn sins oanly, but fort’ sins o’ my poor barns an sarvants, wheea, lang o’ my shaamful example, hev neglected ther duty, ther souls, an ther God. God, says he, hes gien me monny worly blessins; he hes gien me heealth, lang life, an hes prospered an my plans. “But how little hev I minded to shaw my thankfulness, by walkin daily i’ his commandments. I say, God will niver forgive sike a hardened sinner as I hev been.” Then Betty Cauferd, wheea, thou knaws, is ollas glib at tongue, tried to comfort him, an told him o’th’ laborers i’th’ vineyard, how they gat ther full wages, for au they nobbud began ther wark at the eleventh hour. “Eigh, Betty,” says he, “bud their caas doesn’t apply to me. “They worked as soon as they were caw’d or hired. But “I have been hired fray my yowth, an I sud now be gangin to receive t’wages of eternal life, hed I nobbud faithfully doon my duty i’ God’s vineyard: bud I cannot expect t’ wages ’bout doin’t’ wark.” Betty then tried to gie him hoaps, by tellin him o’th’ thief on the cross, whea, just afoare he wor crucified, nobbud said unto his Saviour, “Lord, remember me when thou comest unto thy kingdom.” And Christ directly said unto him, “to-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.” Thou sees plainly, Robert, anto nobbud could believe an pray ast’ thief did, thou mud be saaved. “Betty” says he, “I



"thank the kindly for [thy advice ; but, waa'st heart, it  
 "gies naa hoaps to me. That poor thief, at wor crucified  
 "by'th side of his Lord, hed, girt like, nivver afoare  
 "heear'd ayther of our Saviour or his doctrine, but as soon  
 "as he heear'd on't ; he believed, an wor converted an  
 "saaved. Bud, how different is my sad caas. I hev nut  
 "oonly heear'd, bud I hev been tout i' Christ's blessed  
 "doctrine fray my youthe up until now ; but, waa is me, I  
 "hev nut practised it as I oughte to hev doon." Betty  
 then prayed him to consider, "that there wor joy i' heaven  
 ower iv'ry sinner that repenteth," and thro' t' precious  
 blood o' Christ, he mud yet be yan on 'em. "Anto  
 nobbud could believe," shoe said, "there wod still be girt  
 hoaps, for all things are possible to him that believeth."  
 Then, said Jenkins to her, "it's all vara true, an I  
 "nobbud could repent an be converted, could put off t'oud  
 "man an put on't new, I mud yet, thro' Christ, be saaved.  
 "For't scrip'ter plainly says, repent an be converted, and  
 "your sins shall be blotted out. Bud what can I expect  
 "fray a repentance sike as mine ? Afoar it pleased God,  
 "a few days back, to bring me to this sick bed, I've been  
 "as worly, an hev thoughte as lile o' God or my Saviour  
 "as I ivver did i' au my life. How can I, then, caw a  
 "few days' sorrow for my sins, a true repentance ?  
 "Repentance is nut a sorrow, bud a turnin away fray sin.  
 "Bud what proofs hev I gien at my repentance hes  
 "been sincere. Fort' scrip'ters tells me, at I munnot  
 "oonly repent, bud bring forth fruits meet for repentance ?  
 "bud this, God knows, I hennot doon. T' foolish virgins  
 "repented when it wor to latt, an when they went an  
 "humbly prayed t' door mud still be oppened to 'em,  
 "they resav'd the vara saam answer as I sall do,  
 "depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, I know ye not."  
 "As to believin au th' doctrines o'th' blessed gospel, I hev

“believed i’ my mind but nut i’ my heart, for I hev nut  
“believed unto righteousness.—I’ this way t’ divils, as  
“I do, believe an tremmle. How can I, then, fort’ bare  
“confession an a few days’ sorrow for sin, on my deechoth  
“bed, expect an hoap for that marcy fray God, which I  
“hev neglected an abused au my life lang. Doesn’t  
“God declare, “because I have called and ye refused, I  
“will laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear  
“cometh. Then shall they call upon me, but I will not  
“answer.” He then sighed vara deeply. Efter he’d  
been silent a gay bit an hed takken his breechoth, he wished  
au his barns to be caud to his bed side.—He then clasp’d  
ther hands, yan by yan, i’ his, an looked at ’em seea  
pitifully, at it ommast brack my heart. Two or three  
times he tried to speeok to ’em, bud baath his heart an  
his tongue failed him. At last, he thus began, in a vara  
faint and low tone: “My poor barns, I hev caud you to  
“my bed side, at ye may larn, by my sad example,  
“what lile comfort there is in a deechoth-bed repentance.  
“Worly cares hev filled up my haal heart. I’ve labored  
“hard for t’ meeat at perisheth, but lile hev I thoughte  
“o’ that meeat, which endureth unto everlasting life. Oh,  
“then, my dear barns, tak warnin by me, lest ye also  
“come into this plaace o’ torment. And let me, wi’ my  
“deecin breechoth, exhort you to remember your Creator in  
“the days of your youthe, and nut only believet’ articles  
“o’th’ Christian faith, but pray to God for his graace,  
“at ye may be able to practise ’em. Shun, as mitch as  
“lieth in you, all evil company. Be hoaly, honest, pure,  
“sober, and industrious, an speeok’t’ truth fray your  
“heart.—On naa account whativer, forgit mornin an  
“evenin prayer, as I hev doon. Think oft o’ God an  
“your Redeemer, whether ye be i’th’ house or field, an  
“while ye’ve t’ploo i’ yer hand, hev God i’ yer heart.

“ When ye’re saain’t’h seed, remember that it’s God alaan  
“ that blesseth th’ increase. Encourage good thowghts,  
“ an remember that God may withdraw his graace as men  
“ abuse it. Mind ye nivver neglect to keep’t Lord’s day  
“ hoaly. Let naa worly thowghts or worly gain hinder  
“ ye fray gangin toth’ kirk, yunce or twice iv’ry Sunday.  
“ And when ye git haam, dunnot breck’t’h sabbath ageean  
“ by fillin your minds wi’ your farms and merchandize,  
“ bud talk an think of what ye have heeard at kirk. Let  
“ me advise you nut to gang about fray plaas to plaas, as  
“ I hev doon, on this hoaly day, but spend’t’h remainder  
“ o’the day wi’ God, ayther i’ readin’t’ scripters or some  
“ good book, an instructin your families at haam. Iv’ry  
“ neet at comes, caw to mind, how ye’ve spent th’ day.  
“ Examine what good ye’ve doon, what sins ye’ve com-  
“ mitted, or what good deed ye’ve neglected to do. Oft  
“ caw to mind, at a day is appointed, when ye mun au  
“ gie account to God for hours mispent and graaces abused,  
“ and beg of him, that iv’ry day ye may become wiser and  
“ better, iv’ry day of your life larin to dee, an livin iv’ry  
“ day as ’twor your last ; an let me tell ye wi’ my deein  
“ breoth, at a constant preparation for deeoath winnot  
“ shorten, but smooth the rough and thorny gait o’ life.  
“ Iv’ry day, seea spent, will, I trust, be to ye a day o’  
“ salvation. Oh ! how I wish, but it’s now to latt, I hed  
“ thus spent’t’ sabbaths o’ my God, I sudn’t be rack’d,  
“ as I now is, wi’t’ agonies of a guilty conscience.  
“ My poor barns forgie’t’ bad advice an’t bad example of  
“ your wicked and miserable fadder. O ! that I mud  
“ humbly offer my prayers to God, thro’ Christ, that he  
“ would pour down upon you his hoaly spirit to protect an  
“ to bless you here, an grant you that marcy hereafter  
“ which will nivver come to me. But I daren’t, least I  
“ bring ‘a curse upon you and not a blessing,’ for ‘the

“prayers of the wicked are an abomination.” He then began to writhe about i’ girt agonies, and said, in a piercing bitter cry, “Oh, this worm, this worm that dieth “not, an the fire that never shall be quenched.” He then stretched out his fit, grunded his teeth, dumbled his kneeaves, his een ommost starting out of his heeod, an graaned his last.

*Giles.* It wor, etraath t’ maist awful end I ivver heeard tell on. Worn’t his barns an family feafully troubled at his sudden deeoath?

*Brid.* Naa words can tell how mich we au felt. His poor barns were seea heart brokken, an whelmed i’ sorrow, at they could nayther speeok ner cry; but au his neighbours, that stend at his bed side, were melted i’ tears. I nivver witnessed sike an awful end afoar, ner ivver wish to see sike another. May iv’ry parent an maister larn fray this truly heart-rendin example, to teeach baath their barns an their sarvants to walk betimes i’th’ hoaly fear o’ God, at they may baath saav ther awn souls, an be th’ instruments, thro’ graas, o’ saavin’t’ souls of au others trusted to ther care.

*Giles.* What a different end oud Mary Scot maad!

*Brid.* I nivver heeard tell on’t.

*Giles.* Noa! I girtly marvel at that. Wha, thou knaws, shoe’d been a feaful ill liver a girt end of her time, eigh, up to’t vara day shoe wor tacken ill, and shoe’d a vara short illness. A lile bit afore shoe deed, shoe felt, au at yunce, at her sins wor forgien her, shoe clapped her hands an varily shouted praise unto God for her speedy convarSION an deliverance fray all mander o’ sin. Oh! it wod ha’ doon thy heart good to’a seen her ith’ fulness ov her joy!

*Brid.* How did shoe know her sins wor forgien her?

*Giles.* Knaw, barn! shoe felt within her au joy and peeace i’ believin.

*Brid.* I nivver can gaum how ony body can tell how his sins are forgien him, bout t' witness o't' Spirit o' God.

*Giles.* Noa sartainly nut, for' t' Apostle Paul, Romans, chap. 8, verse 15, says, "the spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

*Brid.* Bud, can thou tell me, that the Spirit o' God did witness wi' Mary Scot's spirit, at shoe rayally wor a child o' God? By thy awn confession, to'th' vara day of her ligin down, shoe'd been a feaful ill liver. I's sadly flaid at shoe nivver showed ony true marks of her real convarasion by a hoaly life, t'onely proof, I think, and t'onely witness, at we're led by'th' Spirit o' God.

*Giles.* Shoe'd naa time to show't' fruits of her convarasion.

*Brid.* An sike a convarasion as Mary Scot's wod be pleeasin to God, t'road at leadeth unto life wodn't be narrow and difficult, bud brooad an easy, seea that iv'ry wicked reprobate, at hed bud to-a-three days, naa hours for his repentance an convarasion, wod finnd it. Wodn't sike a convarasion as this, thinksto, encourage us to gie up't' main part of our life to sin an to't' divil, an't' lile remainder unto God? I rayally think, Giles, at it's yan o't' wiles ot' divil, to puff folk up wi't' notion at their sins are forgien 'em, nobbut to mak em maar presumptuous and maar thoughteless o't' girt account they've yan day to gie unto God.

*Giles.* Is a wicked man then, at's broughte to a sick bed, to dee in his sins unrepented of, an to gie up au't lile remains o' life as lost?

*Brid.* I wod give naa sike advice; I nayther like poor Jenkin's despair, ner Mary Scot's presumption. While God gav life to Jenkins on his sick bed, he sud, wi' all eearnestness hev tried to' a' spent it to his gloary an i' hummle prayer, thro' Christ, for repentance an convarasion and how did'he knaw but God mud yet be gracious unto

him! But, what lile reeason hed Mary Scot to triumph an to flatter hersel, at her sins wor forgien her, when her haal life had been spent i't' sarvice ot' divil. I say, it lile becom her, wicked as shoe'd been, to claim that as a reight which is an unspeakable gift o' God to truly hummled penitents; isteed then o' rejoicin i' hoap, it wod hev been maar becomin i' her to cry out wi't' publican, "God be marcifol to me a sinner."

*Giles.* Does thou then think at Mary Scot repentance wadn't be accepted by God?

*Brid.* It is nut for me, a wake an sinful crayture as I is, to judge o't' spiritual state of a fellow sinner, bud to leeave it to't' righteous judgment of a marcifol God, an it's my eearnest and hummle prayer, at we au may be presarved fray slavish fear, at causes despair an a fruitless faith at leeods to presumption.

*Giles.* An farmer Jenkins gav up au hoapes o't' marcy o' God for hevin his thoughtes mainly fixed o' this ward, an for breckin't' sabbath, what, thinksto, ol become o't' girt foak, wheea mack a common practice, for maist what, o' travellin ower't country iv'ry sabbath day?

*Brid.* It's nut for me, a sinful crayture, to tack on me to say, what'll become on 'em; bud I mun say, it's a maist wicked deed, an it'll be t'ruin baath o' thersells, as weel as o' their poor sarvants, wheea, by their evil example, are brout up i'th' shamful neglect o' ther God o' that hoaly day. They owghte to remember, at they are like beeacons set on a hill, an that they sud let ther leet shine afoar men. An quality do wrang, how lickly is't at au plain country folk sud gang i't' saam gait!

*Giles.* Last Sunday morning, as I wor gangin haam frayt' meetin, there com by me, at a feaful girt bat, a par o' shay an four; t'shay lads crackin their whips, like a set o' pig drivers, an t' poor horses au dusty, wi' ther

mouths wide oppen, were pantin for breeoth, an reekin like a lime kiln. While't poor craytures were ligger thesels out to th' vara utmost, yan o'th' quality popped his heeod out o't' window, an bawed out, drive on, drive on. At that, t'shay lads yarked their lang necked spurs intot' horses' sides, at wor afoar quite rid raw, an my heart parfitly wark'd for 'em; 'thinks I, to mysel, ant' marcy o' God is ower au his warks, theeos poor dumb craytures hev a vara lile share on't here. Seea I couldn't hod fray wishin, at they mud finnd that justice an marcy in another ward, whar cruel, hard-hearted man will naa langer hev power to torment 'em.

*Brid.* I's as' waa to see 'em hoined as thou can be, for au't' scripiter doesn't tell us what'll become on 'em efter ther weary life is ower; it says, howsomivver, plain enif, at a good man is marcifil to his beest, an how at au craytures sud rist on't' sabbath day as weel as ther maisters. How, then, Giles, can thur girt quality, whea, iv'ry day, hev, or mud hev, a day o' rist; I say, how can they mack it easy to ther awn consciences to shaw naa marcy to ther beests, to neglect public an private prayer, an breck't' hoaly sabbath o' ther God.

*Giles.* Thou may lite on't, they mun gie a strict account to God, for ther hard hearts, at t'last day.

*Brid.* While foak are seea keen o' ligger out ther brass to convart fureign parts, I wish, wi' au my heart, at they wod try to convart foak at haam first, an send missionaries amang't' gentlefoak i' England, to larn 'em to keep't' sabbath day hoaly; an not breck it, as they do, by rawking about fray plaas to plaas, an keepin t' haal country in an uproar. They nayther gang to't' kirk thesells, nor 'low their families ner sarvants time to tack care o' their souls, but corrupt iv'ry body as they gang by ther evil example.

*Giles.* I think it wod be th' best fort' country, an government wod mack a law to put a stop to sike shameful wark.

*Brid.* It wad, naa doubt, be a vara good thing, bud, I fear, there's lile chance o' that, ast' quality, wheca, I guess, hev a girt hand i' mackin thur laws, will naan be vara keen o' mackin a rod for ther awn boddums.

*Giles.* It's sartainly heigh time summat sud be doon. It's nut lang sin I went tot' meetin at Skipton, an as I wor gangin by'th' alehouse door, I spies a parcel of idle, loungin shay lads, clusterin togither. Seea, thoughte I, i' goddill, I'll esh 'em, i' a civil way, what they wor au about, an they tell'd me, they wor waitin for jobs. What, says I, jobs on a Lord's Day! pray, now, says I, consider, how ye've au a girt an a better job to do for yer maister i' heaven. At that they began to set up a gird o' laughin, an as I wor flaid of a clout o' my heeod, I thoughte it saafest way to steal quaatly off.

*Brid.* It's just now croppen into my heeod, at I can lig down a plan to put a stop to this shameful, wicked way o' gangin on, 'bout an act o' parliament.

*Giles.* What wodto do?

*Brid.* Do! whia, I wod, i' a crack, send kirk missionaries to convart aut' landlords, an to lig it down an convince 'em, an they didn't keep hoaly t' sabbath day, they mudn't expect t' blessin o' God on t' other six; an, maarower, to let 'em knaw, at ther sarvants an ther poor horses hed a reight, fray God hissel, to rist that good day fray au ther laabours.

*Giles.* For seure, an aut' landlords could be counselled to lock up ther horses o' that day, t' quality wod be fast, an wod be foarced to stay at haam; an then, isteeod o' leeadin foaks into sin by ther ill ways, they wod soon feel comfot thesells, an wod be a blessin to ther



families, to ther sarvants, ther tenants, an aut' country round 'em.

*Brid.* I girtly hoap, at sike a plan may soon be broughte about; an then, them good oud times wod come, at my granny used to talk about an gloary in. I' her time, shoe said, there nivver wor sike a thing seen as a par o' shay, or a traveller ont' road ov a Sunday. Ant' quality wor seure to be seen at kirk that blessed day. Shoe said, it did her heart good to see heigh an low, rich an poor meet togither, an join i' hummle an devout prayer to God. If, said shoe, rich an poor hoap to meet ageean, to praise God i' a better ward, how desirable wor it at we sud oft meet togither i' this blessed an delightful sarvice on eearth.

*Giles.* I cannot but say, at I like thy talk vara mitch, but I mun be off tot' moor, or t' lads'll think they've lost me.

*Brid.* Nay, Giles, stop a bit langer, I've nobbud ya qeshion to put tul the afoar we part, about them Methodies at we wor talkin about; as I've a feaful girt desire at ye wod au come ageean to our kirk, as ye reglarly used to do.

*Giles.* What is thy qeshion?

*Brid.* Wha, witto tell me, whether thou's ivver doon taa hauf o' what our parson hes tell'd the fray't pulpit to do?

*Giles.* Nay, barn, I's vara seure I nivver hev.

*Brid.* Wha, then, what mander of occasion wor ther for thee to gang an hear a fresh preeacher, afoar thou's doon taa hauf o' what t'ouden hed told the to do; an thou may tack my word for't', at if a reglar hearin an belief o'th' doctrines o'th' kirk ov England, an a life answerable tul't cannot saav the, thou'll nut be saav'd i' onny class ner i' onny meetin. Witto then, Giles, mack

me a promise at thou'll nivver gang an hear another Methody preeacher, till't'u's doon iv'ry thing at our parson tells the to do.

*Giles.* Wi' au my heart.

*Brid.* As we hev au mitch to be forgien, I dunnot seea mitch condemn thur Methodies for actin seea, as I heartily pity 'em, at they dunnot knaw better. I've a good opinion o' mony on 'em; an I've a girt hoap, at time mennot be lang afoar they'll see ther foolery, an come back to that good kirk, at they've lang forsakken, an ageean become yan foud under yan shepherd. For au we differ a bit nows an thens, I hoap it's wi' Christian charity, an I's ollas fain to see ye au, baath at kirk an at sacrament. And it's my eearnest hoap and prayer, at we may be au led into't' way o' truth, hod't' faith i't' unity o't spirit, i't' bond o' peeace, an i' righteousness o' life, an at efter we've agreed to join together i't' courts of the Lord's house on eearth, we may au, thro't' atonement o' Christ, meet ageean to spend a blessed eternity i' his courts i' heaven.

*Giles.* Amen, says I, an good mornin to the.

*Brid.* Wha, then, an to will gang, God speed the weel.

The following Letter was addressed to the Printer of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, in consequence of his inserting in his paper some extracts from Mrs. Cappe's Memoirs, reflecting on the manners of the Craven matrons.

TO'TH' PRINTER O'T' LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

SUR,—My husband com haam hotterin mad fray Skipton last Setturday sennet, and tell'd me how he sa i't' last week's Marcury, a maist shaamful account o'th' Craven Statesmen, and howt' Printer hes doon iv'ry thing he could to mack a laughin-stock on us au. Knawing at ye wor a feaful loyal man, I maad mysel seure, at ye wod defend us, but when I teuk up yower Paaper this mornin, I wur parfitly gloppened, for I see ye hodt' vara saam opinion on us as t'other forrad chap, othergais ye wod'nt a put in't' vara saam skits ageean us. Ye say it's tacken out o' Mrs. Cappel's Memories, but I mun say at it *caps* me to tell which on ye is't warst. I wod be fain, an ye wod tack on ye to tell them at cons yower paaper (and naabody else is seea able to doo't as yoursel) how't Craven Statesmen are as heppen and as gradely folk as onny i'th' country, and as true to't King, and nut a wit behinnt the varry best o' yower Leeds clothiers. When them raggaldy French, Tom Painers, Luddites, and Levellers, were grundin ther pikes, whettin ther teeth, an plottin destruction ageeant' King an Country, didn't our loyal Lord, (eigh, an a Craven bred Lord too,) Squires, and Statesmen, come forrad to faace danger, and to back ther King wi' Cavalry, wi' Legions, and Volunteers? An let me tell ye, we sent two as tight lads o' wer swn, tho' I say it, as ivver stept o' shoe leather. For au our mack o' foak mennot be all out seea viewly or seea finely donned, they hev as good honest hearts, and wheeriver they gang, can pay ther way, bout bein behodden to onny body. An E sud, at onny time, happen to ax a toathree neighbours to tack a sup o' teea wi' me,

isn't it, i'thur hard times, far better to tack my apron to mack my awn chairs snod and menseful, ner to hire a wench, an then pack her off bout wages? Happen some o' yower fine ladies hev a lass to dizen and don 'em, but God be thanked! I's baath willin an aable to don mysel. As E cannot affoard to rid and derse my house i' my halloday claithes, let me tell ye, at t'wife of a Craven Statesman is nivver shammed, when her neighbours, noa, ner when aut' ward's by, seea betide her conscience tells her shoe's doin reight! Ye at lives, I guess, i't' low, smudgy and reeky hoal o' Leeds, mack a feaful din an a jabber about gieing wer visitors a noggin or two o' brandy, but let me tell ye, an ye'd to gang ower our heigh, craggy fells this stormy, pashy weather, ye wod be feaful fain of a soap o' summat comfortable to keep baath yower teeth fray dithering, and yower knees fray whackering. As I's a Craven born woman mysel, and 't'wife an douter of a Craven Statesman, (for my forelders hev lived for hundreds o' years i'th vara saam plat, and on ther awn land, and hev bred and fed as fine Ousen as ivver wor driven to Leeds fair, and hev packed off as prime woo as wer ivver clipped wi' a par o' shears), pray ye now dunnot hod us up seea feafully to scorn, ner titter at huz i' thur kittle times, when we're fashing wersells to deoth to git an honest livelihood, and hard set, I'll uphod ye, let's tough as we will, to mack au ends meet. And ye'll nobbud back us and speek a good word for us i' yower nesht paaper, and gie ower sneering and tittering at huz when we stand i' need of iv'ry comfort, I'll forgie ye wi' au my heart, and mareower ner that, ye'll feafully obligate

Yower hummle, bud illified Sarvant,

**HANNAH BICKERDIKE.**

*Gargrave, December 23, 1822.*

A copy of an original letter, from a Yorkshire peasant on his first arrival in London, to his brother in the country. It is written in the pure Craven dialect; and though the young man's conduct cannot be approved of, the simple and undisguised narration of his misfortunes may be a warning to my countrymen to avoid those snares, which are frequently laid to entrap the incautious stranger on his first visit to that corrupt Metropolis.

*Lundun, May 17, 1760.*

HONNERD BRUDER,

I send to let te knia, tat I gat galy endwaies, bud feafully il tired. I fand it a faul, lang muckky griselee wey toot, an a whaint huge reeky blac spot, wen ye cum at it, bud it hods a mas a fouks, nit yan at I ken. First seet I sa was a lile oud wumman wee a mandful of barn lakens, Wa, sed I whats tat, nesht seet I sa war a girt hugh kirk waud about we iron, it lukt like ony girt crag, then I met a girt clunterlee felloe wee a bottil of beesoms teed on his back, tey wir mead o woo garn, he caud um spun mops. Then I mopt up into a mirk ginnel, an I sa a blinnd man wee his back up ageean a wo, he begd hopenies. Then I mopt a piece farther an I sa a girt lither swine criing wa bys onny sweet harts. Gots lude it put me in mind o' mee bonny, conny charmin, Peggee Locket, slife sed I to meesel, I wad shoe wer hear.—Mony a time hev I flayd a hullot out of her Gransers gang house an maad it fli inn too a laup hole ith leath att Garth heed; egots if I'd hed Tomme a Coats gunn I wad sea a kelk'd it, I wod a varily a mead it sound again. An as I war telling about mee Peggee Locket monny a time hev I liggid ith boddum of an oud dyke an wach'd her com tot' hey, what a mass o conny sangs sho usd to sing when shoe usd to milk oud Cherry ith croft heead. An as i war tellin the about Lundun, I ramld up a piece of a lang loan, I sa a

deal o bonny lasses deftly dond, as iff tey hed been gangin to'th kirk, an yan on em ast me to gang inn, an like a girt hobbil heod, I mopt inn efter her, an shoe ran up a stee into a loft topp like only kitlin. I crid hod tee, err taul fo, then shoe caud me up efter her, an when I hed climmd up't stee, shoe mad sic a din wee her fit, as if shoe hed Tommee a Coats clogs on, upp comes a fello wee a bottil a summat, an I pood out wee mee Jackalegs an cut out stoper, it war prim stuff, it mad me faxt, an I soon began to huddle an fratch wee her, an caud her my bonny conny charmin lass, sho chattered like ony pianet, till I was fawn fast asleep. When I wacken'd, I war o bee mee sel. Waa worth her an the Divil rive her, for shoe hed greap'd mee poccit an stown a ginny e goud at I adled last year wee maing. I mooded mysell upp an set out ageean, bud I war stark giddy an stampd away bud now I his grone to faus for em aw, an has gitten a rair plase, for I hev nout to do, but riddil ass, an dra thin drink for me maister's sarvants, an mander about, an sleep i'th nook taa holf o me tim Prey me blessin to mee Gransar an Granny, an dutee to my Sister Knell, an see I hev nout else, I conclude your affectionate bruder

WILLIAM ARMITSTEAD.

P. S. Ta rite ath backside e yer letter fir yur Bruder Mister W. A. nit Willee A d. at his house ath Royal Hynnessess prinses Doweegess of Whales at his house at the upper end of Lesterclouz the vara nesht dure to'th Razzar Grundershopp.

N. B. Direct for Mr. Wm. Armitstead, mind tat.

## TO A ROBIN RIDBRIST

*At E sa i't Kirk at Sarvice time.*

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Lile Robin, thou hes maunder'd whear  
 Thou'l nut finnd mich to pleease, I fear,  
     For thou, like maar beside,  
 Wod raather flee to trifin cares,  
 Thinkin at sarmons, psauts an prayers  
     Nout else bud ill betide.

Bud it's a pelsy day without,  
 The snaw ligs deep an blaws about,  
     Thou gangs to'th bauk to perk ;  
 Thus thou, like raakes, when troubles press,  
 As thy girt refuge i' distress,  
     Taks bield i' Mother Kirk.

Thou thinks wer prayers nout else but whims,  
 Thou reckons lile o' psauts or hymns,  
     They nobbud mack the freeten'd ;  
 And flackerin here and thear to flee  
 The suns lets fau his leet on thee  
     Wi' au thy feathers breeten'd.

Thou cannot gaum ner understand  
 Why eeach thy lytle ee'n hes scannd  
     Seea lowly kneels afore the ;  
 Knaw then, at strang i' faith, he dreeams  
 O *bein* au, at thou bud *seeams*,  
     A seraph wing'd i gloary.

*From the Author of the Craven Blossoms.*

## THE FARMER AND TWO WAGS.

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Two lous i't' hefts alang't' hee road  
 War swagg'ring ya spring morn,  
 When country foak war au asteer  
 An thrang wi saain corn.

I' jibes an jeers they lak'd their time,  
 An thoughte thersells reight fause ;  
 While iv'ry livin soul they met  
 They baasted wi' ther sauce.

At last behinnt a whick-thorn hedge  
 Saain his lytle farm,  
 An oud gruff-lookin chap they spy'd,  
 Wi' seed-maund on his arm.

"Now, Dick, says tane, wi this oud carl  
 Lets hev a bit o' fun ;"

"Wi au my heart," an climmin'th' cam  
 Brist heigh, they thus begun :

"Ah, silly fool ! thou saas, bud we  
 Sall shear't' another day :"—

"Eigh, eigh, my lads, I's saain hemp  
 An seea, girt like, ye may."



